2023

REPSOL Group

Annual Financial Report

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails

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Repsol, S.A. and investees comprising the Repsol Group

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This version of our report is a free translation of the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

Independent auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements

To the shareholders of Repsol, S.A.

Report on the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Repsol, S.A. (the Parent company) and investees comprising the Repsol Group (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement, statement of recognized profit or loss, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and related notes, all consolidated, for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, as well as its financial performance and cash flows, all consolidated, for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable in Spain.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice. In this regard, we have not rendered services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts, and situations or circumstances have not arisen that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, have affected our necessary independence such that it has been compromised.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of the Group's intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and joint ventures considering the impacts of the energy transition and climate change	
The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect intangible assets (including goodwill) and property, plant and equipment amounting to €2,477 million (note 11) and €25,386 million (note 12), respectively, at 31 December 2023. As disclosed in note 13, the Group also has joint ventures with a carrying amount of €2,957 million at year-end 2023. The Group allocates the assets to cash-generating units (CGUs) and analyses each CGU's assets for impairment annually using the method and the key assumptions described in notes 4.5.1 and 20. The assets' recoverable amount is determined based on the present value of future cash flows generated by the assets in accordance with the business plans approved by management and prepared using scenarios that take into consideration the energy transition and decarbonisation of the economy and the decarbonization commitments assumed by Repsol. Repsol has published its strategic update for the period 2024-2027 which continues to be based on the aim to achieve zero net CO_2 emissions (considering the Carbon Intensity metric which is detailed in note 4.5.2. to the accompanying consolidated financial statements) in 2050. In the impairment tests, as indicated in the said notes and in note 4.5.2, the Group also takes into consideration the main risks arising from climate change (transitional risks) and therefore the price paths for hydrocarbons, electricity and CO_2, the industrial margins and the demand assumptions that take into account the dynamics of energy transition, including restrictions on the use of fossil fuels and the development of new alternative technologies that will reduce demand for hydrocarbon products in the medium and long term, as reflected in the business plans.	The main audit procedures performed on this key matter are described below. We gained an understanding of management's impairment test preparation process with regard to: • The fulfilment of applicable accounting legislation by the method applied. • The design and operating effectiveness of the relevant controls put in place by management. • The allocation of assets to CGUs and the process followed to identify which CGUs require impairment testing in accordance with applicable accounting legislation. As regards the way in which management took into consideration the potential effects of the energy transition and climate change in its impairment testing, we performed the following procedures together with our climate change and energy transition experts: • We gained an understanding of the Repsol Group's energy transition and climate change commitments by interviewing management and analysing the Repsol Group's related public information (among others, Strategic Plans, documentation published in the ESG Day in October 2023, consolidated management report and consolidated statement of non-financial information), as well as by analysing and assessing how such commitments are reflected in the strategic business plans.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
In this context, as outlined in notes 4.5.1 and 20 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has estimated price paths in an environment of high uncertainty, marked by the evolution of armed conflicts, the dynamics of energy transition and decarbonisation of the economy, among others. Specifically: • Crude oil: The crude oil price path has been revised downwards in 2024 and subsequently, slightly upward, assuming the enormous investment needs required to meet both demand and declining production, within a context of very low investment levels recent years. The path considers demand reductions, due to energy transition and decarbonisation policies. • Natural gas: the price path has been revised slightly downward for the next five years in order to adapt it to the current context of reduced tensions compared with 2022. From 2042 onwards, it has been revised slightly upwards considering a slight change in the outlook for supply where investment in natural gas production will play a crucial role in order to further increase production. Particularly in the United States, the consideration of natural gas as a transition fuel in decarbonisation processes has motivated greater investment and production compared to oil, considering that the contribution to the electricity mix will remain high. • CO_2: The Group has revised upwards the estimated price in 2023 compared to 2022, due to the evolution of the market. • Electricity in Spain (electricity *pool*): the path until 2032 has been amended downwards compared to 2022 and thereafter remains within ranges similar to the previous year's curve in order to take into account the lower prices of natural gas in Europe.	• We gained an understanding of the industry landscape (price evolution, presentation of results of other companies in the sector, analyst and agency reports, investor groups' expectations of climate change, legislative and tax developments in terms of climate change, etc.), in order to assess the consistency of the Group's strategic priorities with the reality of the global energy market and the energy transition and climate change scenarios considered globally. • We gained an understanding of the map of risks of climate change and the energy transition identified by the Group, and we held meetings with management in order to identify the areas in which the risks of the energy transition and climate change, identified in the risk map may trigger an impact on the consolidated financial statements. On the other hand, we assessed the assumptions and main estimates used in the calculations which include both short and long-term estimates of hydrocarbon, electricity and CO2 prices, the volume of hydrocarbon reserves and resources, production profiles, refinery margins, the evolution of hydrocarbon demand, operating costs, the necessary investments and the projections timescale and on the main assumptions we performed the following procedures. Concerning future hydrocarbon, electricity and CO_2 prices and refinery margins: • We compared, together with our valuation experts, management's price estimates with the information published by investment banks, consultancy firms and relevant industry organisations and agencies. • We verified whether management has considered the context of energy transition and decarbonisation of the economy. • We assessed the consistency of these estimates with the objectives set by the Group in this area in its strategic plans. • We analysed, for refinery activities in Spain, the estimated refinery margin and fossil fuel demand and the consistency of the strategic plan for this business with the dynamics of energy transition and climate change.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
With respect to the breakdowns of the accounting estimates and judgements concerning climate change, decarbonisation and their impact on the impairment analyses which are included in note 4.5.2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, management indicates in note 1 that they have taken into account the IASB publication "*Effects of climate-related matters on financial statements"*. Note 4.5.2 outlines that the Group expects the energy transition to bring with it volatility and uncertainty regarding the evolution of prices and demand for raw materials over the coming decades and so has carried out various sensitivity analyses on variations in the main key assumptions used in impairment testing which consider, inter alia, the hydrocarbon price paths of the *Net Zero Emissions* 1,5º C scenario of the International Energy Agency published in its *World Energy Outlook 2023* report (note 20.2). As a result of these analyses, Group management has recognised impairment adjustments, net of reversals, for the amounts indicated in note 20.1. This is a key audit matter as it involves critical judgements and significant estimates by management, particularly in Exploration and Production, Refining in Spain and Chemical businesses (notes 4.5.1 and 4.5.2), concerning the key assumptions used, affected by the consideration of the impacts of climate change and the energy transition with a significant potential impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.	For discount rates, we assessed, in collaboration with our valuation experts, the assumptions and principal estimates used in their calculations, including both short and long-term estimates of the evolution of the rates for each of the businesses assessed. In relation to the estimates of hydrocarbon reserves and resources of the assets included in the *Upstream* segment: • We gained an understanding of the process established by the Group for this purpose which includes the use of management experts and assessed the results of the work, competence, capacity and objectivity of these experts. • We verified the consistency of the volumes estimated by management experts with the data used in determining the recoverable amount of the assets analysed. We checked whether the production profiles of the hydrocarbon reserves and resources of Upstream assets and the cash flow projection timescales of the Refining in Spain and Chemicals and Mobility businesses in Spain CGUs, are consistent with the Repsol Group's strategic objective of being a company with zero net CO_2 emissions by 2050. Similarly, in relation to the assets of Upstream, Industrial and Customer segments and the identification of possible stranded assets, we verified that their value will be substantially recovered before 2040, in accordance with management's projections. We verified the mathematical calculations included in the models prepared by management and compared the recoverable amount calculated by the Group with the carrying amount of the CGUs in order to assess the existence or otherwise of impairment or reversal of impairment and if appropriate, we verified the recognition of impairment or its reversal in accordance with accounting legislation. With respect to the sensitivity analyses carried out by management: • We assessed the sensitivity calculations performed on the main assumptions considered in the impairment analyses.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
	• We checked if these sensitivity analyses consider the hydrocarbon prices included in the *Net Zero Emissions* 1,5º C scenario of the International Energy Agency published in its *World Energy Outlook 2023* report. With respect to the information and disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements: • We corroborated their consistency with the information included in the consolidated management report and consolidated non-financial information statement, which outline Repsol's objectives with respect to climate change. • We analysed the sufficiency of such information concerning the evaluation of the recoverable value of the assets analysed, as required by applicable accounting legislation. Based on the procedures carried out, we consider that management's approach and conclusions and the information disclosed in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are consistent with the evidence obtained.
Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of deferred tax assets As shown in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, at 31 December 2023 the deferred tax asset balance amounts to €4,651 million, with available tax losses, tax credits and similar benefits not yet used amounting to €4,035 million, as outlined in Note 22.3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. When assessing whether the amount recognised in the consolidated financial statements for these assets is recoverable, Group management considers, as indicated in note 22, the existence of sufficient future earnings for tax purposes that might offset the tax losses or apply existing tax credits, an assessment of earnings estimates for each entity or tax group in accordance with the Group's strategic plan and the timeframe and limit in each country for the recoverability of these assets.	Our analysis commenced with an understanding of the methodology applied and the relevant controls implemented by the Group in the analysis of the recovery of these assets. We have also checked the consistency of the assumptions used by management in the financial projections used to determine future taxable profits against the assumptions used in the impairment testing of the Group's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. In addition, together with our tax experts, we have evaluated the corporate income tax estimate, basically in relation to the appropriateness of the tax treatment of the transactions performed and the calculations of the deferred tax assets in the light of the applicable tax regulations. Finally, we assessed the sufficiency of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements concerning the measurement and recognition of these assets.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Note 22.3 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements details the main variations corresponding to fiscal year 2023. This is a key audit matter due to the nature and significance of the assets recognised and because it entails the use of significant estimates (notes 4.5 and 4.5.1) of future tax profits, that affects the assessment of the recoverability of these assets.	On the basis of our work, we consider that the assumptions and estimates made by Group management concerning the recoverability of the assets analysed are consistent with the evidence obtained.
Evaluation of the recoverability of the Group's assets in Venezuela	
As disclosed in note 20.3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group's financial exposure in Venezuela at 31 December 2023 amounted to €259 million. This amount mainly includes the carrying amount of the investment in the joint venture Cardón IV, S.A. (note 13), the financing granted in dollars by the Group to the joint venture Petroquiriquire, S.A. (note 8.1), and the trade receivables with Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA) which are presented as Other non-current assets (note 14) and trade and other receivables from PDVSA (note 17), less the amount of provisions for liabilities and charges (note 13). As detailed in note 20.3, in 2023 the outlook for Venezuela improved primarily as a result of an improvement in the country's political and social situation and the recent easing of coercive measures by the US government. Specifically, on October 18, 2023 the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) granted General License 44 by which the US Government authorizes any company in the oil and gas sector to carry out operations in Venezuela for a six-month period. The General License is contingent on the Venezuelan Government fulfilling, among other things, its commitments to ensure democratic and free presidential elections in 2024. If the Venezuelan Government keeps its commitments, the license would be extended upon expiry in April 2024. In this context, on December 18, 2023, Repsol and PDVSA signed a new management agreement for the Petroquiriquire, S.A. joint venture in order to increase production and facilitate the recovery of the debt linked to these assets, without the need for additional investments by Repsol.	Our analysis has begun with the understanding of the processes that the Group has established to carry out the value analysis of the assets in Venezuela, including the relevant controls implemented. With the collaboration of our team in Venezuela, we gained an understanding of the country's political, social and economic situation. Similarly, we obtained and understood General License 44 issued by the OFAC in 2023. In relation to the financial information of the joint venture Cardón IV, S.A. included in the consolidated financial statements, we have assessed the competence and objectivity of this component's auditor and have obtained and evaluated the auditor's reports, including its overall findings, conclusions and opinion. We have also evaluated the financial information of the joint venture Petroquiriquire, S.A., which has been included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. In relation to the analysis of impairment losses on non-current assets in the above companies, we have performed audit procedures such as those described in the key audit matter *"Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of the Group's intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and joint ventures considering the impacts of the energy transition and climate change"* referred to above. We have also analysed the reasonableness of the provision for liabilities and charges. In addition, to analyse the credit risk of the loans granted to the joint ventures and the receivables from PDVSA, we have performed the following audit procedures, among others:

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Nonetheless, the country's general situation continues to be impacted by a very significant fall in GDP in the recent years, a fixed exchange rate regime, high inflation rates and the continuous devaluation of the local currency, an oil sector where production has declined markedly in recent years and political instability, among other things. On 30 January 2024 the U.S. government announced that, in absence of progress, the United States will not renew GL 44 when it expires on April 18. Except in the case of Quiriquire Gas, S.A., whose carrying amount is zero, the functional currency of investments in Venezuela is the US dollar, as indicated in note 20.3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. In the context described above, the Group analysed the recoverability of its investments in Venezuela and the credit risk associated with its accounts receivable with PDVSA and recognised impairment of €329 million in 2023 in the consolidated income statement, as detailed in note 20.3. In order to determine the expected loss on the loans to the joint ventures and the accounts receivable from PDVSA, the Group hired an independent expert to validate Management's judgements. This matter requires a high level of judgement and estimation (notes 4.5 and 20.3) that management should make when assessing the recoverability of its assets in Venezuela and so has been considered a key audit matter.	• We have obtained and assessed the loan contract with Petroquiriquire, S.A. and other relevant contractual information, including the new framework agreement signed on December 18, 2023. • We have analysed the reasonableness of the expected credit losses model prepared by management. • We have analysed the information contained in the report of the independent expert engaged by the Group to assess management's judgements on the Venezuela credit risk and have assessed this expert's competence and objectivity, to satisfy ourselves that the expert was suitably qualified to carry out this assignment. Finally, we have assessed the sufficiency of the information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements regarding the situation in Venezuela, the Group's presence in that country and the assumptions underlying the valuation of these assets. Based on the work carried out, we consider that the assumptions and estimates employed by Group management with respect to the recoverability of the assets analysed are consistent with the evidence obtained.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Analysis of the effects of the settlement of the arbitration proceedings in relation to the acquisition of Talisman Energy UK Limited (TSEUK), currently Repsol Resources UK Limited (RRUK).	
As indicated in note 15 of the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements, Addax Petroleum UK Limited (Addax) and Sinopec International Petroleum Exploration and Production Corporation (Sinopec) filed a "Notice of arbitration" against Talisman Energy Inc. (now Repsol Oil & Gas Canada Inc. – ROGCI) and Talisman Colombia Holdco Limited (TCHL) in relation to the purchase of 49% of the shares of RRUK in 2012 by Addax and Sinopec. This transaction took place before the Talisman Group was acquired by the Repsol Group in 2015. On 29 January 2020, the Singapore Arbitration Court issued a partial award addressing only liability for the Reserves matter. In that partial award, the Arbitration Court decided that ROGCI and TCHL were liable to Sinopec and Addax for that matter. On 20 April 2021, the Arbitration Court issued a new partial award, completing the liability phase, in which TCHL and ROGCI were declared liable for the Production matter and the claims made by Addax and Sinopec for liabilities in relation to the other matters were rejected. Following this award, it was expected that the arbitration proceeding would continue in the quantification phase. In view of the findings in the partial awards, the Group estimated the liability which could result from this arbitration, and, with the support of its lawyers and external advisors, the Group recognised in previous years the necessary provision to cover the risks of the arbitration process. However, on 28 April 2023 Repsol and Sinopec agreed that Repsol would acquire from Sinopec its 49% interest in the shares of RRUK and settle the arbitration proceedings. On 9 October 2023 the parties declared that the conditions had been met and so on 31 October 2023 the shares were transferred, and the arbitration proceedings were concluded.	Our audit procedures relating to this matter included the following, among others: • We obtained and assessed the agreement between Repsol and Sinopec in order to settle the arbitration and the acquisition of 49% of RRUK and other documentation relating to the agreement. • Meetings with Group management to understand their analysis and assessment of the effects of the agreement. • We obtained and analysed Group management's calculations with respect to the allocation of the overall consideration under the agreement between the acquisition cost of 49% of RRUK shares and the cost of the indemnity for the settlement of the arbitration. In relation to the indemnity: • We compared the resulting amount of the analysis indicated in the previous procedure with the provision recognised at the agreement date and verified whether the difference is recognised in the consolidated income statement. • We verified whether the amount to be paid for indemnity is recognised in "Current financial liabilities" in the accompanying balance sheet (note 7.1). On the other hand, in relation to the business combination: • We obtained and analysed the breakdown of fair value of the new assets acquired, prepared by Group management and with the collaboration of our valuation experts, we carried out audit procedures in order to analyse the key assumptions employed in the allocation of value (reserves and prices of hydrocarbons, production profiles, decommissioning costs, tax impacts and discount rates).

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
The overall consideration under the agreement amounts to US$2,100 million. Following the transfer of 49% of the shares in RRUK to Repsol, the Group holds 100% of the capital of RRUK and so has acquired control of the latter and the business combination has been accounted for in the terms indicated in note 13, resulting in a provisional goodwill of US$36 million. This is a key audit matter as it involves critical judgements and significant estimates (notes 4.5, 13 and 15.2) by management in the calculations performed by Repsol Group management.	• We analysed together with the component auditor, the main assumptions concerning the recognition in the business combination of deferred tax assets and the provision for asset decommissioning. • We verified whether Repsol has remeasured the interest in RRUK prior to the business combination at fair value and recognised the difference between that fair value and carrying amount in the consolidated income statement. • We verified whether the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements regarding net assets acquired agree with the results of the calculations indicated above. Finally, we considered the sufficiency of the information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements regarding this matter. Based on the procedures carried out, we consider that management's approach and conclusions are consistent with the available evidence.

Other information: Consolidated management report

Other information comprises only the consolidated management report for the 2023 financial year, the formulation of which is the responsibility of the Parent company's directors and does not form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the consolidated management report. Our responsibility regarding the consolidated management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to:

a) Verify only that certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, as referred to in the Auditing Act, have been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and, if not, we are obliged to disclose that fact.

b) Evaluate and report on the consistency between the rest of the information included in the consolidated management report and the consolidated financial statements as a result of our knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the consolidated management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that material misstatements exist, we are required to report that fact.

On the basis of the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information mentioned in section a) above has been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and that the rest of the information contained in the consolidated management report is consistent with that contained in the consolidated financial statements for the 2023 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Responsibility of the directors and the audit and control committee for the consolidated financial statements

The Parent company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, such that they fairly present the consolidated equity, financial position and financial performance of the Group, in accordance with IFRS-EU and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as the aforementioned directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Parent company's directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the aforementioned directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Parent company's audit and control committee is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent company's directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Parent company's directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Parent company's audit and control committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Parent company's audit and control committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, and we communicate with the aforementioned those matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Parent company’s audit and control committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

European single electronic format

We have examined the digital files of the European single electronic format (ESEF) of Repsol, S.A. and investees comprising the Repsol Group for the financial year 2023 that comprise an XHTML file which includes the consolidated financial statements for the financial year and XBRL files with tagging performed by the entity, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Repsol, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual financial report for the financial year 2023 in accordance with the formatting and markup requirements established in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 of the European Commission (hereinafter the ESEF Regulation).

Our responsibility is to examine the digital files prepared by the Parent company's directors, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. This legislation requires that we plan and execute our audit procedures in order to verify whether the content of the consolidated financial statements included in the aforementioned digital files completely agrees with that of the consolidated financial statements that we have audited, and whether the format and markup of these accounts and of the aforementioned files has been affected, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital files examined completely agree with the audited consolidated financial statements, and these are presented and have been marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Report to the audit and control committee of the Parent company

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the audit and control committee of the Parent company dated 22 February 2024.

Appointment period

The General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on 25 May 2023 appointed us as auditors of the Group for a period of one year, for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Previously, we were appointed by resolution of the General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting for a period of three years and we have audited the accounts continuously since the year ended 31 December 2018.

Services provided

Services provided to the Group for services other than the audit of the accounts are disclosed in note 29.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

Juan Manuel Anguita Amate (20367)

22 February 2024

2023

REPSOL Group

Consolidated financial statements

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[1] The Appendices form an integral part of the consolidated Financial Statements.

Repsol, S.A. and Investees comprising the Repsol Group

Balance sheet at December 31, 2023 and 2022

		€ Million	
	Note	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**
Intangible assets	11	2,477	1,976
Property, plant and equipment	12	25,386	22,470
Investments accounted for using the equity method	13	2,957	4,302
Non-current financial assets	8	1,562	1,437
Deferred tax assets	22	4,651	2,757
Other non-current assets	14	1,143	839
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**38,176**	**33,781**
Inventories	16	6,623	7,293
Trade and other receivables	17	7,974	9,027
Other current assets		240	293
Other current financial assets	8	4,491	3,058
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,129	6,512
CURRENT ASSETS		**23,457**	**26,183**
TOTAL ASSETS		**61,633**	**59,964**

		€ Million	
	Note	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**
Shareholders' equity		26,150	24,611
Other cumulative comprehensive income		47	683
Non-controlling interests		2,873	679
EQUITY	6	**29,070**	**25,973**
Non-current provisions	15	4,943	3,553
Non-current financial liabilities	7	8,350	10,130
Deferred tax liabilities and other tax items	22	3,304	2,194
Other non-current liabilities	14	743	1,196
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**17,340**	**17,073**
Current provisions	15	1,559	1,579
Current financial liabilities	7	3,314	3,546
Trade and other payables	18	10,350	11,793
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**15,223**	**16,918**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**61,633**	**59,964**

Repsol, S.A. and Investees comprising the Repsol Group

Income statement for the years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Note	2023	2022
		€ Million	
Sales		58,538	74,828
Income from services rendered and other income		410	325
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(252)	595
Supplies		(42,888)	(56,178)
Amortization and depreciation of non-current assets		(2,436)	(2,339)
(Charges of)/Reversal of impairments		(310)	(2,673)
Personnel expenses		(2,010)	(1,967)
Transport and freights		(1,891)	(1,781)
Supplies		(667)	(858)
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of assets		4	77
Other operating income / (expenses)		(4,204)	(4,169)
OPERATING INCOME / (LOSS)	19	**4,294**	**5,860**
Interest income		425	157
Interest expenses		(279)	(238)
Change in fair value of financial instruments		(132)	941
Exchange gains/(losses)		242	(434)
(Provision for)/Reversal of impairment provisions of financial instruments		(114)	49
Other financial income and expenses		(105)	(144)
FINANCIAL RESULT	21	**37**	**331**
Net income from investment accounted for using the equity method [1]	13	34	989
NET INCOME / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**4,365**	**7,180**
Income tax	22	(1,081)	(2,835)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		**3,284**	**4,345**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest		(116)	(94)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT		**3,168**	**4,251**

EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT	23		**Euros / share**
Basic		2.46	2.96
Diluted		2.46	2.96

[1] Net of taxes.

Repsol, S.A. and investees comprising the Repsol Group

Statement of recognized profit or loss corresponding to the years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022

	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	**3,284**	**4,345**
Due to actuarial gains and losses	(27)	18
Investments accounted for using the equity method	—	6
Equity instruments with changes through other comprehensive income	(9)	(29)
Tax effect	—	(1)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS). ITEMS NOT RECLASSIFIABLE TO NET INCOME	(36)	(6)
Cash flow hedges:	**240**	**(336)**
Valuation gains / (losses)	400	(490)
Amounts transferred to the income statement	(160)	154
Translation differences:	**(795)**	**835**
Valuation gains / (losses)	(697)	848
Amounts transferred to the income statement	(98)	(13)
Investments in joint ventures and associates:	**3**	**11**
Valuation gains / (losses)	6	11
Amounts transferred to the income statement	(3)	—
Tax effect	**(68)**	**119**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS). ITEMS RECLASSIFIABLE TO NET INCOME	(620)	629
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)	**(656)**	**623**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	**2,628**	**4,968**
a) Attributable to the parent	2,555	4,896
b) Attributable to non-controlling interests	73	72

Repsol S.A. and Investees comprising the Repsol Group

Statement of changes in equity corresponding to the years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Equity attributable to the parent and other equity instrument holders							
	Shareholders' equity							
€ Million	Share capital	Share premium, reserves & dividends	Treasury shares and own equity investments	Other equity instruments	Net income for the period attributable to the parent	Other cumulative comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	**Equity**
Closing balance at 12/31/2021	**1,527**	**16,655**	**(641)**	**2,280**	**2,499**	**94**	**380**	**22,794**
Total recognized income/(expenses)	**—**	**23**	**—**	**—**	**4,251**	**622**	**72**	**4,968**
Transactions with partners or owners:								
Share capital increase/(reduction)	(200)	(2,267)	2,467	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends and shareholder remuneration	—	(944)	—	—	—	—	(66)	(1,010)
Transactions with treasury shares and own equity investments (net)	—	36	(1,829)	—	—	—	—	(1,793)
Increases/(reductions) due to changes in scope	—	735	—	—	—	32	299	1,066
Other transactions with partners or owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes in equity:								
Transfers between equity-line items	—	2,499	—	—	(2,499)	—	—	—
Subordinated perpetual debentures	—	(60)	—	2	—	—	—	(58)
Other changes	—	73	—	4	—	(65)	(6)	6
Closing balance at 12/31/2022	**1,327**	**16,750**	**(3)**	**2,286**	**4,251**	**683**	**679**	**25,973**
Total recognized income/(expenses)	**—**	**(22)**	**—**	**—**	**3,168**	**(591)**	**73**	**2,628**
Transactions with partners or owners:								
Share capital increase/(reduction)	(110)	(1,451)	1,561	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends and shareholder remuneration	—	(934)	—	—	—	—	(89)	(1,023)
Transactions with treasury shares and own equity investments (net)	—	(33)	(1,566)	—	—	—	—	(1,599)
Increases/(reductions) due to changes in scope	—	916	—	—	—	30	1,919	2,865
Other transactions with partners or owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	286
Other changes in equity:								
Transfers between equity-line items	—	4,251	—	—	(4,251)	—	—	—
Subordinated perpetual debentures	—	(60)	—	2	—	—	—	(58)
Other changes	—	68	—	—	—	(75)	5	(2)
Closing balance at 12/31/2023	**1,217**	**19,485**	**(8)**	**2,288**	**3,168**	**47**	**2,873**	**29,070**

Repsol S.A. and investees comprising the Repsol Group

Statement of cash flows corresponding to the years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Note	€ Million 2023	2022
Income before tax		**4,365**	**7,180**
Adjustments to income:		**3,401**	**4,026**
Amortization and depreciation of non-current assets	11 and 12	2,436	2,339
Other (net)		965	1,687
Changes in working capital		**878**	**(1,375)**
Other cash flows from operating activities:		**(2,133)**	**(1,999)**
Dividends received		426	753
Income tax refunded/(paid)		(1,968)	(2,398)
Other proceeds from/(payments for) operating activities		(591)	(354)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	24	**6,511**	**7,832**
Payments for investments:	11 and 12	**(8,352)**	**(5,096)**
Group companies and associates		(898)	(193)
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property		(4,289)	(3,535)
Other financial assets		(3,165)	(1,368)
Proceeds from divestments:		**2,238**	**962**
Group companies and associates		659	124
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property		37	473
Other financial assets		1,542	365
Other cash flows from investing activities		**261**	**31**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	24	**(5,853)**	**(4,103)**
Proceeds from and (payments for) equity instruments:	6	**(1,283)**	**(1,714)**
Acquisition		(1,775)	(1,884)
Disposal		492	170
Transactions with non-controlling interests:	6	**2,174**	**1,117**
Proceeds from/(payments for) transactions with non-controlling interests		2,290	1,155
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(116)	(38)
Proceeds from and (payments for) financial liability instruments:	7	**(2,010)**	**(1,148)**
Issuance		9,256	13,500
Repayment and redemption		(11,266)	(14,648)
Payments on shareholder remuneration and other equity instruments	6	**(979)**	**(989)**
Other cash flows from financing activities:		**(955)**	**(98)**
Interest paid		(333)	(365)
Other proceeds from/(payments for) financing activities		(622)	267
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	24	**(3,053)**	**(2,832)**
EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS EFFECT		**12**	**20**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	24	**(2,383)**	**917**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		**6,512**	**5,595**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD:	8	**4,129**	**6,512**
Cash and banks		2,743	2,676
Other financial assets		1,386	3,836

GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) About these Financial Statements

These consolidated Financial Statements of Repsol, S.A. and its investees, comprising the Repsol Group, present fairly the Group's equity, financial position and its results, as well as the equity and the cash flows for the period ending December 31, 2023.

They are presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union (EU), and other provisions of the applicable regulatory framework. Compliance with accounting regulations requires the Company to apply criteria and policies (see Note 4.4); preparing the information contained in these Financial Statements also requires accounting estimates and judgments to be made that may be significant (see Note 4.5).

Repsol has a strategy to be a net zero emissions company by 2050[1], in line with the objectives of the Paris Climate Summit[2] and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These Financial Statements include information that reflects the impacts of climate change and the dynamics of energy transition (see Notes 4.5.2 and Appendix III). In addition, that established in the IASB publication "*Effects of Climate-Related Matters on Financial Statements*" on the impact of climate change on the application of IFRSs in financial reporting was taken into account in preparing these Financial Statements.

The preparation of the consolidated Financial Statements is the responsibility of the directors of Repsol, S.A., the parent company of the Group. They were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. at its meeting held on February 21, 2024 and they will be submitted for approval at the Annual General Meeting; it is expected that they will be approved without any modifications. The 2022 consolidated Financial Statements were approved at Repsol's Annual General Meeting held on May 25, 2023.

The Group's 2023 consolidated Management Report, which includes financial and non-financial information and, in particular, the consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and other information on sustainability, including environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters, is published together with the consolidated Financial Statements. The Management Report includes appendices with the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration. In addition, as supplementary information, Repsol has published the Information on the oil and gas exploration and production activities and the Report on payments to governments on oil and gas exploration and production activities. All these reports are available on the Repsol website.

(2) About Repsol

2.1 Parent company

The parent company of the Repsol Group is Repsol, S.A., a private-law entity, incorporated in accordance with Spanish law, which is subject to the Spanish Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*), and all other legislation related to listed companies.

Its registered office is located at Calle Méndez Álvaro, 44, Madrid, where the Shareholder Information Office is also located, the telephone number of which is 900 100 100. It is registered in the Madrid Companies Register on sheet no. M-65289; its tax ID number (C.I.F.) is A-78/374725 and its National Classification of Economic Activities (C.N.A.E.) no. is 70.10. Its website can be found at www.repsol.com.

The shares of Repsol, S.A. are represented by book entries and listed on the continuous market of the Spanish stock exchanges (Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia). The Company also has an ADS (American Depositary Shares) Program, which is quoted on the OTCQX market (a platform in the US over-the-counter markets that differentiates those issuers with better market information policies and solid business activities).

[1] The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII; gCO2/MJ) is the key metric used to establish the decarbonization target toward reaching the Company's emission neutrality by 2050. For more information, see Note 4.5.2 and section 7.2.1.4 on Metrics and targets of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.
[2] The Paris Agreement has had a significant impact on the development of new climate policies and the approval of new regulations. The European Union (EU), after having assumed the commitment of climate neutrality by 2050 ("The European Green Deal"), which constitutes the new growth strategy of the EU, has approved different regulations on this matter. Spain is also issuing different legislative packages in this regard, so the regulations on climate change and energy transition are evolving continuously. For more information, see Appendix III.

2.2 Repsol Group

The Repsol Group (hereinafter "Repsol", "Company", "Repsol Group" or "Group") is a group of companies with a presence worldwide that, with a vision of being a multi-energy efficient, sustainable and competitive company, performs activities in the hydrocarbon sector throughout its entire value chain (exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas, refining, production, transportation and sale of a wide range of oil and petrochemical products, oil derivatives and natural gas), as well as activities for the generation and sale of electricity[3].

The Group comprises approximately 500 companies, subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates incorporated in 36 countries (mainly in Spain and the United States) that occasionally carry out activities abroad through branches, permanent establishments, etc. The Group's main companies and the summarized corporate organization chart are presented in section 2.3 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report. In 2023, the main changes in the corporate structure relate to acquisitions and dilution agreements in assets linked to renewable electricity generation and divestments in the Upstream segment. For more information on the Group's composition, see Appendices IIA and IIB, and on the main changes in its corporate structure, see Appendix IIC.

(3) Information by business segment[4]

3.1 Definition of business segments

The segment reporting disclosed by the Group in this Note is presented in accordance with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 8 - Operating segments.

The definition of the Group's business segments is based on the different activities performed by the Group and their level of significance, as well as on the organizational structure and the way in which Repsol's management and directors analyze the main operating and financial aggregates in order to make decisions about resource allocation and to assess the Company's performance.

Repsol's reporting segments are as follows:

- Exploration and Production (Upstream or "E&P"): activities for the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas reserves, as well as the development of low-carbon geological solutions (geothermal, carbon capture, storage and use, etc.).
- Industrial: activities involving oil refining, petrochemicals, and the trading, transport and sale of crude oil, natural gas and fuels, including the development of new growth platforms such as hydrogen, biomethane, sustainable biofuels and synthetic fuels.
- Customer: businesses involving mobility (gas stations) and the sale of fuel (gasoline, diesel, aviation kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, biofuels, etc.), electricity and gas, and lubricants and other specialties.
- Low-Carbon Generation (LCG): low-emissions electricity generation (CCGTs[5]) and renewable sources.

Corporate and other includes (i) corporate overhead expenses and, specifically, those expenses related to managing the Group, (ii) the financial result, and (iii) intersegment consolidation adjustments.

In 2023, as a result of its business performance and changes in its organizational structure, Repsol has revised the definition of its reporting segments. The business segment previously known as "*Commercial and Renewables*" is now divided into "*Customer*" (commercial businesses with a customer-focused multi-energy offering) and "*Low-Carbon Generation*" (low-emissions electricity generation and renewables business). Repsol has restated the information for 2022 to ensure that the information can be followed and compared.

[3] For more information, see section 2.1 Value chain and business segments of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.
[4] Some of the figures presented in this Note are classified as Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) in accordance with the Guidelines of the European Securities Market Association (ESMA) (for more information, see Appendix II Alternative Performance Measures of the consolidated Management Report or www.repsol.com). All of the figures shown in accordance with the business segment reporting model referred to in this Note have been reconciled with the EU-IFRS financial statements in Appendix I.
[5] Acronym for combined cycle gas turbine electricity generators.

3.2 Presentation model of the results by segments

Repsol presents the results and other financial aggregates of its business segments (Upstream, Industrial, Customer and LCG) in its segment reporting model, taking into consideration the operating and financial aggregates of its joint ventures, in accordance with the Group's interest in each joint venture, using the same methodology and with the same level of detail as for fully consolidated companies[6].

Using this approach, the results are broken down into several components (adjusted income, inventory effect, special items, non-controlling interests) until the net income is obtained, which reflects the income obtained by the Group attributable to the parent.

– A measure of segment profit is used known as ***Adjusted Income***, which corresponds to net income from continuing operations at replacement cost ("*Current Cost of Supply*" or CCS), net of taxes and without including certain income and expenses ("*Special items*") or income attributable to non-controlling interests ("*Non-controlling interests*"), which are presented separately. The financial result and the intersegment consolidation adjustments are assigned to "*Income*" under *Corporate and other*.

  Specifically, the current cost of supply (CCS) considers the cost of volumes sold to correspond to the procurement and production costs for the period itself. This is the criterion commonly used in the sector to present the results of businesses in the Industrial or Customer segments that must work with significant inventories subject to constant price fluctuations, thus facilitating comparability with other companies and the monitoring of businesses, regardless of the impact of price variations on their inventories. However, this measure of income is not accepted in European accounting standards and, therefore, is not applied by Repsol, which uses the weighted average cost method to determine its income in accordance with European accounting standards. The difference between the income at CCS and the income at weighted average cost is reflected in the ***Inventory effect***, which is presented separately, net of tax and not taking into account the income attributable to non-controlling interests.

– ***Special items*** includes certain material items whose separate presentation is considered appropriate in order to facilitate analysis of the ordinary business performance. This heading includes gains/losses on divestments, restructuring costs, asset impairment losses (provisions/reversals), provisions for contingencies and charges, and other relevant income/ expenses that do not form part of the ordinary management of the businesses. These results are presented separately, net of tax and not taking into account the income attributable to non-controlling interests.

– Since 2023, following the entry of minority shareholders in our E&P and LCG businesses, the share of minority shareholders in consolidated net income has been isolated from Adjusted Results, Inventory Effect and Special Items, so that these fully reflect the income managed by the Company. The share of minority shareholders in the Group's income is reflected in a separate line item ***Non-controlling interests***, net of taxes, immediately before ***Net income***.

The Group therefore considers that the nature of its businesses and the way in which results are analyzed for decision-making purposes is adequately reflected, and facilitates comparison with other companies in the sector. In any case, Repsol provides reconciliations between the measures included in the business segment reporting model, which constitute alternative performance measures in accordance with the Guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures of October 2015 published by the European Securities Market Association (ESMA) and the measures used in these financial statements prepared in accordance with EU-IFRS. This information can be found in Appendix II Alternative Performance Measures of the consolidated Management Report or at www.repsol.com).

[6] Except in the case of the renewable electricity generation businesses (LCG segment) where, due to the way in which the results of these projects are analyzed and management decisions are made, the economic aggregates of the Chilean joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

3.3 Financial information by business segment

The financial information by business segment is included in this note and Appendix I Segment reporting and reconciliation with EU-IFRS financial statements. For more information, see the 2023 consolidated Management Report that is published together with these consolidated Financial Statements.

Business segment results	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Upstream	1,779	3,029
Industrial	2,734	3,241
Customer	614	421
LCG	75	144
Corporate and other	(191)	(61)
ADJUSTED INCOME	**5,011**	**6,774**
Inventory effect	(453)	78
Special items	(1,274)	(2,507)
Non-controlling interests	(116)	(94)
NET INCOME	**3,168**	**4,251**

Other aggregates of the business segments	**Operating income**		**Revenue from ordinary activities**		**Cash flow from operations**		**Operating investments [(1)]**		**Capital employed**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Upstream	2,936	5,705	5,199	7,486	3,179	5,706	2,627	2,127	12,716	12,282
Industrial	3,626	4,315	28,674	37,332	3,611	2,639	1,161	1,025	10,929	11,108
Customer	819	564	27,164	32,696	913	614	423	258	2,788	2,762
LCG	134	245	516	1,210	95	155	1,876	667	3,897	1,905
Corporate and other	(265)	(181)	—	—	(734)	(192)	80	105	836	172
TOTAL	**7,250**	**10,648**	**61,553**	**78,724**	**7,064**	**8,923**	**6,167**	**4,182**	**31,166**	**28,229**

(1) Includes investments accrued during the period.

3.4 Main developments in the year[7]

In this section we briefly mention some of the main developments during the year in order to contextualize the information in these Financial Statements. Together with these Financial Statements, Repsol publishes its 2023 consolidated Management Report, which includes an explanation of the performance of its businesses and the following main developments of the period.

In 2023 the global economy has shown to be resilient but has been marked by high uncertainty (for more information, see section 3 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report). The complex, volatile environment has unevenly affected the activities and results of the Company's businesses. The decline in crude oil prices and the sharp drop in gas prices have reduced the revenue of the Upstream segment; Refining margins have cooled significantly throughout the period, although remained strong; and the margins of the Mobility businesses in Spain have recovered since the discounts established by the government in 2022 to cope with the rise in fuel prices are no longer being applied (see section 4 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report).

In 2023 the Company made progress towards meeting its strategic objectives, carrying out actions such as the following:

- In the Upstream segment, a 25% interest in the business segment was sold to the EIG group for $3,350 million (see Notes 6, 8 and 24). In addition, the Company pulled out of the E&P business in Canada (see Note 19.7) and Repsol Oil & Gas Canada Inc. (ROGCI) was liquidated (see Note 11).
- In the Industrial segment, the transformation of large industrial complexes continued, focusing on the future sustainability of the industry: construction of the Advanced Biofuels Plant (C43) located in Cartagena, the first plant in Spain to produce renewable fuels from waste; start of the expansion of the Sines Industrial Complex (Portugal); start-up of the Company's first electrolyzer at the Petronor refinery; the new maritime terminal at the Outer Port of A Coruña, which facilitates the logistics of new products and raw materials and contributes to the initiative to create a renewable energy hub in A Coruña.

[7] For a detailed description of the main events, see section 1. 2023 Overview of the 2023 consolidated Management Report .

- In the Customer segment, the "Connected energy plans" program was launched to raise the Company's multi-energy profile, which benefits customers who contract various energy products with Repsol through the Waylet digital platform. Digital customers have increased to 7.9 million as of December 31. Electricity and gas customers also increased, exceeding 2.1 million.
- In the LCG business, projects have been started up in Spain, the US and Chile, reaching an installed capacity of renewable electricity generation in operation of 2,781 GW. With regard to inorganic growth, the acquisition of 100% of Asterion Energies, which manages a renewable asset portfolio of 7,700 MW located in Spain (mostly), Italy and France (see Note 11) and the signing of the agreement (expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2024) to acquire 100% of ConnectGen for $782 million, which manages a portfolio of 20 GW located in the US, are noteworthy of mention. Furthermore, in accordance with the policy of asset rotation, a 49% interest in an asset portfolio of 618 MW in Spain was sold to Pontegadea for €363 million (see Note 6.5).
- Agreements were reached to settle two important lawsuits (see Note 15.2). In the US, the lawsuit related to Maxus, a company acquired by YPF in 1995, has been settled. In the United Kingdom, Repsol and Sinopec, shareholders of the Repsol Sinopec Resources UK (RSRUK, currently RRUK) joint venture, ended the arbitration proceedings initiated by Sinopec in relation to the process of acquiring the 49% interest in RRUK from the Talisman Group in 2012, which culminated in the acquisition by Repsol of Sinopec's interest in RRUK (see Note 13).
- The share price has experienced high volatility, with the average share price in 2023 up 9% on 2022. Shareholder remuneration in 2023 consisted of a dividend payment of €0.70 gross per share (up 11% on that paid in 2022) for a total amount of €901 million.

After meeting most of the objectives set for the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan early, a strategic reflection process has been carried out, culminating in the publication of a strategic update for the 2024-2027 period. For more information, see section 2.5 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

(4) Criteria for the preparation of these Financial Statements

4.1 General principles

The consolidated Financial Statements are presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union (EU) as of December 31, 2023, and other provisions of the applicable regulatory framework.

They have been prepared based on the accounting records of Repsol, S.A. and its subsidiaries (including Repsol's subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates), whose accounting standards have been unified with those of the parent in order to present consolidated financial statements by applying uniform accounting policies.

They are presented in millions of euros, which is also the functional currency of the parent, except when another unit is mentioned.

4.2 Comparative information

The new developments in the accounting standards applied by the Group as of January 1, 2023[8] did not have a significant impact given their nature and scope, beyond certain disclosure requirements in additional notes.

4.3 New standards issued for mandatory application in future years

The standards issued by the IASB that will be mandatory in future reporting periods are listed below[9]:

Pending adoption by the European Union	Date of first application
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - *Supplier finance arrangement* (1)	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 21 - *Lack of Exchangeability* (2)	January 1, 2025

(1) Amendments issued on May 25, 2023.
(2) Amendments issued on August 15, 2023.

8 The following standards have been applied as of January 1, 2023 with no significant impact on the Group's financial statements, beyond certain related disclosures:(i) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, including Amendments to IFRS 17 issued on December 9, 2021; (ii) Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction; (iii) Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies; (iv) Amendments to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates; (v) Amendments to IAS 12 International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules.

9 In addition to the amendments contained in this Note, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture* without a mandatory date of first-time application since its Equity Method project has yet to be completed and a decision on these amendments has yet to be taken.

Adopted by the European Union	Date of first application
Amendments to IFRS 16 - *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback Transaction* (1)	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 - *Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current* (2)	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-Current *Liabilities with Covenants* (3)	January 1, 2024

(1) Amendments issued on September 22, 2022.
(2) Includes the deferral of the first application of the Amendments to IAS 1 issued on July 15, 2020.
(3) Amendments issued on October 31, 2022.

The Group is analyzing the potential impacts that these regulatory changes could have on its consolidated financial statements, although to date none of significance are expected, beyond the new disclosure requirements introduced by some of these changes.

4.4 Accounting policies

It should be noted that the significant accounting policies and options are highlighted, in text boxes, throughout the notes to these Financial Statements, except for those that, due to their more cross-cutting or general nature, are detailed below:

4.4.1 Consolidation principles

Repsol classifies investments as subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates based on the control exercised over them:

- Subsidiaries: those over which Repsol exercises control and are consolidated under the full consolidation method.
- Joint arrangements: those in which strategic operational and financial decisions require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (joint control) and are classified as: a) joint operations arranged through a *Joint Operating Agreement* (JOA) or similar vehicle that does not limit the risks and rewards of the venturer and that are included in the financial statements of the parties based on their share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses arising from the agreement; or b) *Joint Ventures* (JVs) that represent an interest in the net assets of the agreement and that are accounted for using the equity method.
- Associates: interests over which it has significant influence, which do not require consent from Repsol in making strategic operational and financial decisions but over which it has the power to participate, and that are accounted for using the equity method.

4.4.2 Functional currency

The items included in these consolidated Financial Statements relating to the Group companies are measured using their functional currency, which is the currency of the main economic environment in which they operate; when this differs from the presentation currency of the financial statements, the conversion is carried out as stated below: (i) the assets and liabilities in each of the balance sheets presented are translated applying the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date, (ii) income and expense items are translated applying the average cumulative exchange rate for the financial year in which the transactions were performed (however, the transaction-date exchange rate is used to translate significant transactions), and (iii) any exchange differences arising as a result of the foregoing are recognized under "*Equity - Translation differences*".

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of a Group company are deemed to be 'foreign currency transactions' and are translated to the functional currency by applying the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. At each year end, the foreign currency monetary items on the balance sheet are measured applying the exchange rate prevailing at that date and the exchange rate differences arising from such measurement are recognized under "*Financial result - Exchange gains/(losses)*".

4.4.3 Business combinations

Business combinations in which the Group obtains control over one or several businesses through the merger or spin-off of several companies or by acquiring all assets and liabilities of all or part of a company that constitutes one or more businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with that set out in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations". The acquisition method involves, except for the recognition and measurement exceptions established in IFRS 3, recognizing at the acquisition date the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair value at that date, provided this value can be measured reliably. Within the liabilities assumed in the business combination, any identified contingent liability is also recognized at the acquisition date, even if it has not been recognized in accordance with the general accounting policies for recognizing provisions because the outflow of economic benefits is not probable, provided that it corresponds to a present obligation arising from past events and its fair value can be measured reliably. Acquisition costs are recognized as expenses in the income statement.

The difference between the cost of the business combination and the value of the identifiable assets acquired less that of the liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill, if positive, or as income in the income statement, if negative.

The measurement period of the business combination begins on the acquisition date and ends when Repsol concludes that no further information can be obtained on the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. Under no circumstances will this period exceed one year from the acquisition date. During the measurement period, the business combination is considered to be provisional.

In the case of acquisitions of renewable projects, the classification as business combinations or asset acquisitions depends to a large extent on the stage of the acquired asset at the acquisition date. In general, those that have not reached, at least, the "ready to build" milestone, which ends the pre-development phase and is prior to the phase of development or construction, are not classified as a business. Notwithstanding the above, each transaction requires a specific analysis for its classification as a business combination, or as an asset acquisition.

4.4.4 Hydrocarbon exploration and production activities

Repsol recognizes hydrocarbon exploration and production activities using mainly *successful-efforts* accounting. Under this method, the various costs incurred are treated as follows for accounting purposes:

- The costs of acquiring new interests (including bonds, legal costs, etc.) in areas with reserves, including those acquired in business combinations, are capitalized under *"Investments in areas with reserves"* in property, plant and equipment.

- The costs of acquiring exploration permits and the geological and geophysical (G&G) costs incurred during the exploration phase are capitalized under *"Exploration permits"* in intangible assets. They are not amortized during the exploration and evaluation phase and they are tested for impairment at least once a year and, in any case, when there is an indication that they may have become impaired, in accordance with the indicators of IFRS 6 *"Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources"*. Once the exploration and evaluation phase is over, if no economically viable reserves are found, the amounts capitalized are recognized as an expense in the income statement.

- Exploratory drilling costs are capitalized under "*Investments in exploration*" in property, plant and equipment until it is determined whether reserves justifying their commercial development have been found. If no economically viable reserves are found, the capitalized drilling costs are recognized in the income statement. In the event that reserves are found, but remain under evaluation for their classification as proved (see next section), their recognition depends on the following:

  - If additional investments are required prior to the start of production, they continue to be capitalized as long as the following conditions are met: (i) the amount of reserves found justifies the completion of a productive well if the required investment is made, and; (ii) satisfactory progress has been made in the evaluation of reserves and the operational viability of the project. If any of these conditions fails to be met, they are treated as impaired, and are expensed in the income statement.

  - In all other cases, if there is no commitment to carry out significant activities to evaluate the reserves or develop the project within a reasonable period after well drilling has been completed, they are recognized as an expense in the income statement.

- The costs incurred in exploratory drilling work that have yielded a commercially exploitable reserve are reclassified (along with the associated exploration and G&G licenses - *"Investments in exploration")* at their carrying amount to *"Investments in areas with reserves"* under property, plant and equipment.

- Exploration costs other than G&G costs, excluding the costs of drilling exploration wells and exploration licenses, are recognized as an expense in the income statement when incurred.

- Development expenditure incurred in extracting, processing or storing hydrocarbon is capitalized under "*Investments in areas with reserves"* in property, plant and equipment.

– Future field abandonment and decommissioning costs are capitalized at their present value when they are initially recognized under *"Investments in areas with reserves"* against the line item for decommissioning provisions (see Note 15).

– The investments capitalized are depreciated according to the unit of production method and in accordance with the following criteria:

  • Investments made for the acquisition, discovery, development and production of proven and probable reserves (including exploration costs reclassified to investments in areas with reserves), are amortized based on the relationship between production for the year and the reserves that are expect to be produced without needing to incur additional investment.

  • The costs incurred in surveys for the development and extraction of hydrocarbon reserves are depreciated on the basis of the relationship between the production for the year and the total expected to be obtained of proven reserves most likely to be developed (see next section).

  The changes in estimated reserves are considered on a prospective basis in calculating depreciation.

4.5 Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting principles makes it necessary to make judgments and estimates that affect the recognition and valuation of assets and liabilities, income and expenses for the period, and the breakdown of the contingent assets and liabilities. The results could differ significantly depending on the estimates made.

The accounting policies and areas that require the highest degree of judgment and estimates in the preparation of these financial statements are: (i) crude oil and natural gas reserves and resources (see Note 4.5.1); (ii) the recoverable amount of the assets (see Note 4.5 and Note 20); (iii) business combinations (see Notes 4.4.3, 11 and 13); (iv) provisions for litigation, decommissioning and other contingencies, such as those caused by environmental damage (see Note 15); (v) income tax, tax credits and contingencies, and deferred tax assets (see Note 22); (vi) market value of derivative financial instruments (see Notes 7, 8 and 9); (vii) expected loss on financial instruments (see Notes 10.3 and 20.3); and (viii) assessment of investments in Venezuela (see Notes 13 and 20.3). In any case, it should be noted that several of the above estimates must include the uncertainties related to the energy transition and decarbonization policy scenarios in which our businesses are carrying out their activities.

The main accounting estimates and judgments made by Repsol's management and directors in preparing the consolidated financial statements are described below. Lastly, those aspects of the estimates that are specifically related to the expected effects of climate change and the energy transition are described.

4.5.1 Calculating the recoverable amount of the assets

<u>Methodology</u>

The methodology used by the Group to estimate the recoverable amount of the assets is, in general, the value in use calculated by discounting to present value the future cash flows after tax expected to derive from the operation of these assets.

The cash flow projections are based on the best available estimates of the income, expenses and investments of the different cash-generating units (CGUs)[10], whereby they use sector forecasts, prior results and the outlook for the performance of the business and development of the market. The estimates take into consideration the scenarios of the energy transition and decarbonization of the economy, which are consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and with the decarbonization commitments assumed by Repsol, as well as with the objetives of the update of the strategic plan presented en February 2024 (2024-27 Strategic Plan).

[10] Cash-generating unit: the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverability of the Group's investments in associates or joint ventures is assessed by comparing their recoverable amount with their carrying amount (see Notes 13 and 20)). The recoverable amount of an investment in an associate or joint venture is assessed individually, unless the associate or joint venture does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from the Group's other assets or CGUs.

Main macroeconomic assumptions

The macroeconomic variables used to measure the assets are consistent with those used in the preparation of the budgets and business plans of the assets:

- The macroeconomic framework for the countries in which the Group operates takes into consideration variables such as inflation, GDP, exchange rate, etc. and is prepared on the basis of the content of internal reports that use in-house estimates, based on updated external information of relevance (forecasts prepared by consultants and specialized entities).
- The oil, natural gas, electricity and CO2 price paths used for the impairment test are our own estimates, which are compared with the scenarios given by international agencies and other market players. The paths are developed on the basis of available macroeconomic, financial and market information and the forecasts provided by analysts.

  In particular, crude oil and gas prices are calculated by analyzing key market variables and their foreseeable trend, including our own forecasts of the balance of supply and demand of energy and prices. The longer-term vision is also explained by monitoring other variables such as the decline of crude oil and gas fields, the current CAPEX, the financial sustainability of companies in the sector to certain price environments, and the dynamics in OPEC countries in terms of tax sustainability.

  - To estimate near-term price trends, forecast reports produced by a selection of investment banks, macro consultants (Platts Analytics, IHS, Wood Mckenzie, Energy Aspects and Oxford Economics), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) are taken into account.
  - The source that provides a sufficiently detailed analysis of long-term forecasts is the IEA, a benchmark agency that also carries out detailed studies of supply, demand and price forecasts under different scenarios.

  With all these elements, econometric models of prices are made, which are compared with external forecasts, both public and private[11].

- The most relevant CO2 price path for the Group in the impairment test corresponds to emission allowance prices in the current EU ETS mechanism. The path used for the impairment test (see Note 20) is consistent with the internal carbon price for making investment decisions on new projects. For other countries with emission allowances or CO2 taxes, specific assumptions are used.
- Forecasts for electricity prices in Spain are calculated using the Company's own model that weights the influence of the different factors on the wholesale market. Although the model is used mainly for natural gas prices and CO2 emission allowances, it also reflects the impact of new future developments on renewable generation capacity, as well as economic forecasts that may influence changes in demand. The conclusions obtained are compared with external forecasts that the Company obtains from specialized agencies.
- Regarding the expected demand scenarios for land transport used in the estimated cash flows of Repsol's industrial and commercial businesses, a scenario was used that is consistent with the "Fit for 55" package of measures announced by the European Commission, and the new Repower EU roadmap for decarbonization, which accelerates the energy transition in Europe and envisages significant decreases in the demand for fuel, mainly as of 2030.

To complete the information, given the inherent uncertainty of the long-term assumptions used, sensitivities (positive and negative) to reasonable variations in the main assumptions used in the impairment test (crude oil and gas prices, discount rates, etc.) are provided in Note 20.2.

Discount rates

Future cash flows are discounted to their present value at a specific rate for each CGU, determined based on the currency of its cash flows and the risks associated with them. The discount rate used by Repsol is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax for each country and business. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the currency in which the cash flows are generated, and the market, credit and business risk. For the sake of consistency, estimated future cash flows do not reflect the risks that have already been considered in the discount rate or vice versa. The discount rate used considers the average leverage of the sector over the last five years, as a reasonable

[11] The comparison is made to position the internal paths with respect to the averages and standard deviations calculated based on market consensus, which includes, among others, the "Stated Policies" and "Announced Pledges" scenarios of the World Energy Outlook 2023 published by the IEA (for more information https://www.iea.org).

approximation of the optimal capital structure, using comparable oil companies as a reference and their main components are as follows:

- The risk-free interest rate for cash flows in US dollars is the US 10-year treasury bond and for cash flows in euros it is the German 10-year sovereign bond, adjusted when rates are negative;
- With regard to country risk, the following are used: (i) market quotations, such as the spread of sovereign bonds in euros or US dollars over debt issued by Germany (euros) or the US (USD), respectively, (ii) country risk estimates contained in the EMBI (Emerging Markets Bond Index) published by JP Morgan, and (iii) country risk estimates published by three external providers — Country Risk Rating (IHS Global Insight), International Country Risk Guide (PRS Group) and Business Monitor (Fitch Group) — all adjusted for specific risks of the business and/or country;
- A different credit risk premium is used depending on the currency (EUR and USD); and
- Business risk premiums *(Betas)* are specifically calculated on the basis of 5-year historical series from comparable companies, for each of the businesses.

Estimated cash flows

To estimate the cash flows[12] of the assets, the expected performance of the key variables is calculated in accordance with the forecasts used in the annual budget and in the business plans, which are prepared using scenarios that consider the energy transition and decarbonization of the economy, and that are consistent with the decarbonization targets assumed by Repsol (see Note 4.5.2).

However, cash flows only take account of the current state of assets when the estimate is carried out. In particular, future investments for improvements in asset performance or for technological changes are not taken into account, not even those that can be anticipated today and that may represent a valid asset transformation strategy in the foreseeable context of the energy transition.

Hydrocarbon exploration and production assets

Valuations of the production assets of the Upstream segment use cash flow projections for a period that covers the economically productive useful lives of the oil and gas fields, limited by the contractual expiration of the operating permits, agreements or contracts and consistent with the climate and environmental regulations of each country. The maturity of the cash flows ranges between 2025 and 2072. Conventional assets in production do not go past the year 2050, while non-conventional assets, located in the US, have a longer productive life. Approximately 95% of the value of the cash flows of these assets will be recovered before 2040, which demonstrates the Group's low exposure to "*stranded*" assets.

The general principles applied to determine the variables that most affect the cash flows of this business are described below:

- Hydrocarbon sale prices. The main international benchmark prices used by the Group are: Brent, WTI (West Texas Intermediate) and HH (Henry Hub). In countries where international list prices do not reflect local market circumstances, the prices modeled factor in local market prices.
- Reserves, resources and production profiles. Production profiles are estimated on the basis of the productive life of existing wells and the development plans in place for each productive field. To estimate oil and gas reserves and resources, Repsol uses the criteria established by the “SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE/SEG/SPWLA/EAGE Petroleum Resources Management System”, commonly referred to by its acronym “SPE-PRMS (SPE-Society of Petroleum Engineers)”. The price paths used in this estimation are the same as in the asset impairment test.

  The estimate of oil and gas reserves[13] and resources is a key component of the Company's decision-making process[14]. The volume of oil and gas reserves and resources is used to calculate depreciation and amortization charges, and to assess the recoverability of the investments in assets and calculate decommissioning provisions in the Upstream segment.

[12] The CGUs include the rights of use associated with lease agreements (IFRS 16), with the subsequent exclusion of fixed lease payments when calculating the value in use.

[13] Reserves are classified as (i) Proven: the quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that, with the information available to date, it is estimated can be recovered with reasonable certainty (there should be at least a 90% probability that the recovered quantities will equal or exceed the 1 P estimate), (ii) Probable: additional reserves, which, added to the proven reserves, make up the 2P scenario (there should be at least a 50% probability that the quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 2P estimate; this scenario reflects the best estimate of reserves), and (iii) Contingent resources: quantities of oil and natural gas that are estimated, at a given date, to be potentially recoverable from accumulations known from the application of development projects, but which are not currently considered commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. Proven or probable reserves can be developed (expected to be recovered from existing wells and facilities) or undeveloped (expected to be recovered through future investments.)

[14] Independent engineering firms periodically audit registered volumes (at least 95% of the reserves are audited externally in a three-year cycle.)

Changes in volumes of reserves and resources could have a significant impact on the Group's results. For information on the Group's reserves, see the document *"Information on the oil and gas exploration and production activities."*

- Operating expenses and investments. These are calculated for the first year on the basis of the Group's annual budget and thereafter in accordance with the asset development plans.
- Taxes. The taxes applicable to each contract are considered in accordance with current legislation when the cash flows are calculated.

Assets of the Industrial segment

Cash flows are estimated on the basis of the outlook for their key variables (demand for oil products, unit contribution margins, investments, taxes and levies, and fixed costs). The main particular features of the most significant businesses are described as follows:

- With regard to the Refining business in Spain, projections were made up to 2040, foreseeing a drop in activity in fossil fuel distillation of around 80% (demand for oil products is expected to fall significantly both in Spain and in Europe). In this scenario, less investments will be made in the refining sector, which will partly offset the effect of the drop in demand. It should be noted that this reduction in investments in traditional crude oil refining assets does not include new investments in the transformation of industrial complexes in the context of the energy transition and in accordance with the Repsol Group's strategic vision (for example, investments in biofuels and synthetic fuels, circularity, hydrogen, etc.).

- In the Chemicals business, five-year projections are made, with the cash flow corresponding to the fifth year being extrapolated to subsequent years without applying a growth rate. Chemical products play a key role in facilitating the energy transition and decarbonization, as they are present throughout the value chain of almost all industries, and therefore growth in demand for chemical products is expected to remain robust in an energy transition scenario. The use of chemical products and solutions can help address several of the challenges related to this transition, and many low-carbon technologies rely on innovations in chemistry to become more efficient, affordable and scalable (e.g. materials for photovoltaic panels, vehicle lightweighting, insulation, food preservation, energy savings and efficiency).

- The cash flows for the Wholesale and Trading Gas businesses in North America are projected according to the term of the regasification and gas transportation contracts and were estimated in accordance with the following assumptions:
  - Gas and LNG prices. The international benchmark prices used are: HH, Algonquin and TTF (Title Transfer Facility), adjusted in accordance with references in the corresponding market if the prices do not reflect market circumstances.
  - Gas and LNG sales volumes and margins. The volumes used for cash flow forecasting purposes are estimated on the basis of the contracts in force at year-end and expected activity, all in accordance with the annual budget and business plan. Margins factor in historical data, the price forecasts detailed in the previous point and the outlook for margins going forward.

Assets of the Customer segment

For the fuel retail businesses, as a general rule, ten-year projections are made (up to 2033). Reductions in demand for fossil fuels forecast within the framework of European and Spanish decarbonization policies are taken into account, whereas perpetual income is not taken into account nor a period greater than ten years because, as this is sufficient to demonstrate the recoverability of the carrying amount of current assets, it is unnecessary to assess long-term scenarios subject to high uncertainty under the European regulatory framework.

Assets of the Low-Carbon Generation segment

Forecasts for the electricity generation assets were made in accordance with the expected life of the plants or the limit of the concession term (hydraulic power plants), in a range between 9 to 43 years depending on the technology (from lowest to highest: combined cycles, wind and photovoltaic and hydraulic power plants), applying where applicable the electricity sale prices included in the power purchase agreements (PPAs)[15] for energy commitments with third parties and the estimated market prices for the rest.

[15] Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs): Long-term purchase and sale agreements for renewable energy at a specific price that are recognized as: (i) a supply contract; or (ii) as a cash flow hedging financial instrument (see Note 9), as appropriate (see Note 25).

Investments in associates and joint ventures

The recoverability of the Group's investments in associates or joint ventures is assessed by comparing their recoverable amount with their carrying amount (see Note 13). The recoverable amount of an investment in an associate or joint venture is assessed on an individual basis, taking into consideration the same assumptions described above.

4.5.2 Estimates and accounting judgments related to the risks and implications of climate change, decarbonization and the energy transition

In December 2019, Repsol made public its commitment to be part of the solution in the fight against climate change by focusing its strategy toward being a company with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming, and with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This objective is maintained as the basis for the new strategic update (2024-2027 Strategic Plan).

Repsol considers that this decarbonization target is the strategy for adapting to foreseeable changes in the economic environment and, in particular, in the energy sector, that best responds to the interests of its shareholders, customers and employees, specifically, that which guarantees the Company's long-term sustainability and maximizes the profitability of its businesses and the value of its investments in the context of the energy transition.

The metric used to monitor the intermediate decarbonization targets set to reach emission neutrality by 2050 is the reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII)[16] measured in gCO2e/MJ. The intermediate CII reduction objectives, with respect to the base year 2016, are: 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030 and 55% by 2040. The CII for 2023 (69.5 gCO2e/ MJ) has decreased by -9.6% compared to 2016.

The relevant investments to meet the decarbonization objective are known as "*Low-carbon investments*"[17], which reached close to 40% of the total in 2023.

The main risks associated with climate change are classified as "transitional" risks, associated with the energy transition, and "physical" risks[18], associated with natural events that could be exacerbated by the advance of climate change. In the case of Repsol, the former have a more significant impact than the latter, given the nature and location of its activities.

For more information on the strategy, the expected future capital allocation and on the risks and opportunities of decarbonization, see section 7.2.1 Climate Change of the 2023 consolidated Management Report, prepared following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)[19], which Repsol has adopted voluntarily.

The main accounting estimates and judgments made in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are most closely related to the effects of climate change and the energy transition are described below.

<u>Recoverable amount of the assets.</u>

In accordance with IFRS standards, Repsol's financial statements are based on reasonable and sound assumptions that represent the Directors' best current estimate of the range of economic conditions that may exist in the foreseeable future in relation to climate change and energy transition (see Note 4.5.1).

Both the price paths and the demand, etc. used for the valuation of the assets in the impairment test take account of the commitments to decarbonize the economy and, therefore, assume restrictions on the use of fossil fuels and the development of new alternative technologies to drive the energy transition, which will lead to a reduction in the demand for hydrocarbon

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[16] The CII numerator takes into account the emissions generated by the Company's activity (scope 1 and 2, i.e., direct and indirect emissions from exploration and production, refining and chemical operations and from electricity generation) and emissions associated with the use of fuel products resulting from our primary energy production — oil and natural gas — (scope 3 including category 11, category 12 — for the incineration of chemical products —, and category 1 — for the purchase of hydrogen from third parties —). The CII denominator includes energy that Repsol makes available to society in the form of end products resulting from the production of primary energy from oil and gas and from low-carbon energy sources. For more information, see section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets of the 2023 consolidated Management Report and www.repsol.com.

[17] They include those aimed at energy efficiency, generation and sale of renewable electricity, production and sale of biofuels, renewable hydrogen, synthetic fuels, chemical products (long-life polymers), circular economy projects, carbon capture and storage (CCS), distributed generation, renewable electric mobility, and investments in R&D and corporate venturing in low-carbon technologies.

[18] Transitional risks may be regulatory and legal, technological, market and reputational. With regard to regulations related to climate change and the decarbonization of the economy, see Appendix III. Physical risks refer to floods or droughts, forest fires, tropical storms, etc. For more information on transitional and physical risks, see section 7.2.1.3 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

[19] G-20 finance ministers and central bank governors asked the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to review how the financial sector could deal with climate-related issues. The Financial Stability Board established a working group on disclosure of climate-related financial information (Task Force) that has prepared recommendations with the following central elements: governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and objectives. More information at https://www.fsb-tcfd.org.

products in the medium and long term. Specifically, the assumptions used by Repsol consider energy transition scenarios, driven by decarbonization policies that are in line with the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions set out in the Paris Agreement. As mentioned above, the Company's strategy in these scenarios is oriented toward the objective of "net zero emissions" by 2050 (see section 7.2.1 of the Group's consolidated Management Report).

It is foreseeable that the energy transition will bring with it volatility and uncertainty regarding the evolution of prices and demand for raw materials over the coming decades. Some price paths prepared by third parties foresee a lower structural price for raw materials during the transition period, while other paths foresee higher structural prices as a result of changes in both supply and demand. Consequently, section 7.2.1.2 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report includes an analysis assessing the Company's resilience and its ability to achieve its net zero emissions goals by 2050 in different long-term decarbonization scenarios (2030-2050). This responds to the TCFD recommendations: "*Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.*"

In response to the demands of some information users, Note 20.2 reports the additional impacts that would result from using the NZE scenario of the International Energy Agency published in its World Energy Outlook 2023 report[20]in the impairment test. In this scenario, the additional impairment losses would not exceed 9% of the carrying amount of the Group's total assets — without taking into account possible adaptations to operating plans that would mitigate the negative impact of such a scenario —.

The Group's assets with the greatest exposure to climate change are:

- Exploration and production activities in which the Group has significantly reduced its exposure in recent years. The capital employed in this business segment decreased from €21,515 million in December 2018 to €12,716 million at December 31, 2023 (-41%). This reduction is explained by divestments in non-priority assets, by a gradual decrease in the investment effort in exploration, and by significant impairment losses recognized, in particular those of 2019 (approximately €6,000 million, mainly as a result of the changes in forecasts for crude oil, and gas prices in energy transition and decarbonization scenarios consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement). It should also be taken into account that most of the Group's hydrocarbon reserves are gas (64%), a necessary fuel to facilitate the energy transition. E&P assets are measured considering scenarios of reduced demand and prices, with cash flows assuming that the assets currently in production generate 95% of their cash flows no later than 2040.
- The Refining business in Spain could be affected by regulatory measures associated with decarbonization policies or by a faster drop in demand for fossil fuels, in particular after 2030. Assuming more accelerated energy transition scenarios in Europe, in 2022, the Refining business revised downward its medium- and long-term forecasts as a result of the new European measures to accelerate the energy transition, the approved tax measures and the negative impact (beyond the short term) of market dynamics driven by the war in Ukraine. As indicated above, a drop in fossil fuel distillation of 80% by 2040 has been forecast to measure current refining assets, which leads to a reduction in investments in traditional oil refining assets. In line with Repsol's strategy, the refining plants are being transformed into multi-energy plants that will produce low-carbon energy products, including renewable fuels and hydrogen, and raw materials for the chemical and lubricants business.
- Mobility businesses could also be affected by the reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels. In this regard, only cash flow projections for the next ten years have been considered for the businesses in Spain (the main assets of which are gas stations), without needing to recognize any impairment loss.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

The energy transition and the rate at which it progresses may impact the remaining useful life of certain assets.

Assets assigned to the Upstream segment (see Notes 11 and 12) are generally amortized using a production unit methodology where amortization depends on the relationship between production (see Note 4.4.4) and the reserves that are expected to be produced without making additional investments. Expected production and reserve calculations take into account future demand and price impacts from decarbonization. It is estimated that 45% of the expected production will have been extracted by 2030 and 82% by 2040.

In relation to the depreciable assets on the Iberian Peninsula in the industrial complexes of the refining business (related to the production of fuel from oil and gas) and petrochemical business, it is estimated that more than 90% of the carrying amount of the current assets would be fully depreciated for accounting purposes in 2040. In 2022, the useful life of units of the refining plants in Spain most affected by the energy transition was reviewed and the date scheduled for starting their

[20] The IEA's NZE scenario is not intended to simulate demand for hydrocarbons based on market factors. Therefore, the price scenario that it proposes does not include, for asset valuation purposes, a realistic evolution of prices or demand. It describes a pre-specified future, presenting a picture of the world achievable (or avoidable) only through certain actions and, therefore, the scenario becomes an argument for taking those actions.

decommissioning was brought forward. This change in useful lives has not had a significant impact due to amortization on the Group's income statement.

Regarding the assets of the Mobility business on the Iberian Peninsula (see Notes 11 and 12), it is estimated that 90% of the carrying amount of the current assets would be fully depreciated in 2040.

Decommissioning provisions.

The assumptions initially used in the valuation of decommissioning provisions (both in the initial recognition of the present value of estimated future costs and the recognition of subsequent adjustments to reflect the passage of time) are subject to changes due to technological advances, regulatory changes, economic, political and environmental security factors, variations in the calendar or in the conditions of operations, etc. The energy transition may bring forward decommissioning of the current assets of the Upstream and Industrial segments. For the purposes of calculating the corresponding provisions, it is considered that most of these assets will begin to be dismantled in the next two decades. The risk from the calendar of decommissioning and restoration activities for the Upstream and Industrial areas is limited thanks to expected production plans.

The calendar of decommissioning and restoration activities is also reflected in the discount rate, in line with the average remaining useful life of the assets concerned. For more information, see Note 15.1.

At December 31, 2023, the provisions for asset decommissioning costs amounted to €3,866 million, mainly for assets in the United Kingdom, Norway and Spain. It is estimated that approximately 25% of the costs related to decommissioning will have been made over the next 5 years and approximately 92% by 2050.

CO_2 emission allowances.

In 2003, the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) was established through Directive 2003/87/EC, which set out its basic rules. The EU ETS has been implemented through several phases. Phase IV is currently being implemented, which, following the changes agreed by the Commission, Parliament and Council in connection with the implementation of the "Fit for 55" package, has gone from a 43% reduction to 62% by 2030 compared to 2005 for the sectors covered by this scheme. This translates into a reduction in the overall number of emission allowances at an annual rate of 2.2% in the 2021-23 period, 4.3% in 2024-27 and 4.4% in 2028-30.

In 2023, Group companies were assigned free CO_2 allowances equivalent to 7.6 million tons of CO_2. The net expense for CO_2 emissions in 2023 was €381 million (mainly due to CO_2 emissions from Industrial complexes in Spain). For further detailed information on the recognition and valuation of CO_2 allowances, see Notes 15.1 and 16.

The price path of the CO_2 emission allowances to calculate the recoverable amount of the assets (see Note 20) was revised upward in 2022 with a significant increase over the prices used in 2021, mainly as a result of the more ambitious decarbonization targets set by the European Union (up to 55% — Fit for 55 —, see Appendix III). In 2023 it was revised upward compared to 2022, at around $15 per ton, due to market developments.

Deferred taxes

The recoverability of deferred tax assets (€3,899 million, see Note 22) is measured using the same scenarios and assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount of the assets (see Note 4.5.1) and, therefore, they include the decarbonization and energy transition processes. There are expected to be sufficient cash flows to recover the deferred tax assets recognized at December 31, 2023 (see Note 22).

Onerous contracts

The closing or early termination of certain assets or activities may convert some supply contracts into onerous contracts. At December 31, 2023, the onerous contract provisions are not significant for the Group (see Note 15.1).

Lawsuits

In the normal course of the Group's business, entities are subject to legal and regulatory proceedings arising from current and past laws, including matters related to environmental issues. At December 31, 2023, Repsol had not recognized any provisions in the Group's financial statements for lawsuits related to climate change (see Note 15).

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

(5) Financial structure

Repsol has adopted a policy of financial prudence with the aim of maintaining its credit rating (for more information, see section 2.5 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report).

The determination of the target financial structure takes into account a leverage ratio that ensures the Group's financial strength, defined as the relationship between Net debt[21] and Capital employed[22]. Both metrics are calculated, for these purposes, in accordance with the Group's reporting model described in Note 3.2 and the reconciliation of these figures to those established in EU-IFRSs and used for the preparation of these consolidated Financial Statements can be found in Appendix I and Appendix II of the consolidated Management Report (www.repsol.com). The calculations of these ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

Financial structure	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Equity	29,070	25,973
Net financial debt (1)	2,096	2,256
Capital employed (1)	31,166	28,229
Leverage ratio (%)	**6.7**	**8.0**

(1) Alternative Performance Measures.

For more information, see section 4.3 Financial position of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

(6) Equity

Equity	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Shareholders' equity:	**26,150**	**24,611**
Share capital	1,217	1,327
Share premium and reserves:	19,485	16,750
Share premium	4,038	4,038
Legal reserve (1)	314	314
Retained earnings and other reserves (2)	15,163	12,431
Dividends and remuneration on account	(30)	(33)
Treasury shares and own equity investments	(8)	(3)
Net income for the period attributable to the parent	3,168	4,251
Other equity instruments	2,288	2,286
Other cumulative comprehensive income	**47**	**683**
Equity instruments with changes through other comprehensive income	(22)	(15)
Hedging transactions	40	(144)
Translation differences	29	842
Non-controlling interests	**2,873**	**679**
TOTAL EQUITY	**29,070**	**25,973**

(1) Under the Spanish Companies Act, 10% of profit for each year of the parent company must be transferred to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of share capital. The legal reserve can be used to increase capital provided that the remaining reserve balance does not fall below 10% of the increased share capital amount. Otherwise, until the legal reserve exceeds 20% of share capital, it can only be used to offset losses, provided that sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose.
(2) This heading includes (i) the transfer from income for the year attributable to the parent for 2022. (ii) a reserve for retired capital amounting to €590 million (€480 million in 2022), which is equivalent to the nominal amount of the shares retired in the capital reductions (see Note 6.3) and (iii) income from sales transactions without loss of control (see Note 6.5).

[21] The formula considers net and not gross financial debt to factor in the effect of financial investments.
[22] Corresponds to the sum of net financial debt and equity.

6.1 Share capital

The share capital at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was represented by 1,217,396,053[23] and 1,327,396,053 shares of 1 euro par value each, respectively, fully subscribed and paid up, represented by book entries and admitted to official listing on the continuous market of the Spanish stock exchanges.

According to the latest information available, the significant shareholders of the Repsol company are:

Significant shareholders	% of voting rights attributed to shares		% of voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights
	Direct	Indirect		
BlackRock, Inc. (1)	—	5.306	0.169	5.475
Norges Bank	5.417	—	—	5.417
Millennium Group Management LLC.	—	—	2.003	2.003

(1) BlackRock, Inc. holds its interest through a number of controlled entities.

At December 31, 2023 Repsol, S.A.'s shares were listed on the following markets:

Number of shares listed	% of share capital listed	Stock exchanges (1)	Closing	Quarter average	Currency
1,217,396,053	100%	Spanish stock exchanges (Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia)	13.450	14.056	Euros
		OTCQX	14.850	15.110	Dollars

Note: For more information regarding Repsol's shares, see section 4.4 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.
(1) Exchanges, markets or multilateral trading platforms on which the shares may be traded without having been specifically requested by the Group are not included.

For more information on the share price, see section 4.4 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

6.2 Treasury shares and own equity investments

The main transactions undertaken by the Repsol Group involving treasury shares[24] were as follows:

Treasury shares and own equity investments	2023			2022		
€ Million (amount)	No. of shares	Amount	% capital	No. of shares	Amount	% capital
Opening balance	**225,565**	**3**	**0.02 %**	**64,110,571**	**641**	**4.20 %**
Market purchases (1)	146,655,088	2,107	12.05 %	148,084,074	1,990	11.16 %
Market sales (1)	(36,301,956)	(541)	2.98 %	(11,969,080)	(161)	0.90 %
Capital reduction	(110,000,000)	(1,561)	9.04 %	(200,000,000)	(2,467)	15.07 %
Closing balance	**578,697**	**8**	**0.05 %**	**225,565**	**3**	**0.02 %**

(1) In 2023 and 2022 "Market purchases" included purchases made under the Company's Treasury Share Repurchase Plan for redemption (a total of 85 million shares in 2023 and 106 million shares in 2022). In 2023 and 2022 "Market purchases" and "Market sales" also included the shares acquired and delivered within the framework of the Share Acquisition Plan and the Share Purchase Plans for the beneficiaries of the multi-year variable remuneration plans (1,301,956 shares were delivered in 2023 in accordance with that established in each of the plans described in Note 27.4), as well as other transactions within the framework of the discretionary treasury share transactions described in the Repsol Group's Internal Code of Conduct in the securities market.

At December 31, 2023, the Company also held derivatives on treasury shares (see Note 9).

23 Share capital after carrying out the capital reduction in December through the redemption of 110 million treasury shares.
24 The shareholders at the Annual General Meetings held on May 11, 2018 and May 6, 2022, authorized the Board of Directors to carry out the derivative acquisition of Repsol shares, directly or through subsidiaries, up to a maximum number of shares such that the sum of those already held by Repsol and any of its subsidiaries does not exceed 10% of the Company's share capital, insofar as the price or value of the consideration delivered is not less than the par value of the shares or more than their quoted price on the stock exchange. The current authorization (conferred by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of May 6, 2022) was granted for a period of 5 years from the date of the General Meeting and rendered void the unused portion of the authorization granted by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on May 11, 2018.

6.3 Dividends and shareholder remuneration

The cash remuneration to the shareholders of Repsol, S.A. in 2023 was 0.70 euros per share:

- In January shareholders were paid a total of €0.35 gross per share corresponding to: (i) a dividend of €0.325 gross per share charged to voluntary reserves from retained earnings; and (ii) a dividend of €0.025 gross per share charged to profit for 2022. A total of €454 million[25] was paid out.
- In July a final cash dividend of €0.35 gross per share was paid out of 2022 profits, for a total amount of €447[25] million.

In addition, two capital reductions were carried out through the redemption of 110 million treasury shares.

- In June, the capital reduction approved at the 2023 Annual General Meeting, under item seven of the agenda, was carried out through the redemption of 50 million treasury shares with a par value of one euro each.
- In December, the capital reduction agreed by the Board of Directors on July 26, 2023, as approved at the 2023 Annual General Meeting, under item eight of the agenda, was carried out through the redemption of 60 million treasury shares with a par value of one euro each.

In 2022, shareholder remuneration in cash amounted to €0.63 per share.

Shareholder remuneration in 2024

On January 11, 2024, shareholders were paid a total of €0.40 gross per share corresponding to: (i) an amount of €0.375 gross per share charged to voluntary reserves from undistributed profits (approved at the 2023 Annual General Meeting, under item six of the agenda) and (ii) an amount of €0.025 gross per share, as an interim dividend out of 2023 profits (formally approved by the Board of Directors on December 20, 2023). The total paid amounted to EUR 487[25] million and was recognized at December 31, 2023 under "*Trade and other payables*" in the balance sheet.

At the date of authorization for issue of these Financial Statements, the Company's Board of Directors agreed to postpone at the next Annual General Meeting the payment in 2024 of supplementary remuneration charged to 2023 profits (in addition to that paid in January 2024) to shareholders of €0.50 gross per share which is scheduled to take place on July 8, 2024. The Board also agreed to implement a program to buy back treasury shares for a maximum of 35 million shares and to propose at the next Annual General Meeting a capital reduction through the redemption of 40 million treasury shares of one euro par value each.

6.4 Other equity instruments[26]

The Group has outstanding issues of subordinated bonds, which totaled a nominal amount of €2,250 million at December 31, 2023 and were recognized under "*Other equity instruments*" as it is considered that they do not qualify for recognition as financial liabilities, since their redemption and coupon payments are at the discretion of Repsol. The finance expense, net of taxes, associated with the coupon on the subordinated bonds has been recognized under "*Retained earnings and other reserves*" amounting to €-60 million (€-60 million in 2022).

These subordinated bond issues are detailed as follows:

- In 2021, Repsol International Finance, B.V. ("RIF") issued of a series of subordinated bonds secured by Repsol, S.A. for a total of €750 million, which were perpetual bonds or did not have a maturity date, redeemable at the request of the issuer after the sixth year, or in certain cases provided for in the terms and conditions. The bonds were placed with qualified investors and are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Their main characteristics are as follows:

ISIN	XS2320533131
Amount	€750 million
Period for the first option to redeem	12/22/2026 - 03/22/2027
Interest (payable annually)	2.5% until March 22, 2027, and on that date a 5-year swap rate applies plus an additional spread according to the terms and conditions of the bonds.

[25] Remuneration paid for outstanding shares of Repsol, S.A. carrying dividend rights.

[26] Perpetual subordinated bonds do not contain early redemption clauses other than in the event of dissolution or liquidation.

– In 2020, RIF issued two series of subordinated bonds secured by Repsol, S.A. for a total of €1,500 million, which were perpetual bonds or did not have a maturity date, redeemable at the request of the issuer after the sixth and eighth year, or in certain cases provided for in the terms and conditions. The bonds were placed with qualified investors and are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Their main characteristics are as follows:

	Series 1	Series 2
ISIN	XS2185997884	XS2186001314
Amount	€750 million	€750 million
Period for the first option to redeem	03/11/2026-06/11/2026	09/11/2028-12/11/2028
Interest (payable annually)	3.750% until June 11, 2026, and on that date a 5-year swap rate applies plus an additional spread according to the terms and conditions of the bonds	4.247% until December 11, 2028, and on that date a 5-year swap rate applies plus an additional spread according to the terms and conditions of the bonds

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the issues, the issuer can defer the coupon payments without triggering an event of default. Coupons so deferred will be cumulative and must be paid in certain cases described in the related terms and conditions of the issues (the prospectuses on the issues are available on www.repsol.com).

6.5 Non-controlling interests

In March 2023, the sale of a 25% interest in the Upstream business through Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. to the EIG Global Energy Partners group was carried out for a share price of $3,350 million. During the period €1,852 million was received (see Note 3.4) and the amounts receivable over the next three years were recognized (see Note 8 Financial assets). The impact of this transaction on the Group's equity amounted to €1,648 million under "*Non-controlling interests*" and €887 million under "*Retained earnings and other reserves*".

The equity attributed to non-controlling interests at December 31, 2023 and 2022 corresponds mainly to the companies or subgroups of companies detailed below:

Non-controlling interests *€ Million*	**Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. Subgroup**	**Repsol Renovables, S.L.U. Subgroup**	**Petronor, S.A.**	**Other**	**Total**
Balance at December 31,2021		**178**	**175**	**27**	**380**
Distributed dividends	—	(33)	(29)	(4)	(66)
Income for the year	—	13	76	5	94
(Investments)/Divestments[(1)]	—	294	—	5	299
Other changes	—	(29)	(2)	2	(28)
Balance at December 31,2022	**—**	**423**	**220**	**35**	**679**
Distributed dividends	(53)	(27)	(4)	(5)	(89)
Income for the year[(2)]	47	20	41	8	116
(Investments)/Divestments[(1)]	1,648	247	—	(4)	1,891
Other changes [(3)]	(59)	336	—	(1)	276
Balance at December 31,2023	**1,583**	**999**	**257**	**33**	**2,873**

Note: In Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. the minority shareholder is EIG, which had a 25% interest at December 31, 2023. In Repsol Renovables, S.A. the minority shareholders are Crédit Agricole Assurances and Energy Infrastructure Partners, which together hold a 25% interest (in addition, in accordance with the asset rotation policy, 49% of the interests in various asset portfolios in Spain were sold to Pontegadea and The Renewables Infrastructure Group ("TRIG")). In Petronor S.A. the minority shareholder is Kutxabank (through Kartera-1, S.L.), which has a 14.02% interest. For additional information on the companies in the Group, see Appendix IIA.
(1) In 2023, the non-controlling interests included (i) the carrying amount of 25% of the assets of the Upstream business after its sale to EIG, and (ii) the sale of 49% of a portfolio of renewable assets in Spain to Pontegadea for €363 million (which had an impact of €32 million on "*Retained earnings and other reserves*"). In 2022, Repsol Renovables, S.A. included the impact of non-controlling interests associated with (i) the sale of 25% of Repsol Renovables, S.A. (see Note 3.4), (ii) the sale of 49% of the interest in the Valdesolar photovoltaic park to The Renewables Infrastructure Group (TRIG), and (iii) the sale of 49% of the Kappa photovoltaic complex to Pontegadea.
(2) The income of the Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. subgroup is attributed to non-controlling interests as of the effective date of the sale. The Repsol Renovables, S.A. subgroup includes the non-controlling interests as a result of asset rotation transactions.
(3) In 2023, the Repsol Renovables, S.A. subgroup included the capital contributions made by the shareholder Janus Renewables, S.L. in the amount of €292 million.

The most relevant items related to companies with non-controlling interests that appear on the balance sheet and income statement and that are used as the basis for preparing these consolidated financial statements, i.e., prior to intercompany eliminations, are as follows:

Condensed balance sheet and income statement

(100%, before eliminations)	2023		
€ Million	**Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. Subgroup**	**Repsol Renovables, S.L.U. Subgroup**	**Petronor, S.A.**
Non-current assets	18,097	4,569	1,126
Current assets	2,095	943	1,721
Total assets	**20,192**	**5,522**	**2,847**
Non-controlling interests		**206**	**—**
Non-current liabilities	11,287	1,968	76
Current liabilities	2,549	960	958
Total liabilities	**13,836**	**3,430**	**1,034**
Operating Income	1,459	89	291
Income before tax	1,256	56	310
Income for the year	**405**	**16**	**292**

(7) Financial resources

7.1 Financial liabilities

The breakdown of financial liabilities included in the balance sheet headings can be found below:

Financial liabilities	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Non-current financial liabilities:		
Non-current financial liabilities	8,350	10,130
Non-current trade derivatives (1)	273	639
Current financial liabilities:		
Current financial liabilities	3,314	3,546
Current trade derivatives (2)	172	718
TOTAL	**12,109**	**15,033**

(1) Recognized under "*Other non-current liabilities*" on the balance sheet.
(2) Recognized under "*Trade and other payables*" on the balance sheet.

The breakdown of these financial liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022, is provided below:

Financial liabilities	December 31, 2023 and 2022									
	At fair value through profit or loss		At fair value through other comprehensive income		At amortized cost		**Total**		Fair value (5)	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	2023	2022
Bonds	—	—	—	—	4,807	5,924	**4,807**	**5,924**	4,525	5,362
Loans (1)	—	—	—	—	80	1,258	**80**	**1,258**	79	1,267
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—	2,455	2,404	**2,455**	**2,404**	n/a	n/a
Bank borrowings	—	—	—	—	1,006	544	**1,006**	**544**	993	526
Derivatives	40	332	235	307	—	—	**275**	**639**	—	—
Non-current	**40**	**332**	**235**	**307**	**8,348**	**10,130**	**8,623**	**10,769**		
Bonds and ECP (2)	—	—	—	—	1,142	1,892	**1,142**	**1,892**	1,120	1,885
Loans (1)	—	—	—	—	163	225	**163**	**225**	163	225
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—	516	519	**516**	**519**	n/a	n/a
Bank borrowings	—	—	—	—	393	593	**393**	**593**	392	593
Derivatives	276	872	57	163	—	—	**333**	**1,035**	—	—
Other financial liabilities (3)	—	—	—	—	939	—	**939**	**—**	—	—
Current	**276**	**872**	**57**	**163**	**3,153**	**3,229**	**3,486**	**4,264**		
TOTAL (4)	**316**	**1,204**	**292**	**470**	**11,501**	**13,359**	**12,109**	**15,033**		

NOTE: For the fair value hierarchy of financial liabilities measured at fair value, see Note 7.3.
(1) Includes loans granted by Group companies that are not eliminated in the consolidation process. In 2023, it includes the derecognition of the loan granted by RRUK in previous periods (see note 3 below).
(2) Euro Commercial Paper (ECP).

(3) Mainly includes the financial liability recognized in favor of Sinopec for the agreement to resolve the existing arbitration proceedings (see Note 15.2) and through which Repsol acquired from Sinopec its 49% shareholding in RRUK and therefore gained control of this company (see Note 13).
(4) In relation to liquidity risk, the distribution of financing by maturity at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is disclosed in Note 10.
(5) The fair value levels are: (i) Bonds (Level 1); (ii) Loans (Level 2); and (iii) Bank borrowings (Level 2). For more information on the valuation techniques and key variables used, see Note 7.3.

The breakdown of average financial balances outstanding and cost by instrument is as follows:

Average financing and cost	**2023**		**2022**	
€ Million	Average balance	Average cost (1)	Average balance	Average cost (1)
Bonds	6,537	1.94 %	8,267	1.53 %
Bank borrowings	1,429	4.27 %	1,494	2.68 %
Loans and other financial liabilities	751	5.23 %	1,273	3.66 %
TOTAL	**8,718**	**2.61 %**	**11,034**	**1.93 %**

NOTE: Does not include lease liabilities or derivatives.
(1) The average cost is calculated as the quotient of the interest expense of the financing and its average balance, not including lease liabilities or derivatives.

7.2 Bonds

Key issues, repurchases and redemptions carried out in 2023[27]:

The subordinated bond issued by Repsol International Finance B.V. (RIF) on March 23, 2015, with a fixed coupon of 4.5%, was repurchased and partially redeemed for a repurchased face value of €274 million.

The bond issued by Repsol International Finance B.V. (RIF) on May 25, 2021 under the EMTN Program for a face value of €300 million and a variable coupon tied to 3-month Euribor plus 70 basis points was redeemed at maturity.

Detail of bonds outstanding at December 31, 2023, all secured by Repsol, S.A.:

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Currency	Nominal amount (millions)	Average rate %	Maturity	Listed (3)
XS1148073205 (1)	Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Dec-14	Euro	500	2.250%	Dec-26	LuxSE
XS1207058733 (2)	Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Mar-15	Euro	726	4.500%	Mar-75	LuxSE
XS1352121724 (1)	Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Jan-16	Euro	100	5.375%	Jan-31	LuxSE
XS2035620710 (1)	Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Aug-19	Euro	750	0.250%	Aug-27	LuxSE
XS2156581394 (1)	Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Apr-20	Euro	750	2.000%	Dec-25	LuxSE
XS2156583259 (1)	Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Apr-20	Euro	750	2.625%	Apr-30	LuxSE
XS2241090088 (1)	Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Oct-20	Euro	850	0.125%	Oct-24	LuxSE
XS2361358299 (1) (4)	Repsol Europe Finance, S.à.r.l.	Jul-21	Euro	650	0.375%	Jul-29	LuxSE
XS2361358539 (1) (5)	Repsol Europe Finance, S.à.r.l.	Jul-21	Euro	600	0.875%	Jul-33	LuxSE

Note: Excludes perpetual subordinated bonds, which qualify as equity instruments, issued by RIF in June 2020 and March 2021 for an outstanding nominal amount at December 31 2023 of €1,500 million and €750 million, respectively (see Note 6.4).
(1) Issues made under the EMTN Program, secured by Repsol, S.A. and for a maximum of €13,000 million.
(2) Subordinated bond (does not correspond to any open-ended or shelf program) with a coupon that will be revised on March 25, 2025 and March 25, 2045.
(3) LuxSE (Luxembourg Stock Exchange). Multilateral trading facilities or other trading centers or non-official OTC markets are not considered.
(4) Bond linked to a target of a 12% reduction in the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) by 2025. If the Group fails to meet these targets, the coupon on the bonds will be increased by 0.25% (payable in 2027, 2028 and 2029).
(5) Bond linked to a target of a 25% reduction in the CII by 2030. If the Group fails to meet these targets, the coupon on the bonds will be increased by 0.375% (payable in 2032 and 2033). For information on the performance of the CII, see section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change of the 2023 consolidated Management Report and the CII verification report (available at www.repsol.com).

In 2023 Repsol Europe Finance, S.à.r.l. (REF) has a Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) Program, secured by Repsol, S.A., with a limit of up to €3,000 million. Under this program, several issues and redemptions took place over the course of the period, with an outstanding nominal amount of €246 million at December 31, 2023 (€1,532 million at December 31, 2022), that were issued by RIF under the Program that was in force as of that date.

Sustainable finance framework

Repsol has a sustainable finance framework (the "Framework", available at www.repsol.com). This framework incorporates both instruments aimed at financing specific projects (green and transition) and instruments linked to the Company's sustainability commitments (Sustainability-Linked Bonds, or SLBs). For more information, see section 4.3 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

[27] Main issues, repurchases and redemptions in 2022: (i) in May, RIF redeemed at maturity the bond issued for a face value of €500 million and a fixed annual coupon of 0.500%, (ii) between May and June, all the outstanding bonds issued by Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc. (ROGCI) were repurchased and redeemed for a total face value of $412 million.

Financial conditions and debt obligations

In general, the financial debt agreements include the early termination clauses customary in agreements of this nature.

- The ordinary bonds issued by RIF and REF and secured by Repsol, S.A., with a face value of €4,950 million, contain certain debt acceleration and early redemption clauses (including cross-acceleration and cross-default, applicable to the issuer and the guarantor) and negative pledge clauses in relation to future bond issues. In the event of failure to comply with any of the terms and conditions of the issues, the trustee, at its sole discretion or at the request of the holders of at least one-fifth of the series of bonds affected or on the basis of an extraordinary resolution, may declare the early redemption of the bonds. In addition, the holders of these bonds may redeem them if, as a result of a change in control of Repsol, S.A., Repsol's credit ratings are downgraded to below investment grade status.
- The subordinated bond issued by RIF and secured by Repsol, S.A. in March 2015 for a total nominal amount of €1,000 million (the balance of which amounted to €726 million at December 31, 2023) does not contain early redemption clauses other than in the event of dissolution or liquidation. These same conditions apply to the subordinated bonds issued in June 2020 and March 2021 for a nominal amount of €2,250 million, described in Note 6.4.

At the date of authorization for issue of these consolidated Financial Statements, the Repsol Group was not in breach of any of its financial obligations or of any other obligation that could give rise to the early repayment of any of its financial commitments.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 there are no amounts secured by the Group companies in issuances, repurchases or redemptions made by associates, joint arrangements or companies that are not part of the Group.

7.3 Fair value of financial liabilities

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments recognized at fair value are classified, based on their calculation methodology, into three levels:
Level 1: Valuations based on a quoted price in an active market for the same instrument, referring mainly to derivatives held to trade.
Level 2: Valuations based on a quoted price in an active market for similar financial assets or based on other valuation techniques that take into account observable market data.
Level 3: Valuations based on certain variables that are not directly observable in the market, such as financial investments or electricity PPAs.

The valuation techniques used for financial instruments classified in level 2 and 3 hierarchies are based, in accordance with accounting regulations, on an income approach, which consists of discounting known or estimated future flows using discount curves built from the reference interest rates in the market (in derivatives, they are estimated through market-implied forward curves, with adjustments for credit risk based on the life of the instruments, or other types of adjustments (liquidity premiums, peak coefficient factor, etc.). In the case of options, pricing models based on the Black & Scholes formulas are used.

The essential variables for the valuation of financial instruments depend on the type of instrument, but are basically: exchange rates (spot and forward), interest rate curves, counterparty risk curves, commodity prices (spot and forward) and equity prices, as well as the volatility of all the aforementioned factors. In all cases, market data is obtained from recognized information agencies or corresponds to quotes from official organizations.

The classification of financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements at their fair value, based on the methodology for calculating such fair value, is as follows:

Fair value (FV) of financial liabilities	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3 [1]		**Total**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
At FV through profit or loss	61	366	237	461	18	377	316	1,204
At FV through other comprehensive income	5	1	1	73	286	396	292	470
TOTAL	**66**	**367**	**238**	**534**	**304**	**773**	**608**	**1,674**

[1] The breakdown of the reconciliation of opening balances to closing balances for those financial liabilities classified under level 3 is as follows:

€ Million	**2023**
Opening balance	**773**
Income and expenses recognized in profit and loss	(359)
Income and expenses recognized in equity	(110)
Closing balance	**304**

NOTE: None of the potential foreseeable scenarios for the unobservable inputs used would result in significant changes in the fair value of the instruments classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

No financial instruments were transferred between hierarchy levels in 2023 or 2022.

7.4 Bank borrowings

This heading reflects the loans granted to the Group companies, mainly in Spain and Peru, by several banks in order to fund their projects and operations. It also includes drawdowns under short-term credit facilities extended by banks.

In 2023 the European Investment Bank (EIB) granted a loan of €120 million to support the construction and operation of the advanced biofuels plant in Cartagena and another loan of €575 million (not yet drawn down as at December 31, 2023) for the deployment and commissioning of wind farms and photovoltaic plants in Spain with a total capacity of 1.1 GW. In addition, the Official Credit Institute (ICO) granted a loan of €300 million linked to the transformation of our industrial facilities.

In 2022, the loans (principal and interest) arranged to finance the investment in the Saint John LNG, S.L. project in Canada and the associated financial derivatives were repaid, leading to the derecognition of bank borrowings for a total of $586 million.

7.5 Lease liabilities

The liabilities recognized[28] for lease payables at December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to €2,971[29] million and €2,923 million, respectively. The main lease agreements relate to gas transportation contracts in North America and the Group's gas stations in Spain, Portugal and Peru, which are described in Note 12.

(8) Financial assets

The breakdown of the current and non-current financial assets included under the headings of the balance sheet is as follows:

Financial assets	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Non-current assets		
Non-current financial assets	1,562	1,437
Non-current trade derivatives (1)	99	73
Current assets		
Other current financial assets (2)	4,491	3,058
Current trade derivatives (3)	252	498
Cash and cash equivalents	4,129	6,512
TOTAL	**10,533**	**11,578**

(1) Recognized under "*Other non-current assets*" on the balance sheet.
(2) The variation is due mainly to the placement of deposits during the period.
(3) Recognized under "*Trade and other receivables*" (see Note 17) in "*Other receivables*" on the balance sheet.

[28] The liabilities recognized do not include: (i) variable lease payments, which are not significant with respect to fixed payments; (ii) the options for expanding the current portfolio of contracts for which there is no sufficient certainty to date regarding their exercise, most of which are within the 2024-2044 period, with estimated future undiscounted payments amounting to €287 million, the most significant being the five-year extensions of the lease agreement for a vessel amounting to €240 million (these amounts do not include the optional extensions of contracts with a low probability of execution, specifically the contracts described in Note 12, with Emera Brunswick Pipeline and Maritimes & North East Pipeline); and (iii) lease agreements signed and not started, with future fixed payments of €2 million in 2024 and €10 million in 2025 and subsequent years.

[29] In 2023 and 2022, 7% correspond to contracts that mature in more than 15 years.

The detail of these assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Asset details	At fair value through profit or loss		At fair value through other comprehensive income		At amortized cost [5]		Total	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Equity instruments [1]	26	26	47	56	—	—	**73**	**82**
Derivatives	39	59	69	18	—	—	**108**	**77**
Loans	—	—	—	—	752	965	**752**	**965**
Time deposits	—	—	—	—	177	355	**177**	**355**
Other financial assets [2]	29	22	—	—	522	9	**551**	**31**
Non-current	**94**	**107**	**116**	**74**	**1,451**	**1,329**	**1,661**	**1,510**
Derivatives	116	845	197	149	—	—	**313**	**994**
Loans	—	—	—	—	127	67	**127**	**67**
Time deposits	—	—	—	—	3,882	2,480	**3,882**	**2,480**
Cash and cash equivalents [3]	4	4	—	—	4,125	6,508	**4,129**	**6,512**
Other financial assets [2]	1	1	—	—	420	14	**421**	**15**
Current	**121**	**850**	**197**	**149**	**8,554**	**9,069**	**8,872**	**10,068**
TOTAL [4]	**215**	**957**	**313**	**223**	**10,005**	**10,398**	**10,533**	**11,578**

NOTE: For the fair value hierarchy of financial assets measured at fair value, see Note 8.2.
(1) Includes non-controlling financial investments in certain companies over which the Group does not have management influence.
(2) In 2023 the "*At amortized cost*" column mainly includes the balances receivable from the sale of 25% of the E&P business to EIG and 49% of a portfolio of renewable assets in Spain to Pontegadea.
(3) Corresponds mainly to liquid financial assets, deposits or liquid financial investments needed to meet payment obligations in the short term that can be converted into a known amount of cash within a period usually shorter than three months and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Includes "*Cash and banks*" for €2,743 million and "*Other financial assets*" for €1,386 million.
(4) Does not include "*Other non-current assets*" and "*Trade and other receivables*" in the balance sheet, which at December 31, 2023 amounted to €1,044 million for non-current and €7,722 million for current, while at December 31, 2022 these headings amounted to €766 million for non-current and €8,529 million for current, respectively, corresponding to trade receivables net of the related impairment losses.
(5) The items that do not bear explicit interest are recognized at their nominal amount whenever the effect of not discounting the related cash flows is not significant.

The average return[30] on the financial assets (not including "*Cash and cash equivalents*") was accrued at an average interest rate of 5,22% and 3.50% in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

8.1 Loans

In 2023 and 2022, *"Current and non-current loans"* includes mainly those loans granted to companies accounted for using the equity method, which are not eliminated in the consolidation process (see Note 13), amounting to €879 million and €1,032 million respectively.

These included the credit facility signed by Petroquiriquire, S.A., Repsol and Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA). In October 2016 Petroquiriquire, S.A., Repsol and PDVSA signed a range of agreements to shore up the financial structure of Petroquiriquire and enable it to implement its Business Plan. The agreements involved (i) the provision by Repsol of a credit facility for up to $1,200 million, backed by a guarantee given by PDVSA, to be used to pay past dividends owed to Repsol and for Petroquiriquire's capital and operating expenditures, from which no new drawdowns other than those already taken may be made until November 2021; and (ii) a commitment given by PDVSA to pay for hydrocarbon production of the mixed-ownership company via transfer to Petroquiriquire, S.A. of payments arising from crude oil sale contracts to offtakers or through outright cash payments in an amount sufficient for the mixed-ownership company to meet its capital and operating expenditures not covered by the financing from Repsol, and to pay Repsol's dividends generated in each financial year and its debt service obligations with Repsol. The financing granted by Repsol and the commitments assumed by PDVSA are governed by the Laws of the State of New York, and any disputes that may arise shall be submitted to arbitration in Paris in accordance with the rules of the International Chamber of Commerce. Drawdowns under the credit facility are subject to compliance by Petroquiriquire, S.A. and PDVSA of certain conditions precedent, and the terms and conditions include the covenants, breach clauses and acceleration or early termination clauses that are customary in such transactions. Failure by PDVSA to comply with any of its obligations under the guarantee, if there is a default by Petroquiriquire, could enable PDVSA's creditors and bondholders to declare default and acceleration of the rest of its financial debt. In addition, the agreement includes other elements such as a mechanism for offsetting of reciprocal debts between Petroquiriquire, S.A. and PDVSA. At December 31, 2023, the cumulative drawdowns (not including interest) under this credit facility amounted to $800 million, with a balance of €377 million at December 31, 2023 (a gross balance of €943 million and a provision of €566 million) and €347 million at December 31, 2022 (see Note 20.3). In 2023 Repsol and PDVSA signed a new management agreement for

30 The average return is calculated as the quotient of the interest income of the investment and its average balance, not including cash and cash equivalents, lease assets or derivatives.

the Petroquiriquire joint venture in order to increase production and facilitate the recovery of the debt linked to these assets (see Note 20.3).

The loan granted to Cardón IV by the shareholders (ENI and Repsol) was repaid in 2023.

The maturity of these types of financial assets is as follows:

Maturity of loans	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
2024	127	112
2025	294	200
2026	166	293
2027	1	2
2028	—	—
Subsequent years	291	358
TOTAL	**879**	**1,032**

8.2 Fair value of financial assets

The classification of the financial assets recognized in the financial statements, based on the methodology for calculating their fair value, is as follows:

Fair value of financial assets	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3 [1]		Total	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
At FV through profit or loss	33	256	121	647	61	54	215	957
At FV through other comprehensive income	129	83	136	28	48	112	313	223
TOTAL	**162**	**339**	**257**	**675**	**109**	**166**	**528**	**1,180**

[1] The breakdown of the reconciliation of opening balances to closing balances for those financial assets classified under level 3 is as follows:

€ Million	**2023**
Opening balance	**166**
Income and expenses recognized in profit and loss	6
Income and expenses recognized in equity	(63)
Reclassifications and other	
Closing balance	**109**

NOTE: None of the potential foreseeable scenarios for the unobservable inputs used would result in significant changes in the fair value of the instruments classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

No financial instruments were transferred between hierarchy levels in 2023 or 2022.

(9) Derivative and hedging transactions

9.1 Accounting hedges

In cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value is recognized under "*Hedging transactions*" in equity and the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion (absolute excess of the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument over the hedged item) is recognized in the income statement. Accumulated amounts in equity are transferred to the income statement in periods in which the hedged items affect the income statement or, in the case of a hedge of a transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, are included in the cost of the asset or liability when the asset or liability is recognized in the balance sheet. Hedges of net investments are accounted for in the same way as cash flow hedges, although changes in the valuation of these transactions are recognized in equity under "*Translation differences*" until the hedged foreign transaction is disposed of, at which time they are transferred to the income statement.

The Group has instruments to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates associated with net assets of foreign businesses. Of note are the financial instruments designated as hedges of net investments with respect to certain dollar assets in the Upstream segment, the notional amount of which at December 31 amounted to $791 million (€716 million). In 2022, the notional amount was $2,598 million (€2,434 million). The changes in 2023 compared to 2022 are explained by the divestments of foreign businesses carried out during the year.

In addition, the Group arranges derivatives to hedge exposure to changes in cash flows in its transactions, which at year-end 2023 were most notably as follows:

- Interest rate hedges on debt instruments[31]. Cash flows are hedged in the form of interest rate swaps, most notably those swaps arranged in 2014 for a notional amount of €1,500 million to hedge future bond issues in late 2014 and early 2015. The Group pays a fixed interest rate (weighted average of 1.762%) and receives a variable rate (6-month Euribor).
- Gas price hedges. Cash flows from the purchase and sale of gas are hedged through swaps, futures and options tied to international indexes in the US and Europe (HH and TTF) with maturities between 2024 and 2027. At December 31, 2023, their notional amount was -304 TBtu sold (equivalent to €-1,208 million) and their fair value was €223 million (€59 million at December 31, 2022).
- Electricity price hedges. This is mainly done through sale and purchase agreements in Spain and the US (long-term financial Power Purchase Agreement (PPA))[32]. At December 31, 2023, their net notional amount was 47 million MWh sold, equivalent to €-874 million (31 million MWh sold, equivalent to €-663 million in December 2022) and their fair value was €-277 million (€-317 million in 2022).

The instruments designated as accounting hedges at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are detailed below:

Hedging instruments	Nominal amounts of hedging instruments (2)		Balances of hedging instruments on the balance sheet: Non-current assets		Current assets		Non-current liabilities		Current liabilities		Total fair value		Changes in FV of the hedging instrument (3)	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Cash flows:	**(1,909)**	**(626)**	**69**	**18**	**178**	**132**	**(235)**	**(307)**	**(57)**	**(90)**	**(45)**	**(247)**	**215**	**(355)**
Interest rate	173	326	9	4	—	7	(1)	—		—	8	11	(8)	7
Product price	(2,082)	(952)	60	14	178	125	(234)	(307)	(57)	(90)	(53)	(258)	223	(362)
Net investment:	**(716)**	**(2,434)**	—	—	**19**	**17**	—	—	—	**(73)**	**19**	**(56)**	**75**	**23**
Exchange rate	(716)	(2,434)	—	—	19	17	—	—	—	(73)	19	(56)	75	23
TOTAL (1)	**(2,625)**	**(3,060)**	**69**	**18**	**197**	**149**	**(235)**	**(307)**	**(57)**	**(163)**	**(26)**	**(303)**	**290**	**(332)**

(1) The fair value valuation methods are described in Note 7.3
(2) Instruments in US dollars are translated into euros at year-end rates. In the case of product price derivatives, they correspond to the physical units at the contract price.
(3) In 2023 and 2022, changes in the fair value of hedged items generally coincide with those of the hedging instruments, with no significant amounts due to ineffectiveness having been recognized

The changes relating to hedging instruments at December 31, 2023 and 2022 recognized under "*Other cumulative comprehensive income*" in the balance sheet are detailed below:

Hedging instruments	Cash flow hedges	Hedges of net investments	Cash flow hedges	Hedges of net investments
€ Million	**2023**		**2022**	
Opening balance at December 31	**(144)**	**(254)**	**51**	**(177)**
Gains/(Losses) for measurement allocated to other comprehensive income	400	(8)	(490)	(227)
Amounts transferred to the income statement (1)	(160)	48	154	44
Translation differences	(1)	—	(1)	—
Share of investments in joint ventures and associates	1	—	11	—
Tax effect	(59)	(8)	78	57
Non-controlling interests	(37)	—	53	—
Others (2)	40	159	—	49
Closing balance at December 31	**40**	**(63)**	**(144)**	**(254)**

(1) Includes mainly the allocation to income of cash flow hedges related to the transactions described in this section.
(2) Mainly includes the impact related to the sale of 25% of the E&P business to EIG and 49% of a portfolio of renewable assets in Spain to Pontegadea.

[31] In 2023, the swap associated with the interest rate hedge on the bond issued by RIF in May 2021 for a notional amount of €300 million was canceled at maturity (see Note 7.2) with no significant impact on the income statement.
[32] These agreements expire between 2024 and 2040 at a fixed price and are settled by differences between this price and the reference price in the electricity sales market. In the sales agreements, the volume of energy considered in most cases is less than or equal to the P90 (a statistical measure that reflects the annual production level expected to be equaled or exceeded with a 90% probability) of the estimated production of the farm. Prices range from €21.8 to €43.5/Mwh, depending on the term, technology, date of execution and geographical area.

The cumulative balances by type of hedging instrument at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are:

Accumulated balances of hedging instruments	Cash flow hedging reserve and translation reserves	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**
Cash flow hedges:	**40**	**(144)**
- Interest rate	(23)	(39)
- Product price	49	(173)
- Share of investments in joint ventures and associates	9	7
- Tax effect	5	61
Hedges of net investments:	**(63)**	**(254)**
- Exchange rate	(102)	(365)
- Tax effect	39	111

9.2 Other derivative transactions

Furthermore, Repsol has arranged a series of derivatives to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate and price risk of crude oil and oil products (including CO_2) that are not recognized as accounting hedges. These derivatives include currency forward contracts that mature in less than a year, as part of the global strategy to manage the exposure to exchange rate risk. In addition, futures and swap contracts are entered into to hedge the product price risk associated with future physical transactions for the sale and/or purchase of crude oil, other oil products or electricity that do not qualify as hedging instruments.

The breakdown of these derivative instruments is as follows:

Other derivative instruments	Non-current assets		Current assets		Non-current liabilities		Current liabilities		Total fair value	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Exchange rate	—	—	42	159	—	—	(143)	(239)	(101)	(80)
Interest rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Product price	39	59	74	371	(40)	(332)	(115)	(629)	(42)	(530)
Derivatives on treasury shares	—	—	—	314	—	—	(18)	—	(18)	314
TOTAL	**39**	**59**	**116**	**844**	**(40)**	**(332)**	**(276)**	**(872)**	**(161)**	**(300)**

The breakdown, by maturity, of these derivatives at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is provided below:

Fair values at maturity	€ Million											
	2023						**2022**					
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**Sub. years**	**Total**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Sub. years**	**Total**
Exchange and interest rate	**(101)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(101)**	**(84)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(84)**
Product price:	**(41)**	**(3)**	**6**	**—**	**(4)**	**(42)**	**(291)**	**(120)**	**(117)**	**—**	**(2)**	**(530)**
Purchase futures [1]	(174)	(44)	(26)	(12)	(10)	(266)	126	22	1	—	—	149
Sale futures [2]	198	43	29	11	5	286	(256)	(28)	(3)	—	—	(287)
Options	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Swaps	(31)	1	2	1	2	(25)	7	(3)	2	1	—	7
Others	(33)	(3)	1	—	(1)	(36)	(170)	(111)	(117)	(1)	(2)	(401)
Derivatives on treasury shares	**(18)**					**(18)**	**314**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**314**
TOTAL	**(160)**	**(3)**	**6**	**—**	**(4)**	**(161)**	**(61)**	**(120)**	**(117)**	**—**	**(2)**	**(300)**

[1] The physical units and fair value of product and other price derivatives associated with purchase agreements are broken down below:

Purchase futures	Physical units	FV (€ Million)	Physical units	FV (€ Million)
	2023		**2022**	
EUAs/UKAs CO_2 (thousand tons)	14,111	(156)	14,656	42
Crude oil (thousand barrels)	32,472	(64)	13,671	57
Gas (TBTU)	50	1	203	18
Electricity (thousand MWh)	4,996	(39)	862	22
Products	n.a.	(8)	n.a	10
Total		**(266)**		**149**

(2) The following is a breakdown of the physical units and the fair value of the product price derivatives associated with sales contracts:

Sale futures	Physical units	FV (€ Million)	Physical units	FV (€ Million)
	2023		**2022**	
EUAs/UKAs CO_2 (thousand tons)	14,187	146	14,585	(52)
Crude oil (thousand barrels)	34,910	72	15,644	(149)
Gas (TBTU)	182	14	396	(10)
Electricity (thousand MWh)	1,069	26	1,126	(58)
Products	n.a.	28	n.a.	(18)
Total		**286**		**(287)**

In 2023 and 2022, the impact of the valuation of product derivatives and CO_2 prices on "*Operating income*" was €197 in income and €-1,090 million in expenses respectively.

In 2023 and 2022, short-term forward contracts and currency swaps were arranged that generated a financial loss of €-141 and a gain of €603 million, respectively, recognized under "*Financial result - Change in fair value of financial instruments*" (see Note 21).

Derivatives on treasury shares[33]

In 2023, the Group had arranged options on a total of 75 million Repsol shares (50 million from the acquisition of call options at an exercise price of €8,22 per share and 25 million from the sale of put options at an exercise price of €5.75 per share). These options (jointly referred to as a reverse collar) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The call tranche was settled by physical delivery (at Repsol's decision), while the put tranche was not exercised. The impact on the income statement for the year amounted to €13 million and was recognized under "*Change in fair value of financial instruments*".

In 2023, equity swaps were arranged on a total of 35 million shares at a contract price of €13.76 per share, with a total of 25 million shares outstanding at December 31, 2023, with contractual maturity in February and June 2024 and a contract price of €13.96 per share. Repsol has the option to settle them by physical delivery or by differences. In addition, equity swaps were canceled on a total of 10 million shares at an average cancellation price of €13.98 per share. These instruments are measured at fair value with changes under "*Change in fair value of financial instruments*" of the income statement and the impact for the period was for a loss of €6 million in 2023.

Others

Repsol (through its subsidiary Repsol Renewables North America, Inc.) has a call option on the 60% of the share capital that it does not already own of Hecate Energy Group, LLC (an associate that carries out renewable energy projects in the US). In addition, Repsol has granted a put option to the shareholder owning this 60% interest (Hecate Holdings LLC). Both options, subject to compliance with the conditions provided for in the agreement signed in June 2021, could be exercised in 2024, with the exercise price being the market value at that date, and therefore will have no impact on the financial statements at the reporting date.

(10) Financial risks

The Group's business activities are exposed to different types of financial risk, including: market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk, and which have been affected to a greater or lesser extent as a result of the current market volatility affected by the geopolitical environment. Repsol has a risk management structure and systems that enable it to identify, measure and mitigate the risks to which the Group is exposed.

10.1 Market risk

Market risk is the potential loss that could be incurred in the event of adverse changes in market variables. The Group is exposed to several types of market risks: exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and commodities risk.

The Company monitors exposure to market risk through ongoing sensitivity analysis. This strategy is complemented with other risk management measures when required by the nature of the risk exposure. Accordingly, the risk that affects the result

[33] At December 31, 2022, the Group had arranged options on a total of 75 million Repsol shares (50 million from the acquisition of call options and 25 million from the sale of put options). The main characteristics of these options are described in Note 9.2 to the consolidated Financial Statements for 2022.

is subject to maximum risk levels, measured in terms of Value at Risk (VaR), defined by Repsol's Executive Committee in line with the different authorization levels and supervised on a daily basis by an area that is separate from the area responsible for management.

A sensitivity analysis of the main risks inherent in financial instruments is included for each of the market risks described below, showing how profit and equity could be affected (under "*Other comprehensive income*") as a result of the financial instruments held by the Group at the reporting date.

Exchange rate risk

The Group's income and equity are exposed to fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies in which it transacts, with the US dollar generating the greatest level of exposure. The US dollar has depreciated in 2023, mainly as a result of the European Central Bank tightening monetary policy and the easing of some risks for Europe. For more information, see section 3.1. of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

The US dollar-euro exchange rate at December 31, 2023 and 2022, was as follows:

Exchange rate €/$	**December 31, 2023**		**December 31, 2022**	
	Closing rate	**Accumulated average rate**	**Closing rate**	**Accumulated average rate**
US dollar	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.05

Exposure to exchange rate risk can be traced to financial assets and investments, liabilities and monetary flows in currencies other than the functional currency of Repsol, S.A. and to the translation to euros of the financial statements of Group companies with a different functional currency.

Repsol constantly monitors the Group's exposure to fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies in which it undertakes significant operations and actively manages exchange rate risk positions that affect the financial result of the income statement. To this end, it contracts derivative financial instruments that seek to provide a consolidated economic hedge of currencies for which there is a liquid market.

Furthermore, net investment and cash flow hedges are arranged in order to ensure the carrying amount of net investments abroad, the economic value of the flows corresponding to investment and divestment operations, corporate operations or project execution or one-off contracts for which the monetary flows are distributed over a period of time.

For exchange rate derivatives, see Note 9.

The sensitivity of net income and equity to exchange rate risk, as a result of the effect on the financial instruments held by the Group at December 31, 2023 due to the appreciation or depreciation of the euro against the dollar, is illustrated below:

Exchange rate sensitivity	Appreciation (+) / depreciation (-) in exchange rate	€ Million	
		2023	2022
Effect on net income after tax	10%	17	(0.4)
	(10)%	(20)	0.4
Effect on equity	10%	(76)	(110)
	(10)%	62	90

Interest rate risk

Fluctuations in interest rates can affect interest income and expense from financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates; which may also impact the fair value of financial assets and liabilities with a fixed interest rate. Furthermore, these fluctuations can affect the carrying amount of assets and liabilities due to variations in the discount rates of applicable cash flows, the return on investments and the future cost of raising financial resources.

In response to rising inflation, central banks have decided to tighten monetary policy and therefore raise interest rates. The US Federal Reserve, which began the tightening cycle in March 2022, raised rates to 5.25% at the end of 2023. The European Central Bank abandoned negative rates in July 2022 and the marginal deposit rate ended the year at 4%. For more information, see section 3 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

Repsol's debt is linked to the most competitive financial instruments at any given time, both in terms of the capital market and banking market, and based on those market conditions considered to be ideal for each of them. Furthermore, Repsol contracts interest rate derivatives to reduce the risk of variations in financial burdens and in the fair value of its debt, and to mitigate the interest rate risk on future fixed-rate debt issues, which are designated in general as hedging instruments (see Note 9).

At December 31,2023, financing (gross debt) at fixed rates amounted to €6,236 million (€6,814 million in 2022). This amount represents 72% (66% in 2022) of the gross debt, excluding leases and including interest rate derivative financial instruments (70% in 2022) Variable-rate financial investments account for 81% of the total, and their average remuneration is reported in Note 8.

The sensitivity of net income and equity, as a result of the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the financial instruments held by the Group at December 31, 2023 is shown in the following table:

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase (+) / decrease (-) in interest rates (basis points)	€ Million	
		2023	2022
Effect on net income after tax	50 b.p.	23	13
	-50 b.p.	(23)	(12)
Effect on equity	50 b.p.	4	1
	-50 b.p.	(4)	(1)

In connection with the process of transitioning to new benchmark interest rates in various jurisdictions worldwide, the Group has reviewed the contracts arranged in accordance with the timetable envisaged for the reform, mainly affecting loans and credit facilities. The new contracts include reference to risk free rates and, in any case, specific clauses are included to regulate the event of permanent discontinuation. The transition has been completed for all contracts that were tied to (i) GBP Libor, which have transitioned to the new corresponding rate (SONIA), the discontinuation date of which was December 31, 2022; and (ii) USD Libor, which have transitioned to the new corresponding rate (SOFR), the discontinuation date of which was June 30, 2023. This reform has not led to any change in the Group's interest rate financial risk management policy.

Commodity price risk

The Group's results are exposed mainly to volatility in the prices of oil, derivative products, natural gas and electricity, as well as other commodities used in its activities.

In some cases, Repsol arranges derivatives to mitigate its exposure to commodity price risk. These derivatives provide an economic hedge of the Group's results, although they are not always designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes (see Note 9).

At December 31, 2023 a 10% increase or decrease in commodity prices (mainly crude oil, petrochemical products, natural gas and electricity) would have resulted in approximately the following changes in net income and in equity as a result of changes in value of the financial derivatives:

Commodities sensitivity	Increase (+) / decrease (-) in commodity prices	€ Million	
		2023	2022
Effect on net income after tax	+10%	19	(74)
	(10)%	(19)	74
Effect on equity	+10%	(213)	(136)
	(10)%	215	136

NOTE: A +/-50% change in commodity prices would have an estimated impact of €92 million and €-92 million on net income, respectively, and €-1,077 million and €1,117 million on equity, respectively.

The sensitivity of the derivatives to increases in commodity prices partially offsets the adverse exposure of Repsol's physical operations —in inventories— inherent to its activity.

For more information on the impact of the current context on the exchange rate, interest rates and commodity prices, see section 3 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

10.2 Liquidity risk[34]

The liquidity policy applied by Repsol is structured around guaranteeing the availability of the necessary funds to ensure compliance with the obligations assumed and the evolution of the Group's business plans, while maintaining the ideal amount of liquid resources and seeking the highest level of efficiency in the management of financial resources at all times. In line with this prudent financial policy, at December 31, 2023 Repsol had cash resources and other liquid financial instruments and undrawn credit facilities that are sufficient to cover current debt maturities 3.3 times.

Liquidity at the end of the period stood at €10,626 million (including undrawn committed credit facilities) and is detailed as follows:

	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Cash and banks	2,744	2,676
Cash equivalents	1,385	3,836
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,129**	**6,512**
Deposits with immediate availability (1)	3,878	2,389
Undrawn credit facilities	2,619	2,674
Liquidity	**10,626**	**11,575**

(1) Repsol arranges time deposits with immediate availability, which are recognized under "*Other current financial assets*" and do not meet the accounting criteria for classification as cash and cash equivalents.

In order to facilitate the collection of payments from suppliers and creditors, the Group enters into reverse factoring arrangements with various financial intermediaries in which the payment of accounts payable to third parties is not deferred and, therefore, does not result in their derecognition for accounting purposes or a change as regards being considered trade payables (€122 million recognized under "*Trade and other payables*" were affected by this instrument at year-end). In addition, non-recourse factoring transactions are occasionally carried out, which are recognized as a reduction to "*Trade and other receivables*").

Repsol controls and monitors its financial needs ranging from the production of daily cash flow forecasts to the financial planning involved in the annual budgets and its strategic plan; it maintains diversified and stable sources of financing that facilitate efficient access to financial markets, all within the framework of a financing structure that is compatible with the corresponding credit rating in the investment grade category.

In a volatile international environment, and within the framework of the Group's financial policy, Repsol has ensured the ready availability of funds so as to be able to honor its obligations and see its business plans through to completion, guaranteeing at all times the optimum level of funds and seeking absolute efficiency in the management of these funds.

The following table contains an analysis on the maturities of the financial liabilities existing at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Maturity of financial liabilities	€ Million							€ Million						
	2023							**2022**						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Seq	**Total**	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Seq	**Total**
Bonds and debentures (1)	1,146	1,477	499	748	—	2,081	**5,951**	1,891	848	1,748	499	747	2,082	**7,815**
Loans, bank borrowings and other financial debts (1)	1,584	211	74	102	103	599	**2,673**	819	980	194	65	45	518	**2,621**
Lease payments (1)	576	510	430	405	377	1,595	**3,894**	571	459	401	360	339	1,751	**3,881**
Derivatives (2)	161	—	—	—	—	1	**162**	184	—	—	—	—	—	**184**
Suppliers	4,896	—	—	—	—	—	**4,896**	5,036	—	—	—	—	—	**5,036**
Other payables	5,059	—	—	—	—	—	**5,059**	5,657	—	—	—	—	—	**5,657**

NOTE: The amounts shown are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and, therefore, they differ from the amounts included on the balance sheet.
(1) Corresponds to future maturities of amounts recognized under "*Non-current financial liabilities*" and "*Current financial liabilities*", including interest related to these financial liabilities. It does not include financial derivatives.
(2) The contractual maturities of the derivatives included under this heading are outlined in Note 9. It does not include trade derivatives recognized under "*Other non-current liabilities*" and "*Other payables*" on the balance sheet.

[34] For information on the definitions of the liquidity and solvency ratios and their reconciliations to the Alternative Performance Measures, see Appendix II of the 2023 consolidated Management Report. For information on the credit rating, see section 4.3 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report and www.repsol.com.

10.3 Credit risk[35]

EXPECTED LOSS:

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of losses (in the present value of all cash deficits) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash deficit is defined as the difference between the cash flows owed to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. Since expected credit losses take into account both the amount and timing of payments, there will be a credit loss if the entity expects to collect in full, but later than contractually agreed.

The Group calculates the expected credit loss on its **trade receivables** using its own risk assessment models for its customers, taking into account the probability of default, the balance at risk and the estimated loss given default. The general criteria for considering objective evidence of impairment (in the absence of other evidence of default such as bankruptcy, etc.) is that it has exceeded 180 days in default.

The remaining **financial instruments**, mainly certain loans and financial guarantees granted to joint ventures, are individually monitored.

The expected loss on financial instruments is calculated based on the stage of the debtor's credit risk in accordance with the following formula:

Expected credit loss = Probability of default[(1)] x Exposure[(2)] x LDG[(3)]

Phase 1: At the time of initial recognition, expected loss is calculated taking into account the probability of default in the first 12 months (for trade receivables, the calculation is spread over the life of the instrument).

Phase 2: When there is a significant increase in risk, expected loss is calculated for the entire life of the instrument.

Phase 3: For instruments that are already impaired, expected loss is calculated for the entire life of the instrument with effective interest on amortized cost net of the amount of the impairment.

(1) Calculated individually for each debtor except for individuals, for whom an average default rate is used. The models take into account quantitative information (economic-financial variables of the customer, payment behavior, etc.), qualitative information (sector of activity, macroeconomic data on the country, etc.), and market sensitivity variables (e.g. price performance). An internal rating and an associated probability of default are obtained for each debtor, according to the models.

(2) Calculated taking into account the amount of the outstanding receivable and a potential future exposure according to the available risk limit.

(3) Percentage of unrecovered exposure in the event of default, based on the historical behavior and taking into account whether or not such exposure is guaranteed.

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of a third party not complying with their payment obligations, thus giving rise to losses on the Company's receivables. The Group specifically evaluates all available information consistent with internal credit risk management for each financial instrument, including those of a commercial nature.

The Company updated its credit risk management model using economic forecasts for the main countries where it operates, without this having a significant impact on the Group's financial statements as a result of the change in the payment behavior of its debtors.

For credit risk arising from financial instruments relating to operations in Venezuela, see Note 20.3.

The Group's exposure to credit risk, according to the type of financial instrument together with the impairment recognized at December 31, 2023 for each of them, is broken down as follows:

Credit Risk	Gross balance	Average impairment	Impairment	Net balance 12/31/2023	Net balance 12/31/2022
Current financial assets and Cash (1)	8,621	—	(1)	8,620	9,570
Non-current financial assets	4,160	62 %	(2,598) (2)	1,562	1,437
Other current and non-current assets	2,637	49 %	(1,283) (2)	1,354	1,103
Trade and other receivables	8,380	5 %	(406) (2)	7,974	9,027

(1) Impairment losses of less than one million euros due to the high credit quality of the counterparties (banks and financial institutions with ratings equal to or greater than BB). The Group's cash surplus is used to acquire safe and liquid short-term instruments, including short-term bank deposits and other instruments with similar low-risk characteristics. The portfolio of these investments is diversified to avoid a concentration of risk in any one instrument or counterparty.

(2) Includes assets impaired in Phase 3 (see "*Expected loss*" in the table above). The impairment losses at December 31, 2023 recognized under "*Non-current financial assets*" relate mainly to ongoing litigation and bankruptcy proceedings (€1,776 million) and to loans and credit facilities granted to joint ventures in Venezuela (€566 million). Impairment losses recognized at December 31, 2023 under "*Other current and non-current assets*" and "*Trade and other receivables*" correspond mainly to non-current and current accounts receivable, respectively, for the activity in Venezuela (see Notes 19.4 and 20.3).

[35] The credit risk information included in this section does not include the credit risk of investees or joint ventures, the impact of which is recognized under "*Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method*" (mainly Petroquiriquire and Cardón IV as a result of their activity in Venezuela, see Note 13).

Trade and other receivables

The trade receivables are shown on the balance sheet at December 31, 2023 and 2022, net of provisions for impairment, for an amount of €7,974 million and €9,027 million, respectively. The following table shows the age of the trade receivables net of impairment (including expected loss):

Maturities of trade and other receivables	**2023**			**2022**
€ Million	Debt	Impairment	Balance	Balance
Unmatured debt	7,637	(87)	7,550	8,781
Matured debt 0-30 days	236	(3)	233	158
Matured debt 31-180 days	64	(4)	60	54
Matured debt over 180 days	443	(312)	131	34
TOTAL	**8,380**	**(406)**	**7,974**	**9,027**

The Group's credit risk on trade receivables is not significantly concentrated as it is spread out among a large number of customers and other counterparties. The maximum net exposure to a third party after its trade receivables have become impaired, including official bodies and public sector entities, does not exceed 3.67%. In relation to Venezuela, it should be noted that PDVSA's debts with joint ventures and investees of Repsol are not reflected in this heading, but rather are accounted for using the equity method (Petroquiriquire, S.A. and Cardón IV, S.A., see Note 13).

As a general rule, the Group establishes a bank guarantee issued by financial institutions as the most suitable instrument of protection from credit risk. In some cases, the Group has contracted credit insurance policies whereby this partially transfers to third parties the credit risk related to the business activity of some of their customers in part of their business.

As part of its business activities, the Group has guarantees extended by third parties amounting to €4,193 million at December 31, 2023 and €3,788 million at December 31, 2022. Of this balance, the trade receivables secured by guarantees stood at €1,332 million at December 31, 2023 and €1,169 million at December 31, 2022.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(11) Intangible assets

The breakdown between business segments of intangible assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Gross cost		Accumulated amortization and impairment		Net cost	
€ Millon	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**
Upstream	2,196	4,504	(1,795)	(3,744)	401	760
Industrial	506	455	(274)	(242)	232	213
Customer	1,438	1,310	(715)	(655)	723	655
LGC	994	234	(30)	(24)	964	210
Corporate	495	460	(338)	(322)	157	138
TOTAL	**5,629**	**6,963**	**(3,152)**	**(4,987)**	**2,477**	**1,976**

The main categories of intangible assets (goodwill, hydrocarbon exploration permits, renewable electricity generation projects, computer software, etc.) at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		Other intangible assets								
	Goodwill	Upstream			Industrial, Customer and LCG			Corp.	Total	**Total**
€ Million		Exploration permits	Computer software	Other	Gas stations	Computer software	Other	Computer software and others		
Gross cost	**2,911**	1,694	268	118	332	694	486	460	**4,052**	**6,963**
Amortization and impairment	**(2,140)**	(1,441)	(199)	(85)	(193)	(414)	(193)	(322)	**(2,847)**	**(4,987)**
Net cost at 12/31/2022	**771**	253	69	33	139	280	293	138	**1,205**	**1,976**
Gross cost	**802**	1,669	189	96	370	888	1,121	494	**4,827**	**5,629**
Amortization and impairment	**(302)**	(1,400)	(128)	(83)	(215)	(497)	(189)	(338)	**(2,850)**	**(3,152)**
Net cost at 12/31/2023	**500**	269	61	13	155	391	932	156	**1,977**	**2,477**

Goodwill

The goodwill generated in the acquisition of Asterion Energies (see the section at the end of this Note) and of 49% of RRUK (see specific section in Note 13) amounting to €59 million and €36 million, respectively, was recognized in 2023. Also in 2023, following the sale of the Upstream businesses in Canada and the liquidation and dissolution of ROGCI (see Note 19.7), the goodwill from the acquisition of Talisman in 2015 was derecognized with an impact on the income statement of €370 million (€277 million excluding the portion corresponding to non-controlling interests).

Note 20.2 includes additional information on impairment losses for the period and the effect that changes in key assumptions have on the value of assets (including the goodwill allocated to each CGU).

The breakdown of goodwill, by segment and company, at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Goodwill	€ Million
	2023
Upstream [(1)]	**56**
Customer [(2)]	**385**
Repsol Gas Portugal, S.A.	106
Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	105
Repsol Portuguesa, S.A.	86
Repsol Comercializadora de Electricidad y Gas, S.L.U.	49
Other companies	39
LCG	**59**
Asterion Energies, S.L.	59
TOTAL 2023 [(3)(4)]	**500**
TOTAL 2022	**771**

[(1)] Corresponds mainly to Norway and the United Kingdom.
[(2)] Corresponds to a total of nine CGUs ("Other companies" includes one CGU of the Industrial segment).
[(3)] Of the total, €500 million and €402 million in 2023 and 2022 correspond to companies carrying out their main activity in Europe.
[(4)] Includes €302 million and €2,140 million in accumulated impairment losses in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Other intangible assets

The changes in the gross cost under "*Other intangible assets*" in 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Upstream			**Industrial, Customer and LCG**			**Corporate**	
€ Million	Exploration permits	Computer software	Other	Gas stations	Computer software	Other	Computer software and others	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**2,174**	**237**	**292**	**312**	**610**	**399**	**402**	**4,426**
Investments [(1)]	34	9	4	22	64	53	69	255
Disposals or reductions	(40)	(5)	—	(13)	(13)	—	(3)	(74)
Translation differences	142	12	21	7	6	3	—	191
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	(1)	56	—	55
Reclassifications and other [(2)]	(616)	15	(199)	4	28	(25)	(8)	(801)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**1,694**	**268**	**118**	**332**	**694**	**486**	**460**	**4,052**
Investments [(1)]	52	16	4	38	104	89	56	359
Disposals or reductions	(3)	(100)	(10)	(15)	16	—	(22)	(134)
Translation differences	(54)	(8)	(4)	7	(1)	(2)	—	(62)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	621	—	621
Reclassifications and other	(20)	13	(12)	8	75	(73)	—	(9)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**1,669**	**189**	**96**	**370**	**888**	**1,121**	**494**	**4,827**

[(1)] Investments in 2023 and 2022 come from the direct acquisition of assets.
[(2)] In 2022 "*Exploration permits*" reflects the reclassification to "*Investments in areas with reserves*" from property, plant and equipment of the investment in the exploration assets of Pikka (Alaska) and Leon and Castile (Gulf of Mexico), after the final investment decision.

In 2023, the main amounts recognized under "*Investments*" relate to computer software (most notably that of the Customer business — new businesses, payment methods, customer loyalty and improved customer experience — and of Corporate — technological renovation and digitalization in cross-cutting and business support functions and the shift towards a data driven company —) and to exploratory permits for the Upstream segment acquired in the US, Mexico and Indonesia and for geothermal activities in Spain.

In 2023, the main changes recognized under "*Changes in the scope of consolidation*" relate to the rights for permits, licenses and concessions acquired in the Asterion Energies business combination (€565 million).

The changes in accumulated amortization and impairment losses in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Upstream			Industrial, Customer and LCG			Corporate	
€ Million	Exploration permits (1)	Computer software (2)	Other assets	Gas stations (3)	Computer software (2)	Concessions and others	Computer software and others (2)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	**(1,191)**	**(175)**	**(80)**	**(175)**	**(346)**	**(138)**	**(314)**	**(2,419)**
Amortization	(38)	(19)	—	(29)	(78)	(51)	(8)	(223)
Disposals or reductions	40	5	—	12	12	—	—	69
(Provision for)/Reversal of provisions for impairment	(192)	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	(194)
Translation differences	(66)	(10)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(2)	—	(89)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Reclassifications and other	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Balance at December 31, 2022	**(1,441)**	**(199)**	**(85)**	**(193)**	**(414)**	**(193)**	**(322)**	**(2,847)**
Amortization	(18)	(21)	(1)	(31)	(82)	(8)	(17)	(178)
Disposals or reductions	3	87	—	12	1	—	1	104
(Provision for)/Reversal of provisions for impairment	(21)	—	—	—	—	(24)	—	(45)
Translation differences	48	5	3	(3)	1	(1)	—	53
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassifications and other	29	—	—	—	(3)	37	—	63
Balance at December 31, 2023	**(1,400)**	**(128)**	**(83)**	**(215)**	**(497)**	**(189)**	**(338)**	**(2,850)**

(1) Exploration permits are not amortized, but rather are tested for impairment at least once a year. Once the exploration and evaluation phase is over, if no economically viable reserves are found, the amounts capitalized are recognized as an expense (see Note 4.4).
(2) Computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis and generally over a period of 3 or 6 years.
(3) Trademark representation and image costs of the gas stations are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the technical life of the installed asset and the best estimate of the affiliation period of the gas station (in Spain, the average period is between 1 and 10 years). The costs incurred in exclusive supply contracts with the gas stations are amortized on a straight-line basis over the affiliation period of each contract (in Spain the average term is between 1 and 3 years).

Accumulated impairment losses at December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to €651 million and €645 million, respectively.

Acquisition of Asterion Energies

On February 20, 2023 the Company purchased all of the shares of Asterion Energies, S.L. (the parent of the Asterion Energies group) from the European infrastructure fund Asterion Industrial Intra Fund I FCR (AIF), a platform created by AIF in 2019 to develop solar projects (ground-mounted, residential rooftop PV and industrial) and wind projects (onshore) located mainly in Spain, France and Italy.

Taking into consideration the adjustments after the reporting date, which are customary in this type of transaction, the present value of the purchase price is estimated at €544 million in cash. At the date of authorization for issue of these consolidated Financial Statements, Repsol Renovables, S.A. and AIF have not yet reached an agreement on the amount of these adjustments.

In accordance with accounting standards, the purchase price of this business combination has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date.

- The fair value of the electricity generation assets (intangible assets and property, plant and equipment) was calculated following an income approach (discounted cash flows considering the status of the project and its probability of success). The assets acquired consist of a portfolio of renewable projects in operation and, mainly, under development of 7.7 GW, mostly located in Spain and Italy. The assets and liabilities acquired are reflected in the balance sheet at a net value of €485 million.
- Goodwill is the difference between the acquisition price of the businesses acquired and the fair value of the assets and liabilities recognized, including any deferred taxes arising from differences between the fair value of the assets acquired and their tax value. The value of the goodwill is justified by the value of the businesses acquired, the know-how of the development team, and the portfolio of unidentified projects that do not meet the definition of an asset according to the accounting standard. The goodwill amounted to €59 million.

Repsol requested an independent valuation report to review the allocation of the acquisition price of this business combination to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair value. The conclusion of this report has been considered in the valuation of the assets and liabilities acquired.

The detail of the net assets acquired and the goodwill generated after this acquisition is as follows:

	€ Million
	Fair value
Intangible assets	565
Property, plant and equipment	161
Deferred tax assets	5
Other non-current assets	9
Other current assets	26
Cash and cash equivalents	24
Total assets	**790**
Current and non-current provisions	1
Current and non-current financial debt	106
Deferred tax liabilities	144
Other current liabilities	54
Total liabilities	**305**
NET ASSETS ACQUIRED	**485**
NET ACQUISITION COST	**544**
GOODWILL	**59**

During the period since the acquisition date, the businesses acquired generated €6 million in operating income with a net loss of €-1 million.

Transaction costs incurred during the period amounted to €2 million and were recognized under "*Other operating expenses*" in the income statement.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

The breakdown between business segments of property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Gross cost		Accumulated depreciation and impairment		Net cost	
€ Million	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**
Upstream	29,294	29,367	(16,992)	(17,998)	12,302	11,369
Industrial	23,225	22,402	(15,804)	(15,595)	7,421	6,807
Customer	5,998	5,784	(3,832)	(3,656)	2,166	2,128
LCG	3,209	1,756	(154)	(51)	3,055	1,705
Corporate	953	1,043	(511)	(582)	442	461
TOTAL	**62,679**	**60,352**	**(37,293)**	**(37,882)**	**25,386**	**22,470**

The main categories for property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2023 y 2022 is as follows:

	Upstream			**Industrial, Customer and LCG**				**Corporate**	
€ Million	Investments in areas with reserves	Investments in exploration	Others	Land, buildings and other constructions	Machinery and plant	Others	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Headquarters, land, constructions and others	**Total**
Gross cost	26,314	1,953	1,099	2,233	23,407	2,011	2,292	1,043	**60,352**
Amortization and impairment	(16,020)	(1,601)	(376)	(1,035)	(17,067)	(1,200)	—	(583)	**(37,882)**
Net cost at 12/31/2022	**10,294**	**352**	**723**	**1,198**	**6,340**	**811**	**2,292**	**460**	**22,470**
Gross cost	25,951	1,928	1,410	2,346	24,352	2,008	3,730	954	**62,679**
Amortization and impairment	(15,171)	(1,516)	(307)	(1,086)	(17,406)	(1,295)	—	(512)	**(37,293)**
Net cost at 12/31/2023	**10,780**	**412**	**1,103**	**1,260**	**6,946**	**713**	**3,730**	**442**	**25,386**

The main assets of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- In the Upstream segment, investments in areas with hydrocarbon reserves in the production phase (most notably assets in the US, the UK, Peru and Norway) and the exploration phase (mainly in Colombia, the US, Mexico and Indonesia).
- In the Industrial business, the five refineries in Spain (Tarragona, A Coruña, Bilbao, Cartagena and Puertollano) and the one in Peru (La Pampilla) and chemical plants in Spain and Portugal, as well as the rights of use on ships and gas pipelines for trading activities.
- In the Customer business, the rights to the facilities of the gas stations in Spain and, to a lesser extent, Portugal.
- In the LCG business, to renewable energy generation assets in Spain (hydro, solar and wind generation), the US (solar generation) and Chile.
- The Corporate segment most notably includes the corporate headquarters in Madrid (Campus) and the Repsol Technology Center (CTR) in Móstoles.

In accordance with industry practice, Repsol insures its assets and operations worldwide. The risks insured include damage to property, plant and equipment, with the subsequent interruptions in its business that such damage may cause to the majority of operations. The Group believes that the current level of coverage is, in general, appropriate for the risks inherent to its business.

The changes in the gross cost under "Property, plant and equipment" in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Upstream			**Industrial, Customer and LCG**				**Corporate**	
€ Million	Investments in areas with reserves	Investments in exploration	Other property, plant and equipment	Land, buildings and other constructions	Machinery and plant	Other property, plant and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Headquarters, land, construction and others	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**24,428**	**2,313**	**897**	**2,151**	**22,775**	**1,728**	**1,212**	**1,025**	**56,529**
Investments	1,587	144	150	—	7	6	1,605	21	3,520
Disposals or reductions	(2,305)	(53)	(9)	(8)	(206)	(69)	(13)	(4)	(2,667)
Translation differences	1,354	140	47	14	180	38	4	—	1,777
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	4	—	(45)	68	—	27
Reclassifications and other [(1)]	1,250	(591)	14	72	651	353	(584)	1	1,166
Balance at December 31, 2022	**26,314**	**1,953**	**1,099**	**2,233**	**23,407**	**2,011**	**2,292**	**1,043**	**60,352**
Investments	1,188	77	423	—	26	5	2,300	16	4,035
Disposals or reductions	(1,057)	(7)	(99)	(14)	(247)	(21)	(8)	(108)	(1,561)
Translation differences	(926)	(65)	(46)	(7)	(89)	(25)	(26)	—	(1,184)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	248	(44)	41	72	90	6	156	—	569
Reclassifications and other [(1)]	184	14	(8)	62	1,165	32	(984)	3	468
Balance at December 31, 2023	**25,951**	**1,928**	**1,410**	**2,346**	**24,352**	**2,008**	**3,730**	**954**	**62,679**

[(1)] In 2023 and 2022, it included reclassifications from "*Property, plant and equipment in progress*" mainly to "*Machinery and plant*" as a result of various improvement, repair and remodeling projects at the Group's refineries, and the entry into operation of the projects involving investments in the wind and solar projects that Repsol is carrying out in Spain and the US. It also includes additions of rights of use associated with leases (see the section at the end of this Note) and the adjustments to decommissioning provisions for assets. In 2022, "*Investments in areas with reserves*" for the Upstream segment included reclassifications from "*Exploration permits*" (after the final decision to invest in the exploratory assets in Alaska and in Leon and Castile in the Gulf of Mexico) and from "*Other assets*" under intangible assets (investments in the gas assets of the American gas company Rockdale Marcellus).

In 2023, "*Investments*" in property, plant and equipment (€4,035 million) mainly relate to:

- In the Upstream segment, assets in the US (most notably the new production wells in Eagle Ford and Marcellus, and the development of assets located in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska).
- In the Industrial business, maintenance and improvement of industrial complexes, and investments in large decarbonization projects (biofuel plant in Cartagena, expansion of the Sines chemical complex in Portugal and electrolyzers for hydrogen consumption in the refineries).
- In the LCG business, the development of renewable projects in the US (most notably the Frye and Outpost solar projects) and in Spain (Delta 2, Sigma and Pi).

Investments in 2023 increased compared to 2022 (€3,520 million), mainly as a result of driving the development of renewable projects, in line with the objectives of increasing renewable installed capacity set out in the Strategic Plan.

In 2023 "*Changes in the scope of consolidation*" for the Upstream segment includes mainly the addition to property, plant and equipment of Repsol Resources UK, after having acquired its 49% interest from Sinopec, whereby the company then became wholly owned (see Note 13), and the derecognition due to Repsol's divestment in Canada (see Note 19.7). The LCG segment mainly includes the addition of property, plant and equipment acquired in the Asterion Energies business combination (see Note 11).

The changes in depreciation and impairment losses in 2023 y 2022 are as follows:

	Upstream			Industrial, Customer and LCG				Corporate	
€ Million	Investments in areas with reserves	Investments in exploration	Others	Land, buildings and other constructions	Machinery and plant	Others	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Headquarters, land, constructions and others	**Total**
Saldo a Balance at January 1, 2022	**(16,115)**	**(1,556)**	**(325)**	**(963)**	**(14,176)**	**(1,114)**	**—**	**(554)**	**(34,803)**
Depreciation	(939)	(90)	(36)	(60)	(864)	(134)	—	(28)	(2,151)
Disposals or reductions	1,711	53	7	8	198	76	—	2	2,055
(Provision for)/Reversal of provisions for impairment	353	(23)	(7)	—	(2,134)	(1)	—	(3)	(1,815)
Translation differences	(937)	(87)	(17)	(16)	(91)	(19)	—	—	(1,167)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassifications and other	(93)	102	2	(4)	—	(8)	—	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**(16,020)**	**(1,601)**	**(376)**	**(1,035)**	**(17,067)**	**(1,200)**	**—**	**(583)**	**(37,882)**
Depreciation	(1,187)	(39)	(46)	(60)	(813)	(121)	—	(23)	(2,289)
Disposals or reductions	1,048	7	90	12	205	20	—	93	1,475
(Provision for)/Reversal of provisions for impairment	(124)	21	—	(1)	245	(4)	—	—	137
Translation differences	541	52	15	3	67	14	—	—	692
Changes in the scope of consolidation	577	44	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	620
Reclassifications and other	(6)	—	10	(5)	(42)	(4)	—	1	(46)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**(15,171)**	**(1,516)**	**(307)**	**(1,086)**	**(17,406)**	**(1,295)**	**—**	**(512)**	**(37,293)**

The net cost, not yet including depreciation, of the depreciable assets at December 31, 2023 amounts to €20,310 million. The non-depreciable assets, i.e., land and property, plant and equipment in progress, amounted to €585 million and €4,491 million at December 31, 2023, respectively, and €584 million and €2,753 million at December 31, 2022, respectively.

In general, items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (see Note 4.4 in relation to property, plant and equipment related to hydrocarbon exploration and production activities). The estimated initial useful lives of the main assets, by type, are detailed below:

Estimated useful life	Years
Buildings and other constructions	14-50
Machinery and plant:	
Machinery, plant and tools	8-25
Specialized complex installations (mainly Refining and Chemical industrial complexes):	
Units	6-25
Storage tanks	14-30
Cabling and networks	12-25
Specialized complex installations (power generation)	18-38
Other property, plant and equipment (transport, furniture and fittings, etc.)	4-15

In 2023, the higher depreciation charge is mainly explained by the Upstream segment as a result of higher investment in and production of assets in the US (Marcellus and Eagle Ford), in Norway (increased activity of the YME field) and the UK (acquisition of Repsol Resources, UK Ltd.), partially offset by lower depreciation of the Group's refineries following the impairment losses recognized in 2022.

In 2023, the estimated useful life of the Group's industrial plants[36] and commercial plants did not have to be changed as a result of the expected impact of the energy transition on demand for our products (see Note 4.5.2).

"*Property, plant and equipment*" included fully depreciated items in the amount of €10,857 million and €10,453 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

[36] *In 2022, the useful lives of certain facilities in the Group's refineries were revised, based on the expected periods for their decommissioning, without this having a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.*

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the accumulated impairment losses on the assets came to €5,922 million and €7,014 million, respectively, corresponding mainly to the impairment of "*Investments in areas with reserves*" (€3,381 million and €4,102 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively) and "*Machinery and plant*" (€2,307 million and €2,601 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively). For more information, see Note 20.

Rights of use and concessions

"*Property, plant and equipment*" includes rights of use, the breakdown and changes of which are as follows:

Right-of-use assets € Million	Machinery and plant	Transport equipment	Buildings	Land	Others	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**1,477**	**179**	**42**	**201**	**190**	**2,089**
Acquisitions	97	38	1	50	109	295
Disposals or reductions	(3)	—	(1)	—	—	(4)
Depreciation and impairment	(544)	(76)	(15)	(20)	(74)	(729)
Translation differences and other	53	8	2	5	14	82
Balance at December 31, 2022	**1,080**	**149**	**29**	**236**	**239**	**1,733**
Acquisitions	187	205	28	15	(1)	434
Disposals or reductions	(28)	—	(2)	—	(4)	(34)
Depreciation and impairment	(184)	(70)	(13)	(20)	(73)	(360)
Translation differences and other	(1)	(10)	(1)	55	22	65
Balance at December 31, 2023	**1,054**	**274**	**41**	**286**	**183**	**1,838**

The most significant lease agreements are as follows:

- Lease agreements are signed for various reasons and with varying terms for the gas stations that the Group has in Spain, Portugal and Peru. At December 31, 2023, the corresponding rights of use amounted to €853 million and the future payments recognized as financial liabilities were €896 million.
- Agreement for the transportation of natural gas through a gas pipeline that connects the Saint John LNG plant (Canada) with the US border entered into with Emera Brunswick Pipeline Company, Ltd. for a term of 25 years (renewable for up to an additional 30 years). The lease came into effect in July 2009. At December 31, 2023, a provision for the rights of use under this agreement was recognized for the full amount (same as in 2022) and the future payments recognized as financial liabilities amounted to $378 million (€342 million).
- Agreement for the transportation of Canadian natural gas from the Canadian border to Dracut (US) entered into with Maritimes & North East Pipeline for a term of 25 years (renewable for up to an additional 30 years). The agreement initially came into effect in March 2009. At December 31, 2023 the corresponding rights of use amounted to €181 million[37] and the future payments recognized as financial liabilities totaled $761 million (€688 million).

"*Property, plant and equipment*" also includes administrative concessions, mainly corresponding to port facilities to receive crude oil and product outflows at the refineries and facilities associated with administrative concessions for gas stations, for a net cost of €158 million and €171 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These concessions revert to the State over a period of time ranging from 2024 to 2084.

[37] Impaired rights of use amounting to €330 million at December 31, 2023 (€341 million at December 31, 2022).

(13) Investments accounted for using the equity method

This heading includes investments that qualify as joint ventures under EU-IFRS (i.e., investments in jointly controlled entities) and investments in associates (i.e., those in which Repsol exercises significant influence). These investments are accounted for in the financial statements using the equity method (see Note 4.4.1).

The changes in this heading in 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Investments accounted for using the equity method	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Opening balance for the year	**4,302**	**3,554**
Net investments	(78)	74
Changes in the scope of consolidation	(1,024)	55
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method [(1)]	34	989
Dividends paid [(2)]	(446)	(751)
Translation differences	(59)	192
Reclassifications and other changes	228	189
Balance at year end	**2,957**	**4,302**

[(1)] The drop in revenue in 2023 is mainly due to the Upstream businesses, the income of which was affected by the significant decrease in hydrocarbon prices during the period. This heading does not include "*Other comprehensive income*" amounting to €-56 million in 2023 (€-49 million corresponding to joint ventures) and €197 million in 2022 (€173 million corresponding to joint ventures), mainly as a result of translation differences.
[(2)] In 2023 mainly Repsol Sinopec Brasil (€249 million), BPRY Caribbean Ventures, LLC (€112 million), Sierracol (€32 million), YPFB Andina, S.A. (€18 million), and Edwards Gas Services, LLC (€18 million); and in 2022 mainly Repsol Sinopec Brasil (€388 million), Equion Energía Ltd. (€205 million), Sierracol (€65 million) and YPFB Andina (€29 million).

In 2023 "*Changes in the scope of consolidation*" includes mainly the derecognition of the 51% interest in Repsol Resources, UK Ltd, an exploration and production joint venture with Sinopec in the United Kingdom, after Repsol acquired its 49% interest from Sinopec, whereby the company then became wholly owned (see specific section on the acquisition at the end of this Note) and the acquisition of 50.01% of CIDE HC Energía, S.A.U. (CHC) (electricity retailer in Spain that has contributed a portfolio of approximately 320 thousand customers).

The breakdown of the investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Details of investments accounted for using the equity method	€ Million Carrying amount of the investment [(2)]	
	2023	**2022**
Joint ventures	2,698	3,916
Associates [(1)]	259	386
TOTAL	**2,957**	**4,302**

(1) This mainly includes the interest in Hecate Energy, LLC, OGCI Climate Investments Llp, Salamanca Infraestructure, LLC., and Oleoductos de Crudos Pesados (OCP) Ltd.
(2) In 2023, €2,105 million correspond to Upstream (€3,383 million in 2022).

On the basis of the shareholders agreements signed at each company, where strategic, operational and financial decisions require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control, these companies are considered joint ventures provided they are not a joint operation The most significant joint ventures are:

- *Repsol Sinopec Brasil, S.A. (RSB)*. Repsol has a 60% interest in RSB through Repsol Lux E&P S.A.R.L., which is wholly owned by Repsol Upstream B.V., which, in turn, is wholly owned by Repsol, S.A. The remaining 40% of this company is owned by Tiptop Luxembourg, S.A.R.L., an entity of the Chinese Sinopec Group. The main businesses are hydrocarbon exploration, production and sale in Brazil. For the guarantees granted by the Group to RSB, see Note 25.

- *YPFB Andina, S.A.* (Andina). Repsol holds a 48.33% interest in the share capital of Andina through Repsol Bolivia, S.A., with the other shareholders being the state-owned corporation YPF Bolivia (51%) and non-controlling shareholders (0.67%). It engages mainly in hydrocarbon exploration, operation and sale mainly in Bolivia. For information on the Group's risks and equity exposure in Bolivia, see Note 20.3.

- *BPRY Caribbean Ventures, LLC. (BPRY)*. Repsol holds a 30% interest in the share capital of BPRY through Repsol Exploración, S.A. The remaining 70% is owned by British Petroleum Ltd., a BP Group company. This company and its subsidiaries mainly engage in hydrocarbon exploration, operation and sale in Trinidad and Tobago.

– *Petroquiriquire, S.A. (PQQ)*. Repsol has a 40% interest in PQQ through Repsol Exploración, S.A. Petroquiriquire is a Venezuelan public-private venture, partly held by Corporación Venezolana de Petróleo, S.A. (CVP) with 56% and PDVSA Social, S.A. with 4%, both of which are state-owned companies. Its main activity is the production and sale of oil and gas in Venezuela. For information on the Group's risks and equity exposure in Venezuela, see Note 20.3.

– *Cardón IV, S.A. (Cardón IV)*. Repsol has a 50% interest in Cardón IV through Repsol Exploración, S.A. The other 50% is owned by the ENI Group. Cardón IV is a gas licensee whose main activity is the production and sale of gas in Venezuela. For information on the Group's risks and equity exposure in Venezuela, see Note 20.3.

The tables below provide a summary of the financial information for the main entities accounted for using the equity method, prepared in accordance with EU-IFRS,(see Note 4) and its reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements[38]:

Income from joint ventures	**RSB**		**YPFB Andina**		**BPRY**		**PQQ**		**Cardón IV**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Revenue	1,528	2,044	163	189	1,555	3,595	315	331	983	856
Amortization and impairment (1)	(264)	(351)	(55)	(248)	(1,686)	(618)	—	(212)	(636)	(183)
Other operating income/(expenses)	(652)	(707)	(54)	(95)	(897)	(1,411)	(45)	81	(266)	(229)
Operating income	**612**	**986**	**54**	**(154)**	**(1,028)**	**1,566**	**270**	**200**	**81**	**444**
Net interest	22	8	—	—	(143)	(113)	(108)	(65)	(6)	(38)
Other financial results	(118)	(94)	(8)	(9)	(36)	(32)	(40)	(6)	30	(10)
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method (2)		—	(17)	(18)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income before tax	**516**	**900**	**29**	**(181)**	**(1,207)**	**1,421**	**122**	**129**	**105**	**396**
Tax expense	(93)	(239)	(7)	34	614	(811)	(323)	(81)	46	(116)
Net income attributable to the parent	**423**	**661**	**22**	**(147)**	**(593)**	**610**	**(201)**	**48**	**151**	**280**
Repsol interest	60 %	60 %	48 %	48 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %	50 %	50 %
Consolidation income	**254**	**397**	**11**	**(71)**	**(178)**	**183**	**(80)**	**19**	**76**	**140**
Dividends	**249**	**388**	**18**	**46**	**112**	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (3)	**(49)**	**84**	**(8)**	**21**	**1**	—	**19**	**(31)**	**(7)**	**(8)**

(1) Includes net impairment losses on assets at BPRY, YPFB Andina and Cardón IV, and due to credit risk, mainly at Cardón IV (see Note 20).
(2) Net of taxes
(3) "*Valuation gains/(losses)*" and "*Amounts transferred to the income statement*" in the statement of recognized income and expense.

[38] For significant joint arrangements and associates: (i) there are no applicable legal restrictions on the ability to transfer funds to the Group, (ii) the financial statements used refer to the same date as those of Repsol, S.A., and (iii) there are no unrecognized losses.

Carrying amount of the interest	**RSB**		**YPFB Andina**		**BPRY**		**PQQ**		**Cardón IV**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Non-current assets	3,803	3,701	498	575	1,998	3,106	303	207	690	863
Current assets	651	909	254	241	574	1,815	390	433	471	174
Cash and cash equivalents	359	359	111	39	96	308	—	—	22	9
Other current assets (1)	292	550	143	202	478	1,507	390	433	449	165
Total assets	**4,454**	**4,610**	**752**	**816**	**2,572**	**4,921**	**693**	**640**	**1,161**	**1,037**
Non-current liabilities	1,727	1,808	267	264	2,127	2,787	1,221	986	308	342
Financial liabilities	810	900	—	—	1,381	1,392	944	868	5	46
Other non-current liabilities	917	908	267	264	746	1,395	227	118	303	296
Current liabilities	457	507	35	72	851	1,017	1,005	906	400	379
Financial liabilities	170	176	—	—	398	414	—	—	1	—
Other current liabilities (1)	287	331	35	72	453	603	1,005	906	399	379
Total liabilities	**2,184**	**2,315**	**302**	**336**	**2,978**	**3,804**	**2,226**	**1,892**	**708**	**721**
Net assets	**2,270**	**2,295**	**450**	**480**	**(406)**	**1,117**	**(1,533)**	**(1,252)**	**453**	**316**
Repsol interest	60 %	60 %	48 %	48 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %	50 %	50 %
Share in net assets (2)	1,362	1,377	216	230	(122)	335	(613)	(501)	227	158
Goodwill	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amount of the investment	**1,362**	**1,377**	**216**	**230**	**—**	**335**	**—**	**—**	**227**	**158**

Note: The amounts broken down in the tables include the Group's percentage of ownership interest in each of the companies:
(1) With regard to PQQ, other current assets and liabilities include the debt-to-equity swap and reciprocal debts with PDVSA under the agreed terms.
(2) PQQ: in 2023 and 2022 a provision was recognized for contingencies and charges amounting to €111 million and €501 million at December 31, respectively, corresponding to the equity deficit of PQQ (see Note 15). BPRY: in 2023, the value of the investment was zero as a result of reducing the carrying amount of the loan granted to this company.

Acquisition of Repsol Sinopec Resources, UK Ltd. (currently RRUK)

In relation to RRUK, the joint venture with Sinopec that focuses its activities on Upstream businesses in the United Kingdom, on October 31, 2023 the venturers agreed to settle the existing arbitration proceedings in relation to the acquisition by Sinopec of its ownership interest in RRUK from the Canadian group Talisman, which in turn was acquired by Repsol in 2015 (see Note 15.2). Under this agreement Repsol acquired from Sinopec its 49% shareholding in RRUK, which then became wholly owned by the company. The total consideration for the agreement (settlement of the arbitration proceedings and acquisition of 49% of RRUK) was approximately $2,100 million; however, after consolidating the cash and other financial assets in RRUK corresponding to the 49% interest acquired, the net impact on net debt for the Group was approximately $1,000 million.

Of the total consideration for the agreement, the amount allocated to the acquisition of 49% of RRUK amounted to $1,132 million.

The assets acquired relate mainly to "*Investments in areas with reserves*" of mature fields in the United Kingdom (see Note 12), the provisions to cover their future decommissioning (see Note 15), tax credits and net deferred tax assets (see Note 22), and the company's cash and other financial assets.

Given that the 12-month period since the acquisition has not yet ended in accordance with IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", this business combination is recognized on a provisional basis.

The detail of the net assets acquired as at October 31, 2023 and the goodwill generated after this acquisition is as follows (100% of the net assets after derecognition of the previous 51% interest in the company):

	US $ Million
	Fair value
Property, plant and equipment	1,481
Deferred tax assets	1,457
Other non-current assets	174
Other current assets	2,298
Cash and cash equivalents	113
Total assets	**5,523**
Current and non-current provisions	2,559
Current and non-current financial debt	92
Deferred tax liabilities	598
Total liabilities	**3,249**
NET ASSETS ACQUIRED	2,274
NET ACQUISITION COST	2,310
GOODWILL	**36**

The effect that the consolidation of 100% of RRUK from January 1, 2023 would have had on "*operating income*" and "*net result*" would have been 758 and -8 million euros, respectively.

(14) Other non-current assets and liabilities

In 2023 and 2022, "*Other non-current assets*" mainly included accounts receivable from PDVSA in Venezuela (see Notes 20.3) amounting to €294 million, net of impairment losses (€318 million in 2022), tax assets in relation to the Alaska Petroleum Tax associated with the investments in Alaska amounting to €182 million (€107 million in 2022), and the deposits associated with the decommissioning of exploration and production assets ("sinking funds") amounting to €71 million (€69 million in 2022), mainly in Indonesia, and derivative financial instruments associated with non-current trade receivables (see Note 8).

In 2023 and 2022, "*Other non-current liabilities*" mainly included derivative financial instruments related to trade receivables (see Note 7), and guarantees and deposits received for €123 million (€122 million in 2022).

(15) Current and non-current provisions

15.1 Provisions

Repsol makes judgments and estimates that affect the recognition and measurement of provisions for litigation, decommissioning and other contingencies. The final cost of settling complaints, claims and litigation may vary from the estimates previously made due to differences in the identification of dates, interpretation of rules, technical opinions and assessments of the amount of damages and liabilities.

The calculations to recognize provisions for the cost of decommissioning its hydrocarbon production operations are complex, on account of the need to initially recognize the present value of the estimated future costs and to adjust this figure in subsequent years in order to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimates due to changes in the underlying assumptions used as a result of technological advances and regulatory changes, economic, political and environmental security factors, as well as changes in the initially-established schedules or other terms. The decommissioning provisions are updated regularly to reflect trends in estimated costs and the discount rates. These discount rates take into account the risk-free rate, by term and currency, country risk and a spread according to debt structure and the cash flow projection period. Specifically, the weighted average rate used by the Group was 5.9%.

Additionally, Repsol makes judgments and estimates in recognizing costs and establishing provisions for environmental clean-up and remediation costs, which are based on current information regarding costs and expected plans for remediation based on applicable laws and regulations, the identification and assessment of the effects on the environment, as well as applicable technologies.

Therefore, any change in the factors or circumstances related to provisions of this nature, as well as changes in laws and regulations, could therefore have a significant effect on the provisions recognized.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of and changes in the Group's various provisions are as follows:

Provisions for current and non-current contingencies and charges

	€ Million				
	Asset decommissioning	Use of CO_2 emission allowances	Litigation risks	Other provisions (1)	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**1,709**	**469**	**779**	**1,331**	**4,288**
Provisions charged to income (2)	113	1,099	29	468	1,709
Provisions credited to income	(28)	—	(25)	(60)	(113)
Cancellation due to payment	(81)	—	(51)	(231)	(363)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—
Translation differences, reclassifications and other (3)	26	(477)	47	15	(389)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**1,739**	**1,091**	**779**	**1,523**	**5,132**
Provisions charged to income (2)	279	995	502	311	2,087
Provisions credited to income	(10)	(11)	(9)	(24)	(54)
Cancellation due to payment (4)	(133)	(3)	(278)	(212)	(626)
Changes in the scope of consolidation (5)	2,226	(2)	—	(24)	2,200
Translation differences, reclassifications and other (3)	(235)	(1,087)	(886)	(28)	(2,236)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**3,866**	**983**	**107**	**1,546**	**6,502**

(1) "*Other provisions*" includes those recognized to cover obligations arising from environmental clean-up and remediation costs (see the following section), pension commitments (see Note 27), employee incentive schemes (see Note 27), provisions for tax risks not related to income tax (see Note 22), provisions for workforce restructuring and other provisions to cover obligations arising from the Group's interests in companies. The tax provisions related to income tax are presented under "*Deferred tax liabilities and other*" in the balance sheet (see Note 22).
(2) Mainly includes: (i) €100 million and €66 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively, relating to the discount to present value of the provisions; (ii) "Use of CO2 emission allowances" in the amount of €995 million and €1,099 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively, for the expense for the allowances necessary to cover CO2 emissions; (iii) "Asset decommissioning", in 2023 most notably the discount to present value of the decommissioning provisions for exploration and production assets in Spain. In 2023, a change in the discount rate of +/- 50 basis points would decrease/increase provisions by €-122 million and €137 million; (iv) in 2023 "Litigation risks" mainly includes provisions for settlement agreements reached to end lawsuits (see Note 15.2); and (v) "Other provisions" in 2023, it mainly includes provisions for workforce restructuring, the update corresponding to the provision for the oil spill produced at the La Pampilla refinery and provisions for environmental contingencies and others; in 2022 included the provision for the oil spill that occurred at the Pampilla refinery (see Note 15.2).
(3) In 2023 and 2022, "*Use of CO2 emission allowances*" included the derecognition of the allowances used for emissions in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and "*Other provisions*" included the restatement of the negative value of the investments in Petroquiriquire (see Note 13). In 2023, "*Litigation risks*" includes the derecognition of the provision for the risks arising from the arbitration proceedings with Addax following the agreement reached with Sinopec (see Note 15.2).
(4) In 2023 "Litigation risks" includes mainly the payment made to settle a lawsuit in the US with Maxus (see Note 15.2).
(5) In 2023 "Changes in the scope of consolidation" includes mainly the addition of decommissioning provisions related to Repsol Resources UK (RRUK), after acquiring its 49% interest from Sinopec, whereby the company then became wholly owned by Repsol (see Note 13), and the derecognition of decommissioning provisions related to Repsol Canada Energy Prtn (see Note 19.7).

The following table provides an estimate of maturities of provisions at year-end 2023:

Maturity dates of provisions

	Maturity dates (1) € Million			
	Less than one year	From 1 to 5 years	> 5 years and/or undetermined	Total
Provisions for field decommissioning	313	1,126	2,427	3,866
Provisions for use of CO2 emission allowances	983	—	—	983
Provisions for legal contingencies	2	103	2	107
Other provisions	261	529	756	1,546
TOTAL	**1,559**	**1,758**	**3,185**	**6,502**

(1) Due to the nature of the risks included, these timing assessments are subject to uncertainty and changes that are beyond the Group's control. As a result, this schedule could change in the future depending on the circumstances on which these estimates are based.

Provisions for environmental actions[39] at December 31, 2023 amount to €130 million. These provisions include, among others, the estimated costs associated with the oil spill that occurred at the Refinería La Pampilla, S.A.A. (RELAPASAA) refinery for containment, cleanup, and remediation activities, which is detailed below. In addition, the Group has recognized provisions to cover the future decommissioning costs of its oil and gas exploration and production fields and industrial complexes.

[39] Repsol recognizes provisions for the necessary amounts to prevent and remedy effects on the environment, which are estimated based on technical and economic criteria. These amounts are shown under "*Current and non-current provisions*" of the balance sheet and in the "*Other provisions*" column of the table on changes in provisions in Note 15.

Environmental risk - spill in Peru

On January 15, 2022, an oil spill occurred at the Multiboyas Terminal No. 2 facilities in the Refinería La Pampilla, S.A.A. refinery while crude oil was being unloaded from the Mare Doricum, due to an uncontrolled movement of the vessel.

The spill impacted populations and the natural environment, as well as marine species off the Peruvian coast. The first response cleanup actions were completed on April 13, 2022.

The physical, chemical and hydrobiological monitoring carried out by the Company has shown that the sea and the accessible beaches have been complying with the strictest environmental standards for months and, therefore, do not represent any risk to health or the environment. These reports were drawn up by accredited laboratories and all updates have been submitted to the corresponding authorities, with the most recent complete report on the status of the affected areas submitted in April 2023.

Following the cleanup actions carried out by RELAPASAA, the most recent report from the Environmental Assessment and Taxation Body (OEFA) confirms that the results of the sea surface water affected by the spill comply with environmental standards. The Rehabilitation Plan required by the OEFA has been submitted by the deadline (October 2023) to the Ministry of Energy and Mining for approval and subsequent execution.

With regard to the Registry of Affected Persons (victims of the spill) prepared by the government, as of December 31, 2023, agreements for full compensation have been signed with more than 95% of those affected by the spill.

The expenses recognized to cover the damage caused by the incident, such as containment activities, cleanup, remediation, compensation to affected parties and other related costs, amount to a total of $352 million ($307 million in 2022). At December 31, 2023 the costs payable amounted to $93 million. These payments may vary due to various circumstances affecting the progress made towards the planned activities, and developments in the administrative sanctioning procedures, the outcome of which will depend on the conclusions of investigations still in progress.

Without prejudice to the actions that may be taken against the party responsible for the spill, RELAPASAA has reaffirmed its commitment to continue mitigating and remedying the effects of the spill, while working with the authorities and affected communities, and disclosing information to the public with the utmost transparency. The company has also stated its intent to develop sustainable social projects to contribute to the economic recovery in the affected areas, and social aid projects have been implemented in these areas since 2022.

Corporate insurance policies, subject to their terms and conditions, cover civil liability for pollution on land and at sea, for some countries and activities, and certain administrative liabilities for pollution on land, all resulting from accidental, sudden and identifiable events, in line with customary industry practices and applicable legislation. With regard to the incident, the actions to be taken are currently being coordinated with the experts appointed by the insurance companies. As at December 31, 2023, $196 million ($162 million in 2022) in compensation has been received.

For more information on ongoing litigation arising from the spill, see the following section. Regarding the environmental impacts of the spill and the actions to mitigate them, see sections 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and relations with communities and 7.3.3 Spill management of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

15.2 Disputes

The amounts provisioned are calculated on the basis of the best estimate of the amount needed to settle the lawsuit in question, underpinned, among others, by a case-by-case analysis of the facts, the legal opinions of its in-house and external advisors and prior experience from past events.

At December 31, 2023, Repsol's balance sheet includes provisions for risks arising from litigation totaling €107 million (€779 million at December 31, 2022). The most significant legal or arbitration proceedings and their status as of the date of authorization for issue of these consolidated Financial Statements are summarized below. For tax litigation risks, see Notes 15.1 and 22.

United States

The Passaic River / Newark Bay lawsuit

The events underlying this lawsuit related to the sale by Maxus Energy Corporation ("Maxus") on September 4, 1986 of its former chemicals subsidiary, Diamond Shamrock Chemical Company ("Chemicals"), to Occidental Chemical Corporation ("OCC"). Maxus agreed to indemnify Occidental for certain environmental contingencies relating to the business and activities of Chemicals prior to the date of the sale. After that (1995), Maxus was acquired by YPF, S.A. ("YPF") and subsequently (in 1999) Repsol, S.A. acquired YPF.

In December 2005, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") and the New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund (together, the "State of New Jersey") sued Repsol YPF, S.A. (currently Repsol, S.A., and hereinafter, "Repsol"), YPF, YPF Holdings Inc. ("YPFH"), CLH Holdings ("CLHH"), Tierra Solutions, Inc. ("Tierra"), Maxus and OCC for the alleged contamination caused by the former Chemicals plant which allegedly contaminated the Passaic River, Newark Bay and other bodies of water and properties in the vicinity.

On September 26, 2012 OCC lodged a Second Amended Cross Claim (the "Cross Claim") against Repsol, YPF, Maxus, Tierra and CLHH (together "the Defendants") demanding, among other things, that Repsol and YPF be held liable for Maxus' debts.

On April 5, 2016 the Presiding Judge decided to dismiss OCC's suit against Repsol in full. On June 17, 2016 Maxus filed for bankruptcy with the Federal Bankruptcy Court of the State of Delaware, and also requested the stay of the Cross Claim. On October 19, 2017, the Presiding Judge upheld Repsol's claim against OCC in full, ordering OCC to pay $65 million plus interest and costs.

On September 14, 2018, Maxus (declared by the Federal Bankruptcy Court of Delaware, the successor to OCC —its main creditor— as the claimant in the Cross Claim) filed an appeal against the ruling handed down in these proceedings and that rejected the claim between Maxus and Repsol. At the same time, OCC filed an appeal against the claim ordering them to pay the $65 million that Repsol had to pay to the State of New Jersey. On December 27, 2021 the Appellate Court upheld the appeals filed by OCC. The ruling did not find Repsol to be liable, but rather only remands the case to the Trial Court as it considers that a Summary Judgment could not be granted in this stage of the proceeding.

On June 14, 2018, the Maxus Liquidating Trust filed a New Claim in the Federal Bankruptcy Court of the State of Delaware against YPF, Repsol and certain subsidiaries of both companies for the same claims as those contained in the Cross Claim.

On April 6, 2023, Repsol and YPF reached a settlement agreement that put an end to all outstanding lawsuits related to Maxus (the company acquired by YPF in 1995), paying a total amount of $575 million, which is divided in half between Repsol and YPF. This expense was recognized under "Other operating expenses" in the income statement with a credit to "Current provisions" in the balance sheet.

The agreement includes the arrangements reached with YPF, the Maxus Liquidating Trust, Occidental Chemical Corporation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of the Interior, as well as with the States of Ohio and Wisconsin. By virtue of these agreements, Repsol obtains the waiver of actions by the various signatories and additional protections with respect to potential future actions by third parties.

On July 31, 2023, court approval was obtained for the Trust Settlement Agreement, Oxy Settlement Agreement and the Government Agreement, and on August 7, 2023, once payment of the settlement amount by Repsol and YPF was verified, the court approved the stipulations of dismissal and thus put an end to the lawsuit.

Lawsuits related to climate change

Repsol Energy North America Corporation, Repsol Trading USA LLC and Repsol, S.A. are defendants in lawsuits for damages brought by several California counties and municipalities before the California state courts for losses resulting from climate change allegedly caused by emissions from their products or operations. In addition, the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen Associations, Inc. also filed a lawsuit against these companies for similar reasons, which was dismissed in December 2023. The lawsuits allege that climate change has caused and continues to cause sea levels to rise and contributes to other negative impacts (such as more violent storms and droughts, so that coastal communities are increasingly prone to flooding, wildfires and wind damage, etc.). The lawsuits contain, among others, the following allegations: that the activities of these companies constitute a public nuisance — a form of tort — and, secondly, that the defendants downplay the dangers of climate change (and the relationship between fossil fuel products and climate change) in order to continue selling their products.

These lawsuits are directed against several energy companies (more than 30 defendants), and a ruling has yet to be handed down; in other words, to date there is no final court ruling ordering these Repsol entities to pay damages for their alleged contribution to climate change, nor is there any quantification of damages by the plaintiffs.

United Kingdom

Addax arbitration in relation to the purchase of Talisman Energy UK Limited (TSEUK)

On July 13, 2015, Addax Petroleum UK Limited ("Addax") and Sinopec International Petroleum Exploration and Production Corporation ("Sinopec") filed a Notice of Arbitration against Talisman Energy Inc. (subsequently "ROGCI") and Talisman Colombia Holdco Limited ("TCHL") in relation to the purchase of 49% of the shares of TSEUK (currently Repsol Resources UK Limited ("RRUK")). On May 25, 2016, Addax and Sinopec formalized the arbitration claim, in which they requested that, in the event that their claims are upheld in full, they be paid the amount of their initial investment in RRUK, materialized in 2012 through the purchase of 49% of this interest from TCHL, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ROGCI, together with any additional investment, past or future, in such company, as well as any loss of opportunity that could have occurred, which is estimated to be a total figure of approximately $5,500 million.

The dispute relates to events that took place in 2012, prior to Repsol's acquisition of Talisman in 2015 and that does not involve any actions by Repsol.

ROGCI and TCHL asked the Arbitral Tribunal to dismiss the claims of Addax and Sinopec based on contractual guarantees. On August 15, 2017, the Arbitral Tribunal issued a First Partial Award dismissing the claims of Addax and Sinopec based on the contractual guarantees.

The Arbitral Tribunal decided, among other procedural matters, to split the procedure into two phases: the first addressing liability and the second dealing with the amount of any liability found that, where appropriate, would have been determined.

The five main matters in dispute were Reserves, Production, Abandonment, Projects and Maintenance.
On January 29, 2020, the Arbitral Tribunal issued its Second Partial Award on Reserves, determining that ROGCI and TCHL were liable to Sinopec and Addax with regard to this matter.

On April 20, 2021 the Arbitral Tribunal issued a Third Partial Award with regard to the remaining issues pending to be decided in the liability phase, whereby it declared that TCHL and ROGCI were liable for the matter related to Production — which overlapped with what was already decided in the previous award on Reserves — and dismissed the claims of Addax and Sinopec regarding the remaining matters (Abandonment, Projects and Maintenance).

On January 31, 2023, the SICC issued a judgment dismissing the appeals for annulment filed against the Second Partial Award and the Third Partial Award.

The Third Partial Award dismissed most of the claims of Addax and Sinopec and allowed for a better estimate of the liabilities that could arise from this lawsuit. Therefore, a new assessment has been carried out of the provision necessary to cover the corresponding risks and, as a result of the analysis performed by the Company and its lawyers and external advisors, the provision initially recognized has been reduced.

In addition, on November 30, 2017 Repsol, S.A. commenced arbitration proceedings against China Petroleum Corporation and TipTop Luxembourg S.A.R.L (Sinopec Group companies) seeking relief from any adverse ruling on the arbitration mentioned above together with other damages yet unquantified. The Tribunal dismissed Repsol's claim in 2021, however, this decision did not have any impact on the risk assessment and the accounting provision for the Addax arbitration.

However, on April 28, 2023 Repsol and Sinopec agreed that, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, Repsol would acquire from Sinopec its 49% interest in the shares of RRUK (see Note 13 Investments accounted for using the equity method) and settle the arbitration proceedings. Therefore, Repsol and Sinopec suspended the arbitration proceedings on this same date. The total consideration for the agreement is approximately $2,100 million. On October 9, 2023, the parties declared that the conditions had been met. Therefore, on October 31, 2023, the shares were transferred and the arbitration proceedings were concluded, with the provisions for contingencies and charges recognized to date being derecognized (see Note 15.1).

Peru

Following the oil spill on January 15, 2022 at the facilities of the La Pampilla Refinery in Peru, which took place as a result of an uncontrolled movement of the Mare Doricum while unloading crude oil from the vessel (see Note 15.1), at the end of August, leave to proceed was granted for the civil lawsuit for damages filed by the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property of Peru (INDECOPI) against Repsol, S.A., Refinería La Pampilla, S.A.A. (RELAPASAA), Repsol Comercial, S.A.C (RECOSAC), and the insurance company Mapfre, as well as the shipping companies Fratelli d'amico Armatori and Transtotal Marítima, as operators of the ship, requesting compensation of $4,500 million for liabilities in the oil spill, of which $3,000 million would correspond to direct damages and $1,500 million to pain and suffering caused to consumers, users and third parties allegedly affected by the spill.

The notice of the lawsuit has not yet been served on Repsol, S.A., Mapfre Spain or the shipowners in Italy as it follows a consular notification that normally takes few months.

Meanwhile, RELAPASAA, RECOSAC and Mapfre Perú have presented their defenses of form and substance in a timely manner, filing appeals for annulment against the order for admission of the lawsuit based on its lack of due cause, failure to rectify the defects in the suit initially indicated by the judge, lack of prior settlement proceedings by INDECOPI and lack of identification of the claimants, as well as improper accumulation of petitions. These three entities have presented their formal defenses, pleading as follows: that INDECOPI does not have the right to demand payment; that there are transactions with a growing number of people affected by the spill, as recorded in the Register prepared by the Peruvian Government; that INDECOPI's representation is defective; that the Repsol Group companies and their insurance companies against which the lawsuit is filed do not have legal standing to be defendants; and that any potential civil liability resulting from the spill depends on the outcome of ongoing investigations. Finally, they have also formalized their substantive defenses regarding non-contractual civil liability based on the lack of foundation for the amounts claimed, among other arguments.

Although the lawsuit filed by INDECOPI may entail a long process, Repsol reaffirms its assessment that, according to the criteria of the external lawyers and in view of all the opposing arguments put forward, the Peruvian Courts will finally dismiss the lawsuit, and therefore considers it a remote risk.

Also in relation to the spill on January 15, 2022, the Association of Persons Affected by Repsol ("the Association") filed a lawsuit against RELAPASAA and the insurance company Mapfre Perú, claiming 5,134 million soles (around €1,273 million) in favor of 10,268 allegedly affected persons. Once RELAPASAA was notified of this lawsuit, it presented in a timely manner its defenses of form (improper accumulation of claims, lack of standing of the plaintiff and lack of identification of the alleged affected parties) and substance (lack of support for the amount claimed, among other arguments). In an attempt to correct various observations made by the Judge (in which it was requested to present itemized information on the facts that gave rise to the damage and the harm and loss suffered by each of the affected persons), the Association modified the claim, reducing its request for compensation to 21.9 million soles (approximately €5.2 million) and involving only 353 members. On April 13, 2023, the competent judge rejected the claim, among other reasons, because the Association was unable to provide itemized proof of the alleged damage for each claimant as required by Peruvian law. The Association appealed this decision, which was later ratified by the higher court on June 9, 2023, confirming the ruling that rejected the claim. The ruling handed down by the courts of second instance was not challenged by the Association within the legal period and, therefore, the Court ruled to definitively close the case. Once the case was closed, it will no longer be classified as a contingency for RELAPASAA.

In addition, following its announcement at the end of December 2023 through a letter sent to RELAPASAA, Repsol Peru B.V. and Repsol, S.A., on January 10, 2024 Repsol Peru B.V. — and in the following days, RELAPASAA and Repsol, S.A. — received notice from a Dutch court of a lawsuit directed against the three companies mentioned above brought by Stichting Environment and Fundamental Rights (SEFR), on behalf of almost 35,000 parties allegedly affected by the spill; the representation that they claim to have, or whose rights would have been subrogated to SEFR, are estimating the damages at no less than GBP 1,000 million (the lawsuit has no quantum but the letter indicates such amount). The defendants will assert that there is a lack of connection between the Dutch jurisdiction and the spill in Peru and, among other arguments, will highlight the similarities of this claim with that of the Association (already dismissed) and, therefore, the multiple defects of form and substance of the claim, which allow it to be considered a remote risk.

Furthermore, on January 12, 2024 RELAPASAA filed a lawsuit with a Peruvian court against Fratelli D'Amico Armatori, S.P.A., the company that owns the Mare Doricum, claiming compensation of $197.5 million plus interest for failure to fulfill its obligations and non-contractual liability, as it has been proven in all expert evidence obtained that it was the uncontrolled and improper movement of the vessel and the fact that it shifted from the position envisaged to safely unload its cargo that caused the rupture of the underwater installation of RELAPASAA's Terminal No. 2 and, with it, the spill of crude oil into the sea. The responsibility for the mooring process and its safety and operation lies with the captain and, therefore, with his employer, Fratelli D'Amico, not only according to Peruvian law but also according to international maritime law. In spite of this, RELAPASAA alone has borne all the expenses corresponding to the remediation of the coastline and compensation to those affected by the spill (more than $300 million), in addition to significant damages that, as they are materially and legally the responsibility of Fratelli D'Amico, RELAPASAA will claim in full from Fratelli D'Amico by bringing all corresponding actions. In the meantime, Fratelli D'Amico has filed a request for extrajudicial conciliation (a prerequisite for filing a lawsuit under Peruvian law), claiming almost $45 million from RELAPASAA for damages it allegedly suffered as a result of the spill. RELAPASAA considers that this potential counterclaim is groundless.

As a result of the spill, various Peruvian regulatory bodies (including the Environmental Assessment and Control Agency (OEFA), Supervisory Agency for Investment in Energy and Mining (OSINERGMIN), General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard (DICAPI), National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (SERNANP), National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) have initiated sanctioning administrative procedures against RELAPASAA against which the corresponding defenses have been presented, in addition to meeting the requirements of the authorities mentioned. There are administrative sanctioning procedures that are still in force either in administrative or judicial instance and their outcome will depend on the conclusions reached from the ongoing investigations.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(16) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of their cost (calculated based on the weighted average cost) and their net realizable value. "*Commodities*" related to trading activity are measured at fair value less costs to sell and changes in value are recognized in the income statement.

Inventories also include those held as a result of a legal obligation to maintain a minimum level of inventory (as is the case in Spain, for example, with the minimum stocks of oil and products of the Industrial and Customer businesses) or due to the inventories of the production or commercial cycle (structural inventories).

CO_2 emission allowances (EUA CO_2) are recognized as inventories and are initially recognized at acquisition cost. Those allowances received free of charge under the emissions trading system for the 2013-2020 period are initially recognized as inventory at the market price prevailing at the beginning of the year in which they are issued, against deferred income as a grant. As the corresponding tons of CO_2 are used, the deferred income is reclassified to profit or loss. As of 2023, in accordance with the accounting policy adopted by the Group for the presentation of grants, this income to be distributed is presented in the balance sheet as a reduction of the value of the associated inventories (at year-end, the deferred income for 2023 and 2022 is zero, since the Group has disposed of all the allowances allocated free of charge).

An expense was recognized under "*Other operating income/(expenses)*" in the income statement for the CO_2 emissions released during the year, recognizing a provision calculated based on the tons of CO_2 emitted, measured at: (i) their carrying amount in the case of those allowances that the Group has at year end; and (ii) the closing list price in the case of allowances that it does not yet have at year end.

When the emission allowances for the tons of CO_2 emitted are delivered to the authorities, the inventories and their corresponding provision are derecognized from the balance sheet without any effect on the income statement. When CO_2 emission allowances are actively managed to take advantage of market trading opportunities, the trading allowances portfolio is classified as trading inventories.

Most of the Group's inventories are concentrated in the Industrial (88%) and Customer (9%) segments. The breakdown of "*Inventories*" at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Inventories	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Crude oil [(1)]	1,686	1,751
Natural gas [(2)]	236	369
Finished and semi-finished products [(3)]	3,220	3,712
CO_2 emission allowances [(4)]	992	1,085
Materials and other inventories	489	376
TOTAL [(5)]	**6,623**	**7,293**

[(1)] Crude oil stored in the Group's refineries (for distillation in the production process) and crude oil sold by the trading business (produced by the E&P business or acquired from third parties).
[(2)] Natural gas stored to be sold by the gas trading business in the US and Spain.
[(3)] Inventories in industrial complexes of products resulting from oil refining and, to a lesser extent, petrochemical products and fuels in the US.
[(4)] CO_2 allowances to cover emissions in refineries, chemical complexes and combined cycle power generation. The changes in the year were as follows:

CO_2 allowances (no. of allowances)	**2023**	**2022**
Opening balance	**13,098,227**	**8,458,881**
CO_2 allowances received free of charge	7,588,574	7,273,584
CO_2 allowances acquired on the ETS market	7,204,218	9,709,996
CO_2 allowances sold on the market	(2,673,777)	(1,127,993)
CO_2 allowances offset	(13,080,695)	(11,216,241)
Closing balance	**12,136,547**	**13,098,227**

[(5)] Includes inventory write-downs of €158 million and €101 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The write-downs recognized and reversed amounted to €-60 million and €48 million, respectively (€-91 million and €39 million in 2022).

At December 31, 2023 the balance of commodities, related to trading activity, amounted to €252 million, and the effect of their measurement at market value represented income of €7 million. The fair value is calculated using forward price curves provided by the market depending on the time horizon for the transactions. The main variables used are: prices taken from official publications (Platt's, Argus, OPIS, brokers, etc.) and historic or mark-to-market premiums, if available.

The balance of "*Inventories*" decreased mainly as a result of the drop in the cost of inventories (lower average price of Brent crude oil -6% / €-5/bbl) in December 2023 compared to December 2022, and the lower balance of CO_2 allowances as a result of the lower expected consumption of chemical complexes in Spain and Portugal (reduced production in an environment of low prices).

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Repsol Group complied with the legal requirements regarding minimum safety stocks established under prevailing legislation (see Appendix III) through its Spanish Group companies.

(17) Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of this heading at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Trade and other receivables	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Trade receivables for sales and services (gross amount)	5,788	6,352
Impairment	(174)	(184)
Trade receivables for sales and services	**5,614**	**6,168**
Receivables from operating activities and other receivables [(1)]	476	617
Receivables from operations with staff	54	50
Receivable from public administrations	319	526
Trade derivatives (Note 9)	252	498
Other receivables	**1,101**	**1,691**
Current tax assets	**1,259**	**1,168**
TOTAL	**7,974**	**9,027**

[(1)] Amount net of impairment. In 2023 this included impairment losses of €232 million on accounts receivable from PDVSA in Venezuela (see Note 10.3).

This heading decreased mainly due to lower prices in sales of crude oil and refined products and lower volume of sales in the Mobility business.

The most notable impairment losses on trade and other receivables are those corresponding to accounts receivable from PDVSA (see Note 10.3 and 20.3). For current tax assets, see Note 22.2.

(18) Trade and other payables

Repsol had the following accounts payable classified under "*Trade and other payables*":

Trade and other payables	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Suppliers	**4,896**	**5,036**
Payables and others	4,017	4,145
Payable to public administrations	870	794
Trade derivatives (Note 9)	172	718
Other payables	**5,059**	**5,657**
Current tax liabilities	**395**	**1,100**
TOTAL	**10,350**	**11,793**

This heading decreased mainly as a result of the improved valuation of positions and contracts of the natural gas trading and retail activity, which in 2022 were very negative due to the price environment. Current tax liabilities are lower mainly in Spain and Norway in line with the lower current income tax for the year (for current income tax liabilities, see Note 22.2).

Information on the average period of payment to suppliers in Spain

The disclosures made in relation to the average period of payment for trade payables in Spain are presented below in accordance with that established in applicable law.

Average payment period	Days	
	2023	**2022**
Average period of payment to suppliers [(1)]	30	27
Ratio of transactions paid [(2)]	30	27
Ratio of transactions payable [(3)]	30	33
	Amount (€ Million)	
Total payments made	16,294	23,181
Total payments made within the legal term [(4)]	15,698	22,194
Total payments outstanding	857	1,019
	Invoices	
Number of invoices within the legal term [(5)]	905,772	915,984

NOTE: The information for 2022 has been restated with respect to that included in the 2022 Financial Statements.
[(1)] Average payment period = ((Ratio of transactions paid * total payments made) + (Ratio of transactions payable * total payments outstanding)) / (Total payments made + total payments outstanding). In accordance with the transitional provisions of Law 15/2010, (amended by final provision two of Law 31/2014), the average payment period is 60 days.
[(2)] Σ (Number of days of payment * amount of the transaction paid) / Total payments made.
[(3)] Σ (Number of days outstanding * amount of the transaction payable) / Total payments outstanding.
[(4)] Represents 96% of the total payments to suppliers in 2023 and 2022.
[(5)] Represents 79% (78% in 2022) of the total invoices to suppliers.

INCOME

(19) Operating income

On the same date as these consolidated Financial Statements, Repsol published its 2023 consolidated Management Report, which includes an explanation of the results and other aggregates regarding financial performance.

19.1 Sales and income from services rendered

Income is recognized based on compliance with performance obligations to customers. Income from ordinary activities represents the transfer of committed goods or services to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for these goods and services. There are five distinct steps in income recognition: (i) identify the customer's contract(s), (ii) identify the performance obligations, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the different performance obligations, and (v) revenue recognition based on satisfaction of each obligation.

Most of the Group's business contracts have a single performance obligation that is satisfied with the delivery of the product, which takes place at a specific point in time (sale of goods). At December 31, 2023 there were no relevant performance obligations outstanding with customers.

In sales in which the Group acts as an agent, the Group only recognizes the net interest margin as revenue.

With regard to excise duties (tax on hydrocarbons), this is a single-phase tax and the company assumes the tax as it is passed on by the holder of the tax warehouse (normally "Exolum", formerly named CLH), and Repsol subsequently transfers this cost to its customers as part of the price of the product. In other words, Repsol does not act as a mere collection agent for the Spanish Tax Agency as it is not a tax that can be recovered from the tax authorities (for example, in the event of non-payment by the end customer), but rather a tax for which the Group assumes all the risks (for example, also in the event of the destruction or loss of the product) and rewards, and therefore in essence constitutes a production cost to be recovered, where appropriate, through the sale of the product, with the company being free to set the sales price. This is why Repsol considers the tax on hydrocarbons to be a cost incurred and, where applicable, as an increase in revenue from sales.

The distribution of revenue from ordinary activities ("*Sales*" and "*Services rendered and other income*") by segment in 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

Income by segment	**2023**	**2022**
Upstream	4,976	6,949
Industrial	46,372	61,416
Customer	26,930	32,659
LCG	1,003	2,037
Corporate and other	(20,333)	(27,908)
TOTAL	**58,948**	**75,153**

Note: Includes excise duties levied on hydrocarbon consumption (€5,830 million and €5,862 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively). Corporate and other mainly includes the eliminations for income between Group segments, and for services provided by the corporate areas to the businesses.

In the Upstream segment, income is generated in various countries, mainly from the sale of crude oil, natural gas and condensates and liquefied natural gas that have been produced from the company's extraction activities, or from the provision of hydrocarbon operation services to the holder of the assets, depending on the contracts in force in each of the countries in which the Group operates. In the Industrial segment, income is generated mainly from the sale of products resulting from oil refining in the industrial complexes in Spain and Peru (gasoline, fuel oil, LPG, asphalts, lubricants, etc.) and from the petrochemical industry in Spain and Portugal (ethylenes, propylenes, polyolefins and intermediate products), as well as from the sale of natural gas in Spain and the US and from the global international trading activities related to these products. In the Customer segment, income is generated mainly in Spain and Portugal from the sale of fuel at gas stations and from the sale of gas and electricity. In the LCG segment, income is generated mainly from the sale of electricity in Spain.

The breakdown in 2023 of ordinary income by type of product and segment is as follows:

Income by product type	**Upstream**	**Industrial**	**Customer**	**LCG**	**Corporate and other**	**TOTAL**
Crude oil	2,734	15,898	5	—	(110)	18,527
Gas [(1)]						
Wholesale market	2,238	1,536	—	—	(1,015)	2,759
Retail market (Residential and businesses)	—	—	240	46	—	286
Oil products [(2)]	—	25,979	25,411	—	(18,575)	32,815
Petrochemical products [(3)]	—	2,382	—	—	(1)	2,381
Electricity	—	174	1,023	957	(600)	1,554
Service provision and others [(4)]	4	403	251	—	(32)	626
TOTAL	**4,976**	**46,372**	**26,930**	**1,003**	**(20,333)**	**58,948**

(1) Corresponds mainly to condensates and liquefied natural gas and natural gas.
(2) Corresponds mainly to gasoline, fuel oil, LPG, asphalt, lubricants, etc.
(3) Corresponds mainly to ethylene, propylene, polyolefins and intermediate products.
(4) Other services.

The significant decline in revenue in 2023 is explained by the drop in international crude oil and gas prices, and the price of fuel and other derivative products as a result of the gradual normalization of international energy markets, the lukewarm economic environment and the uncertainty regarding the future growth of the economy. The following is also noteworthy of mention: (i) the decrease in revenue of the E&P businesses, despite higher sales volumes, due to lower crude oil and gas realization prices, (ii) the decrease in revenue of the Industrial segment, despite higher sales volumes in the Refining and Trading businesses, due to lower prices of products derived from both oil refining and the petrochemical industry, (iii) the drop in fuel prices in Europe, which affected the Customer businesses (mainly the Mobility business, mitigated by lower discounts[40]), and (iv) lower electricity sale prices in Spain, which affected both the LCG businesses (despite greater production due to the start-up of renewable projects) and the retail businesses in the Customer segment.

The distribution, by country, of income from ordinary activities in 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

Geographical distribution of income	**2023**	**2022**
Spain	33,465	43,493
Peru	4,595	5,417
United States	3,550	4,304
Portugal	3,088	3,431
Other	14,250	18,508
TOTAL [(1)(2)]	**58,948**	**75,153**

(1) The distribution by geographical area has been drawn up based on the markets to which the sales or income relate and includes special taxes on hydrocarbon consumption.
(2) The distribution of the target markets is as follows: (i) EU euro zone: €42,250 million (€53,984 million in 2022), (ii) EU non-euro zone: €151 million (€241 million in 2022), and (iii) Other countries: €16,547 million (€20,928 million in 2022).

19.2 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

The expense recognized under this heading is explained both by lower average product prices (-8%), influenced by the decline in average Brent crude oil prices, and by the lower volume of product inventory (-6%), mainly in the industrial complexes of the refining business in Spain.

40 In accordance with Royal Decree Law 6/2022, an extraordinary and temporary discount was approved, which was in force from April 1 to June 30 (subsequently extended until December 31, 2022), on the sale price of certain energy products and additives. The Group therefore offered discounts of €0.30 per liter (which included the government discount of €0.20 per liter and an additional discount of €0.10 per liter provided by Repsol on all refueling paid through the Waylet app or using the SOLRED card) and €0.25 per liter (the government discount of €0.20 per liter and an additional discount of €0.05 per liter to other customers). These discounts (effective from March 16 to December 31), not including the discount that is neutral in the Group's income statement, had a negative impact on the revenue of the Mobility business for 2022. After the government discount ended last December 31, Repsol decided to extend the €0.10 discount through the Waylet app until March 31, 2023 and, since April 1, fuel discounts have been linked to contracting energy products and making payments through Waylet (Connected Energy Plans, for more information, see section 5.3 of the consolidated Management Report).

19.3 Supplies

This heading "*Supplies*" includes the following items:

Supplies	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Purchases	42,982	57,061
Changes in inventories (raw materials and goods held for sale)	(94)	(883)
TOTAL	**42,888**	**56,178**

This heading mainly includes the supply through third parties of crude oil for distillation in the production process of the industrial complexes of the Refining business (approximately 80% of the total) and of other raw materials for the production of petrochemical products, as well as purchases of gas to generate electricity at the combined cycle power plants of the LCG segment. In the Customer segment, this mainly includes purchases of products to be sold in the mobility businesses in Portugal and Mexico (in Spain, purchases are mostly made through the Industrial segment), purchases of additives and bases to manufacture lubricants and specialized products, purchases of LPG, purchases of gas to be sold to customers, and access tolls for electricity and gas networks. It also includes purchases from third parties for the sale of LNG and natural gas in the trading and wholesale businesses.

The lower costs of "*Supplies*" in 2023 were mainly due to the lower prices of the commodities (crude oil and natural gas) supplied to the industrial complexes.

This heading includes excise duties levied on hydrocarbon consumption mentioned in "*Sales and income from services rendered*" of this Note.

The breakdown, by segment, of "*Supplies*" in 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

Supplies by segment	€ Millions	
	2023	**2022**
Upstream	85	137
Industrial	38,737	52,058
Customer	23,781	30,068
LCG	1,093	2,590
Adjustments [1]	(20,808)	(28,675)
TOTAL	**42,888**	**56,178**

[1] Relates to the eliminations for supplies between Group segments.

19.4 (Charges for)/Reversal of impairment

These headings include the following items:

Charges for/Reversal of impairment	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Impairment losses of assets (Notes 10.3, 17 and 20)	(1,671)	(3,371)
Reversal of impairment losses (Note 20)	1,361	698
TOTAL	**(310)**	**(2,673)**

In 2023, impairment losses were mainly recognized in the Upstream segment (€-728 million for production and development assets mainly in the US, Colombia and Algeria and €-370 million for goodwill associated with the acquisition of ROGCI) and the Industrial segment (€-469 million for the Chemicals business).

However, impairment losses were reversed for the Group's refineries (€725 million as a result of revising margin and distillation expectations) and the E&P assets in Canada (€521 million as a result of their sale).

For detailed information on impairment, see Note 20.

19.5 Personnel expenses

"*Personnel expenses*" includes the following items:

Personnel expenses	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Remuneration and other	1,531	1,516
Social security costs	479	451
TOTAL	**2,010**	**1,967**

This includes remuneration to members of the Board of Directors and key management personnel (see Note 28) and other personnel obligations such as pension plans and incentive plans (see Note 27).

The increase in personnel expenses in 2023 is mainly explained by the increase in employee salaries and a 5% increase in the headcount[41].

Staff

The Repsol Group employed a total of 25,059 people at December 31, 2023, geographically distributed as follows: Spain (17,729), Latin America (3,610), North America (922), Europe, Africa and Brazil (2,705), and Asia (94). The average headcount in 2023 was 24,680 employees (23,866 employees in 2022).

Below is a breakdown of the Group's total staff[42] distributed by professional category and gender at year-end 2023 and 2022:

Headcount by category and gender	**2023**			**2022**		
	Total	Men	Women	**Total**	Men	Women
Executives	222	173	49	221	176	45
Technical managers	2,438	1,654	784	2,257	1,507	750
Technicians	10,905	7,086	3,819	9,988	6,386	3,602
Manual workers and junior personnel	11,494	6,363	5,131	11,304	6,367	4,937
TOTAL	**25,059**	15,276	9,783	**23,770**	14,436	9,334

Using the calculation criteria stipulated in the Spanish Law on General Disability Rights and Social Inclusion[43], in 2023 Repsol surpassed the legally required percentage threshold in Spain, with its differently-abled workforce accounting for 2.34% of its workforce, namely 415 direct hires.

19.6 Exploration expenses

Hydrocarbon exploration expenses in 2023 and 2022 (determined in accordance with that explained in Note 4.4.4) amounted to €116 million and €452 million, of which €60 million and €133 million are recognized under "*Amortization and depreciation of non-current assets*" and €0 million and €217 million under "*(Charges for)/Reversal of impairment*" in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The geographical distribution of the costs taken to the income statement in respect of exploration activities is as follows:

Exploration expenses	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Europe	21	34
America	99	227
Asia	(4)	191
TOTAL	**116**	**452**

For more information, see Information on the oil and gas exploration and production activities (non-audited information) at www.repsol.com.

[41] For more information on the workforce and employee management policies, see section 7.3.1 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.
[42] In accordance with the provisions of Organic Law 3/2007, of March 22, for the effective equality of men and women, published in the Official State Journal of March 23, 2007.
[43] Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013, of November 29, approving the consolidated text of the Spanish Law on the general rights of persons with disabilities and their social inclusion.

19.7 Gains/(losses) on disposal of assets

In 2023 this heading included gains (€49 million) and losses (€-45 million) on the disposal of assets. This includes, among others, the impacts from the sale of assets of the Upstream segment in Canada (Greater Edson) and the US (Salamanca Infrastructure).

On October 17, 2023, oil and gas assets in Canada were sold to Peyto Exploration & Development Corp. for $523 million, whereby this sale included all mining rights, facilities and infrastructure related to Repsol's oil and gas exploration and production business in Canada, including the assets in the Greater Edson area. The sale resulted in the reversal of the impairment losses related to these assets (see Notes 19.4 and 20.1). Following this sale, the liquidation and dissolution of Repsol Oil&Gas Canada Inc. (ROGCI) was completed, which means the end of Repsol's exploration and production activities in Canada.

On December 1, 2023, 20% of Salamanca Infraestructure LLC was sold — retaining 2.5% — to investment banks Arclight and Centaurus for $129 million, a company in charge of managing the construction of infrastructure (midstream) to develop the Leon-Castile asset located in the US Gulf of Mexico.

In 2022 the gains (€122 million) and losses (€-44 million) on the disposal of assets correspond mainly to the sale of E&P assets in Ecuador (blocks 16 and 67), in Malaysia (blocks PM3 CAA, Kinabalu and PM305/314) and in Canada (mainly Chauvin).

19.8 Transport and freights, supplies and other operating income / expenses

The expenses recognized under "*Transport and freight*" increased as a result of higher prices in the freight market, which was partly affected by geopolitical tensions (mainly in the Red Sea) and by limitations on the use of the Panama Canal.

The expenses under "*Supplies*" decreased mainly as a result of lower gas prices (the main European reference price TTF fell by 66% and the North American HH by 59%) and electricity prices (the electricity pool in Spain fell by 48%) for the consumption of industrial complexes.

Moreover, "*Other operating income/(expenses)*" includes the following items[44]:

Other operating income/(expenses)	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Other operating income (1)	**934**	**915**
Measurement of trade derivatives (2)	**197**	**(1,090)**
Other operating expenses:	**(5,335)**	**(3,994)**
Operator expenses (3)	(724)	(722)
Services of independent professionals	(587)	(463)
Leases (4)	(214)	(160)
Taxes (5)	(940)	(513)
Taxes on production	(190)	(263)
Other	(750)	(250)
Repair and upkeep (6)	(295)	(287)
Net use of CO_2 allowances (7)	(381)	(493)
Others (8)	(2,194)	(1,356)
TOTAL	**(4,204)**	**(4,169)**

Note: In order to minimize transport costs and optimize the Group's logistics chain, oil product exchanges of a similar nature are carried out with other companies in different geographical locations. These transactions are not recognized in the income statement for the year as individual purchases and sales, but rather any economic differences are recognized at their net amount.

(1) Includes, among others, the application of provisions credited to income (see Note 15). Includes grants related to income amounting to €24 million and €20 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(2) Relates to derivatives (assets and liabilities) arranged in trading activities involving crude oil, gas, oil products and electricity (see Note 9). In 2023, the increase in "*Changes in trade derivative instruments*" is mainly explained by the improved valuation of positions and contracts of the natural gas trading and retail activity, which in 2022 were very negative due to the price environment.

(3) Includes, among other items, the cost of agency services at the facilities of Exolum Corporation, S.A. (formerly Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A.), product bottling, storage, loading, transportation and dispatch services.

(4) In 2023, this included expenses for short-term leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (€171 million) and for variable payments (€42 million).

(5) They correspond to taxes other than income tax (see Note 22). Taxes on hydrocarbon production in exploration and production activities have been paid mainly in Peru, Libya, and the US. Other taxes reflect local taxes and in 2023 also include the temporary energy levy in Spain (see Note 22). For more

[44] The information for 2022 has been modified for comparative purposes, whereby a change has been made to "*Other operating income*" and "*Other operating expenses*" so as to present the allocation of income from free CO_2 emission allowances (previously recognized under "*Other operating income*", see Note 16) together with the use of CO_2 allowances for the period under "*Net use of CO_2 allowances*" in the table.

information on taxes paid, see section 7.5 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report and the Report on Payments to Governments published by the Company.

(6) Relates to repair, upkeep and maintenance activities carried out mainly at the Group's industrial complexes.

(7) "*Net use of CO2 allowances*" decreased as a result of a decrease in the price of CO2 allowances and activity at industrial complexes (see Note 15). This includes the application of deferred income from the use of free CO2 allowances amounting to €609 million and €610 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 16).

(8) Includes, among others, the provisions recognized (see Note 15.1), fees for bottled LPG and gas stations, processing costs, collection at industrial complexes, maintenance of servers, insurance expenses, research and development expenses, etc.

19.9 Research and development

Research expenses are recognized under "Other operating expenses" in the income statement for the year in which they are incurred.

Development expenses are recognized under assets and amortized over their useful life, up to a maximum of five years, provided that they qualify for recognition as assets. If there are reasonable doubts as to the project's technical success or economic and commercial profitability, the amounts recognized under assets are allocated directly to losses for the year.

The expense recognized in the income statement in connection with research and development activities was €68 million in 2023 and €59 million in 2022. The capitalized expenses corresponding to development activities amounted to €21 million in 2023.

The most notable research and development expenses for 2023 correspond to the following projects:

- Self-Driving Lab, in which technologies such as artificial intelligence, 5G, robotics and the Internet of Things (IoT) are used to manufacture lubricants and renewable fuels produced from waste, in a much more agile way, thus accelerating the design of new formulas.
- The design, manufacture and supply of the first batch of 100% renewable gasoline for gas stations and renewable fuels for competition, such as that used in the Dakar Rally.
- Circular Ethylene (Plastic2Olefins): a project that implements and scales a new technology for the chemical recycling of plastic waste to produce olefins, in consortium with twelve other technological and industrial partners.

For more information, see section 7.2.2 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

19.10 Environmental expenses

The investments and expenses identified as being of an environmental nature, are those whose purpose is to minimize environmental impact and protect or improve the environment. They are classified as such in accordance with the Group's technical criteria based on the guidelines issued by the American Petroleum Institute (API).

Environmental expenses, which are recognized under "*Other operating expenses*" (not including the expenses for the allowances necessary to cover CO2 emissions (see Notes 15 and 16) or those related to the spill in Peru (see Note 15.1)), amounted to €88 million and €82 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In 2023, the most notable expenses are those that relate to the actions carried out for the protection of the atmosphere at the industrial facilities amounting to €20 million (€29 million in 2022); waste management amounting to €17 million (€15 million in 2022); and water management amounting to €12 million (€17 million in 2022).

Accordingly, the environmental investments made in 2023 amounted to €121 million (€65 million classified as "*work in progress*" at December 31). These investments most notably include those aimed at fulfilling the obligations assumed by the Company with regard to the energy transition (energy savings, energy efficiency or use of waste as raw material), management and optimization of water consumption, reduction of atmospheric emissions and soil remediation[45].

[45] In 2023, this most notably includes projects for the electrification of large machines in industrial complexes, the project for the new biodiesel and biojet production plant in Cartagena, the 100% renewable biodiesel production unit in Puertollano, the polyol and polyolefin production projects incorporating recycled material in Puertollano, renewable hydrogen production projects and a pilot plant to produce synthetic fuels in Bilbao.

(20) Asset impairment

Impairment test

In order to ascertain whether its assets have become impaired, the Group compares their carrying amount with their recoverable amount at least annually and whenever there are indications that an asset might have become impaired ("impairment test"). If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its net book value, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

After an impairment loss has been recognized, amortization charges are calculated prospectively on the basis of the reduced carrying amount of the impaired asset.

When there are new events, or changes in existing circumstances, which prove that an impairment loss recognized on a prior date could have disappeared or decreased, a new estimate is given for the recoverable amount of the corresponding asset, and, if applicable, the impairment losses recognized in previous years are reversed. An impairment loss of goodwill cannot be reversed in subsequent years.

If a previously recognized impairment loss is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, up to the limit of the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss on the value of the asset been recognized in previous periods.

Cash-generating units

For the "impairment test", assets are grouped into cash-generating units (CGUs) if, when individually considered, they do not generate cash inflows that are independent of the cash inflows from other assets of the CGU. The grouping of assets into the various CGUs implies the use of professional judgments and the determination, among other criteria, of the business units and geographical areas in which the Group operates. Against this backdrop, each CGU in the Upstream segment generally corresponds to one of the various contractual exploration areas widely known as 'blocks'; exceptionally, if the cash flows generated by more than one block are mutually interdependent, these blocks will be grouped into a single CGU. In the case of the Industrial segment, the CGUs correspond to activities and geographical areas (Refining Spain, Chemicals Iberia, etc.), as is the case with the Customer segment (Gas Stations Spain, Direct Sales Spain, LPG Spain, etc.). For low-carbon electricity generation, CGUs are considered by technology, geographical location and project (combined cycle, hydro and, individually, the different wind and solar photovoltaic projects).

Goodwill acquired on a business combination is allocated among the CGUs or groups of CGUs that benefit from the synergies of the business combination, up to the limit of the business segment.

Calculating the recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The methodology used by the Group to estimate the recoverable amount of assets is, in general, the value in use, calculated by discounting to present value the future cash flows after tax expected to derive from the operation of these assets. For specific information on the methodology for calculating the recoverable amount, see Note 4.5.1.

20.1 Asset impairment test

Assumptions regarding asset valuations

The Group has assessed the recoverable amount of its cash-generating units as per the methodology described in Note 4 and the scenarios consistent with its vision of the market, the expected environment and its strategy. The main assumptions used are described below:

a) Future price paths:

In 2023, the environment was characterized by the high volatility generated by the reopening after the pandemic and the huge energy shock following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which contributed to the biggest spike in inflation in more than forty years and a strong tightening of monetary policy (see Note 3.4 and 20.3). Against this backdrop, the Group has revised its expectations for future crude oil and gas, electricity and CO2 prices in view of the bearish dynamics on commodity markets in 2023. The new estimates have been made in a highly uncertain environment, marked by the developments of the armed conflicts, the dynamics of the energy transition and decarbonization of the economy and, ultimately, by their possible impacts on the oil and gas markets.

– The price of a barrel of Brent crude oil was revised downward for 2024 as a result of the price decline observed throughout 2023. After this point the price path is then revised slightly upward taking into account the massive investment needs required to meet both demand and the decline in production in a historical context of very low investment levels in recent years. The price path considers reductions in demand due to energy transition and decarbonization policies, taking into account that oil, unlike gas, is not considered a "transitory" fuel for decarbonization.
– The price path for Henry Hub (HH) gas was revised slightly downward for the next five years to bring it into line with the current context of lower stresses than those experienced in 2022, while maintaining price supports for continued LNG exports. From 2042 onwards, it is revised slightly upward due to the slight change in the supply outlook, where investment will play a crucial role in order to further increase production. Particularly in the US, natural gas as a transition fuel in decarbonization processes should lead to more investment and production compared to oil, where the contribution to the electricity mix will remain high.

– In the case of electricity in Spain (electricity pool), the price path has been revised downward until 2032, and will then remain in ranges similar to those of the previous year's curve, taking into account the lower natural gas prices in Europe.
– The price path for CO2 emission allowances was revised upwards in 2023 compared to 2022, at around $15 per ton, due to market trends (see Note 4.5.1).

The assumptions for the main price references are:

Prices in real terms (1)	**2024-2050** (2)	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029-2050** (3)
Brent ($/ barrel)	**72,2**	78,4	81,4	80,5	79,7	78,9	**70,5**
WTI ($/ barrel)	**70,1**	75,5	78,5	77,7	77,0	76,2	**68,6**
HH ($/ Mbtu)	**3,3**	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,5	**3,2**
Electricity pool (€/MWh)	**59,9**	98,1	93,4	85,1	78,7	72,1	**54,1**
CO2 ETS-EU ($/Tn)	**89,3**	94,7	92,8	92,4	92,7	92,2	**88,4**

(1) To carry out the conversion in real terms, an inflation rate of 2% is used, which corresponds to the medium-term inflation target of the monetary policy established by the European Central Bank
(2) Average prices for the 2024-2050 period.
(3) Average prices for the 2029-2050 period.

These assumptions consider the implementation of the public policies and commitments aimed at boosting the pace of the decarbonization of the economy to achieve the climate change objectives of the Paris Summit Agreement and sustainability goals of the UN. They assume the decarbonization of the economy and, therefore, restrictions on the use of fossil fuels and the development of new alternative technologies that drive the energy transition; this will mean a reduction in the demand for hydrocarbon products in the medium and long term. This will require companies to have a strategy in place to adapt to the energy transition that Repsol has already begun (see Note 4.5.2). These assumptions are also consistent with those considered to define Repsol's strategy and with the objectives set out in the strategic update published in February 2024 (2024-27 Strategic Plan). It should be noted that the 2024-27 Strategic Plan lays out certain pricing scenarios in order to demonstrate the Company's ability to meet its investment and shareholder remuneration objectives in different contexts and solely for this purpose. In any case, the most probable scenario, which coincides with the Company's view of future prices, is the one considered for the impairment test, as explained in Note 4.5.1.

b) Discount rates:

The discount rate used by Repsol is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax for each country and business. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the currency in which the cash flows are generated and the market, credit and business risk. For more information, see Note 4.5.1.

Discount rates	**2023**	**2022**
UPSTREAM (1)		
North America (2)	8,8%	8,5% - 9,1%
Latin America (3)	8,8% - 37,6%	8,4% - 37,6%
Europe, Africa and rest of the world (3)	8,6% - 14,6%	8,1% - 16,9%
INDUSTRIAL (4)	7,2% - 10,5%	6,8% - 10,7%
CUSTOMER (4)	6,5% - 9,9%	6,7% - 10,4%
LCG (4)	7% - 8,3%	6,8% - 8,2%

(1) Discount rates in US dollars.
(2) In 2023, includes the US. In 2022, it also included Canada.
(3) In Latin America the high range corresponds to Venezuela and in North Africa corresponds to Libya.
(4) Discount rates in euros and dollars.

Discount rates remain at levels similar to those of 2022, since the higher risk-free interest rate is offset by lower credit risk, and in some cases, also lower country risk.

The recoverable amount of the assets, calculated using the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax in the table above, does not differ from that calculated using pre-tax rates, which (excluding outliers in some countries and businesses) would be an average of 15% for Upstream, 13% for Industrial, 14% for Customer and 10% for LCG.

Impairment recognized

In 2023 impairment losses were recognized for the Group's assets in these balance sheet headings:

Asset write-downs		
€ Million	**Notes**	**Total**
Write-down of goodwill	11	(371)
Reversible impairment loss on intangible assets (1)	11	(21)
Reversal of the impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (1)	12	137
Reversible impairment loss on investments accounted for using the equity method (2)	13	(484)
Adjustments to deferred tax assets	22	(727)

(1) Does not include impairment losses on unsuccessful exploratory investments recognized in the normal course of operations (see Note 19.6) amounting to €-24 million (recognized under "*Other intangible assets*") and €2 million (recognized under "*Property, plant and equipment - Investments in exploration*").
(2) Before taxes.

Provisions, net of reversals, amounted to €-739 million before tax (€-1,793 million after tax)[46]. The main CGUs for which impairment losses were recognized or reversed are as follows:

- Various assets of the Upstream segment. Net impairment losses of €-895 million were recognized mainly in: (i) North America (€62 million) due to the reversals of impairment losses on assets sold in Canada, partially offset by impairment losses on certain US assets as a result of the impact of lower gas prices and higher investments on productive assets; (ii) Latin America (€-603 million) mainly in Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia and Venezuela due to lower expected gas prices and less activity as a result of the natural decline of fields; and (iii) impairment of ROGCI goodwill (€-370 million) following the withdrawal from Canada and liquidation of ROGCI.
- Refineries in Spain. Impairment losses of €725 million before tax recognized in prior years were reversed. The reversal is the result of improved expectations regarding distillation and production margins (co-processed to manufacture biofuel), largely offset by the estimated adverse impact of the extension of the temporary energy levy (see Note 22.1.c.3) and the increase in the cost of capital (discount rate of 9.0%, up from 8.4% in 2022).

  The recovery in demand and the geopolitical context have driven the strengthening of industrial margins in the last two years (reflected in the recoverable amount of current assets in the 2023 impairment test). However, other dynamics are negative, such as public policies that make the refining industry in Spain less competitive (temporary levies on energy companies (see Note 22.1.c.3), or restrictions on the supply of heavy crude oil that affect the impact on the supply alternatives of the refineries.
- Assets and investments of the Chemicals business. Impairment losses of €-528 million before tax were recognized. This related mainly to Spain, affected by the deterioration of the situation in international markets, which has collapsed margins and product demand, and by the poor framework for industrial activity in Spain (temporary energy levy) and energy costs.

  The context of geopolitical uncertainty and the negative dynamics of the chemical industry since mid-2022 have led to a downward revision of the forecast for margins and demand.

The recoverable amount of the impaired assets comes to roughly €9,881 million.

In addition, deferred tax assets in the US, Algeria and Mexico were reduced by €-727 million in 2023 (see Note 22).

[46] In 2022 provisions, net of reversals, amounted to €-2,598 million before tax (€-1,755 million after tax)

20.2 Sensitivities

The changes in estimated future prices or discount rates used would affect the amount of the impairment of the Repsol Group assets. The main sensitivities to these variations without taking into account the rebalancing of other related variables or the possible adjustments of the operational plans, which would allow the negative impact of the above-mentioned variations to be mitigated, are indicated in the table below:

Sensitivity of main assumptions		€ Million	
	Increase (+) / decrease (-)	Operating income	Net income [(1)]
Change in hydrocarbons prices	20%	1,714	1,819
	10%	911	931
	(10)%	(2,381)	(2,329)
	(20)%	(4,806)	(4,345)
Change in hydrocarbons production	10%	791	817
	(10)%	(2,040)	(2,096)
Change in hydrocarbons prices (+/-20%) and production (+/-10%)	+	2,232	2,517
	-	(6,680)	(5,985)
Changes in the margins of Industrial, and Customer and LCG	10%	713	566
	(10)%	(1,500)	(1,164)
Change in discount rate	+100 b.p.	(1,602)	(1,224)
	-100 b.p.	1,249	931

(1) Includes impact on investments accounted for using the equity method.

In response to requests from information users, the Company also reports the impact impact that would result from using in the impairment test the hydrocarbon price paths of the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions (NZE) 1.5°C scenario, published in the *World Energy Outlook 2023*[47] report, which would imply additional impairments of around €5,400 million after tax.

20.3 Geopolitical risks

Repsol is exposed to risks arising in countries that may present specific economic, social and political circumstances that may have a negative impact on its businesses (unexpected regulatory changes; highly volatile exchange rate; high inflation; possibility of economic and financial crises or political instability or social tensions and public unrest, etc.) and that may have a negative impact on its business.

According to the ratings in the Country Risk Rating of IHS Global Insight, among others, the Repsol Group is exposed to a particular geopolitical risk mainly in Venezuela, Bolivia, Algeria and Libya.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, economies around the world, including the United States, the European Union and the United Kingdom, announced the imposition of trade sanctions targeting Russian individuals, companies and institutions. These sanctions, and the counter-sanctions imposed by Russia, have triggered a significant reduction in commercial operations between Russia and these economies. This has led to an increase in the raw material prices in world markets for oil, natural gas and wheat, among other products, and has exacerbated inflationary pressures, bottlenecks in the supply chain, and volatility in financial and raw material markets.

The European Central Bank (ECB) has raised its inflation forecasts and cut its growth outlook as the conflict is likely to keep commodity material prices high, weakening household purchasing power and the investment capacity of companies. In response to rising inflation, the ECB also decided to modify its monetary policy, reducing its bond-buying program and raising interest rates. Lower business and consumer confidence and activity, and energy-led inflationary pressure, have all led to a slowdown in the global economy, which is still recovering from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Although the Group does not have any equity exposure or a significant commercial position in these countries following the divestment of all its assets in Russia in 2021, Repsol is exposed to indirect risks arising from the new macroeconomic

[47] These paths consider prices in real terms of $45/bbl in 2030 and $27/bbl in 2050 for crude oil and $2.4/MBtu and 2.0 MBtu, respectively, for gas in North America. The NZE scenario is one of many possible scenarios that can be projected to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. In fact, the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), published in 2022, includes more than 200 scenarios consistent with a temperature increase limited to 1.5°C in 2100, of which 28 reach emissions neutrality in 2050 and the rest do so later.

scenario marked by the war (ban on operations under the framework of sanctioning policies, regulatory and intervention measures in the energy markets (see Appendix III)), and changes in the monetary policies of central banks, which entail a significant increase in interest rates (see Note 10) and, therefore, in discount rates (see Note 20).

It is difficult to predict to what extent and for how long into the future the war will have an impact. The course of the war, along with the financial and fiscal policies adopted by governments, will shape the scope and duration of both the crisis and the subsequent recovery process.

Conflict in the Red Sea

Since October 7, Houthi militants (members of a rebel group also known as Ansar Allah "Supporters of God") in Yemen have been attacking commercial cargo ships in the Red Sea, severely disrupting maritime trade, in retaliation to Israel's invasion of Gaza.

The group is using drones to attack ships that it believes are delivering goods to Israel. These attacks are taking place in the crucial Bab al-Mandab Strait, which connects the Red Sea to the Arabian Sea, and borders Yemen on one side and Djibouti and Eritrea on the other.

The increased risk to ships traveling through this strait is forcing shipping companies to avoid the Red Sea, in turn preventing access to the Suez Canal, through which nearly 12% of the world's maritime trade passes. Ships diverted from the Suez Canal are now being forced to round the Cape of Good Hope. This longer route increases fuel and freight costs, reduces shipping efficiency, and affects the price of goods transported.

In response to the Houthi attacks, the US has formed a defense coalition led by nine other nations working together to strengthen security in the area.

The risk premium on the price of crude oil is in a range around $5/bl, which rises or falls depending on the intensity of the attacks. However, the fuel market, especially diesel fuel, has been the most affected by this conflict, reaching its highest level in three months in early February, since the detours around Africa have destabilized supply lines to Europe, which were already complicated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

With regard to macroeconomic repercussions, the up to 400% increase in shipping costs from Asia to Europe and 100% from Asia to the United States has rekindled concerns regarding inflation, especially given the recent experience of the impacts caused by disruptions in the supply chain of goods following the lockdowns.

However, the scenario is now very different. The current increase in transportation costs does not stem from widespread factory closures or increased demand, which were key factors in the post-pandemic rise in inflation rates for goods. In addition, international transportation costs constitute a small fraction of the final price of consumer goods (approximately 1.5% on average), and ocean freight costs represent an even smaller proportion (0.7%). Therefore, according to estimates by various institutions, even considering aggressive cases as regards passing on cost increases to the final price of goods, the current disruptions would only result in an increase of approximately 0.1 percentage points in general inflation in the US and 0.15 percentage points in Europe, with a considerably smaller impact on core inflation.

Venezuela

Repsol has a presence in Venezuela through its holdings in and gas licensees (Cardón IV, etc.) and in mixed oil companies (Petroquiriquire and others). The country faces a crisis that affects the business development. Notwithstanding this, the outlook has improved as a result of the improvement in the political and social situation and a relative relaxation in the coercive measures[48] of the US Government imposed on Venezuela. In this regard, on December 18, 2023 Repsol and PDVSA signed a new management agreement for the Petroquiriquire joint venture to increase production (in the Mene Grande, Barúa Motatán and Quiriquire fields) and facilitate the recovery of the debt linked to these assets, without the need for additional investments by Repsol.

Repsol's total equity exposure[49] in Venezuela on December 31, 2023 amounted to €259 million, (€411 million on December 31, 2022), which includes mainly the financing granted to its Venezuelan subsidiaries (see Note 8 and 13), the investment in Cardón IV (see Note 13) and the accounts receivable from PDVSA (see Notes 14 and 17).

[48] The General License 44 issued by the OFAC as a result of the agreements reached between the Venezuelan regime and the opposition in October 2023.
[49] Equity exposure relates to the value on the Group's balance sheet of net consolidated assets exposed to own risks of the countries reported.

Although there was an improvement in forecasts, the political and economic crisis described in Note 20.3 of the financial statements for 2022 continued in 2023. GDP[50] decreased by 0.7% in 2023 and inflation continued to be very high, reaching 190%[51] in 2023 and 200% is forecast for 2024. Oil production, which has been significantly reduced in recent years, has recovered in 2023 and there was a significant devaluation of the Venezuelan currency (€18.694/Bs compared to €18.423/Bs on December 31, 2021 , SIMECA exchange rate[52]), although this devaluation has not had a significant impact on the Group's financial statements, given that the functional currency of most of its subsidiaries in the country is the US dollar[53] (see Note 13).

In relation to the international sanctions affecting the Venezuelan government and PDVSA and its subsidiaries, it should be noted that on October 18, 2023 the General License 44 was granted by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), by which the US Government authorizes any company in the oil and gas sector to carry out operations in Venezuela for a period of 6 months. This license represents a temporary relief from the sanctions regime, and it was granted following the agreement reached by the Venezuelan Government with the opposition which required the Venezuelan Government to commit holding democratic and free presidential elections (in 2024), as well as addressing other issues such as the release of political prisoners. If the Venezuelan Government keeps its word, the license would be extended upon expiry in April 2024.

On January 30, 2024, the U.S. government announced that in absence of progress between Maduro and his representatives and the opposition Unitary Platform, particularly on allowing all presidential candidates to compete in this year's election, the United States will not renew GL 44, "Authorizing Transactions Related to Oil or Gas Sector Operations in Venezuela," when it expires on April 18, 2024.. Repsol is currently analyzing these new developments in order to properly understand their scope and mitigate their impact on the business plans in the country.

Repsol continues to adopt the necessary measures to continue its activities in Venezuela in full compliance with applicable international sanctions, including US policies in relation to Venezuela, and is constantly monitoring changes and developments and, therefore, the possible effects they may have on such activities.

The Group evaluates the recoverability of its investments, as well as the credit risk on accounts receivable from PDVSA. To evaluate investments in this country, it is necessary to use certain hypotheses and assumptions (such as asset development plans, compliance with signed agreements and the evolution of the environment) that require significant judgments and estimates and that are subject to high uncertainty (see Notes 4.5 10.3 and 13).

Regarding financial instruments, expected loss is calculated considering the cash flow scenarios forecast for the business, weighted by their estimated probability. Three severity scenarios are applied (moderate, significant and serious) with different assumptions and economic impacts on the estimated cash flows. The probability of occurrence of these scenarios is in turn weighted based on historical information on sovereign defaults (Moody´s "Sovereign Default and recovery rates 1983-2022" report) and management's expectations. The estimated cash flow scenarios are consistent with those used for the purpose of calculating the recoverable amount of the assets. The evaluation of impairment due to credit risk in Venezuela required estimates to be made of the implications and evolution of a highly uncertain environment, which made it advisable to compare with an independent expert to validate the management's judgments.

As a result, in 2023, the Group recognized provisions for PDVSA's credit profile and for the difficult business environment in Venezuela, affecting the value of financing instruments and accounts receivable from PDVSA (€-34 million, see Notes 8, 14 and 17)[54] and the value of investments accounted for using the equity method (€-295 million, see Note 13).

<u>Bolivia</u>

The Group has carried out activities related to oil and gas exploration and production in Bolivia since 1994, participating at December 31, 2023 in three contractual areas, in addition to owning a 48.33% interest in the share capital of YPFB Andina, S.A. The estimated net proven reserves on December 31, 2023 were 46.8 million barrels of oil equivalent. Around 65% of these correspond to the Margarita-Huacaya field in production, located in the south of Bolivia, in the regions of Tarija and Chuquisaca. Repsol has a 37.5% interest in the project, operating together with Shell (37.5%), and Pan American Energy (25%).

Repsol's equity exposure in Bolivia on December 31, 2023 amounted to €466 million (comprising mainly the value of productive assets – property, plant and equipment and value of the investment by the equity method – at that date).

[50] Source: International Monetary Fund estimate.
[51] Values estimated in accordance with the National Price Index of the National Assembly (INPCAN).
[52] SIMECA (Exchange Market System) reference exchange rate.
[53] Quiriquire Gas's functional currency is the bolivar (the carrying amount of the investment is nil, so any effect from the conversion to euros is not significant.
[54] Recognized under "*(Charges for)/reversal of impairment*" (credit risk, see Notes 10.3 and 19.4) and "*Impairment of financial instruments*" (see Note 21), of the income statement.

The economic stability of the country has been affected by the financial impact of the fall in the international reserves of the Central Bank of Bolivia, generated mainly by the high international prices of fuels that the State has to import, which are marketed in the local market at subsidized prices. The drop in these reserves has led to an increase in bank fees for remittances abroad. In addition, the scarcity of reservescould have animpacton the State's ability to pay its obligations, including the Remuneration to the titleholder of the Operating Contracts., an aspect partially mitigated by the agreements included in the Operating Contracts themselves, in addition to the strategic condition of the hydrocarbon industry as a source of generating foreign currency for the country.

With regard to the political situation, there are internal divisions within the governing party, which makes it difficult to pass laws in Congress and hinders basic operations of the authorities. This division has moved to the streets, where there have been road blockades by sectors demanding judicial elections be called. This situation has caused difficulties in the distribution and sale of fuels in the domestic market, which has had a negative economic impact on the country.

Average net production in Bolivia in 2023 was 30.8 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (33.1 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day during the same period in 2022).

Algeria

Repsol has two blocks in the production phase in Algeria, Reggane Nord and block 405a (with the MLN, EMK and Ourhoud licenses).

Repsol had a 29.25% interest in the project up until October 2023, operating jointly with the Algerian state company Sonatrach ([40]%), the German Wintershall Dea AG (19.5%) and the Italian Edison Reggane SPA (11.25%). On October 11, the sale and purchase transaction was carried out through which Edison sold its shareholding to Repsol and Wintershall Dea AG, thus increasing their shareholdings to 36% and 24%, respectively.

In 2023 a new contract was signed for block 405a, which allows operations to be extended for another 25 years with an option for an additional 10 years. This contract has yet to be approved by the Algerian Council of Ministers and has not yet been published in the Algerian Official Gazette, at which time the contract would enter into force.

The estimated net proven reserves at December 31, 2023 were 21.1 million barrels of oil equivalent. Around 83% the net proven reserves, correspond to the Reggane gas project in production, located in the Algerian Sahara, in the Reggane basin.

Repsol's equity exposure in Algeria at December 31, 2023 amounted to €277 million (comprising mainly property, plant and equipment at that date).

With regard to the geopolitical situation, in June 2022 the Algerian Government, through the Association of Banks and Financial Institutions, ordered the country's financial institutions to freeze direct debits in all foreign trade operations of products to and from Spain and broke from the "Friendship, Good Neighbor and Cooperation Treaty" signed between both countries. With the reinstatement of the Algerian ambassador to Spain in November 2023, the diplomatic rift is considered to be over. This conflict did not have a major impact on operations in 2023.

The average net production in Algeria in 2023 was 11.0 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day from the Reggane Nord and 405a blocks (12.3 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day in 2022).

Libya

Repsol has been present in Libya since the 1970s, when it began exploratory activities in the Sirte Basin. At December 31, 2023, Repsol had mining rights in this country over two contractual areas with exploration and production activities, located in the Murzuq basin, known as the El Sharara oil field, with net estimated proven reserves at December 31, 2022 of 101.2 million barrels of oil equivalent.

Repsol's equity exposure in Libya at December 31, 2023 amounted to €511 million (comprising mainly property, plant and equipment at that date).

There are still two governments in the country: the government in the East and the Government of National Unity in the West. The government in the West is recognized by the United Nations and Western countries, and maintains control of Tripoli through various militias that oversee security and condition government action. The Libyan parliament is still based in Tobruk and remains aligned with the Benghazi government. Accordingly, it exercises control over 80% of Libyan territory through the Libyan National Army, under the command of Marshal Haftar.

Following the failure to hold UN-supported presidential elections in December 2021, the new UN Special Envoy for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya has set up a high-level committee between the House of Representatives and the High Council of State to reach minimum agreements to enable presidential and parliamentary elections to be held. In addition, the United Nations promoted restoring the Political Dialogue Forum, as an international attempt to overcome the deadlock through the direct appointment of 40 Libyan nationals from various sectors in order to pave the way for elections. However, the Prime Minister has decided not to resign before the elections are held, as required.

The ceasefire continues in the country. The United Nations Special Envoy for Libya has recognized the progress made in the DDR (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) process. The balance between the militias at a time when the boom in oil prices is guaranteeing income for these groups keeps the escalation of fighting at bay for the time being, but a drop in the price of crude oil would increase tensions between militias, and between the countries that are encouraging the conflict through their local representatives.

Production at the El Sharara field was interrupted on only one occasion in 2023, for a period of 24 hours. On January 3, 2024, production was interrupted for safety reasons, with force majeure being declared on January 7, 2024, and production began once again on January 21. Repsol's average net production of crude oil in Libya in 2023 was 32.9 thousand barrels of oil per day (28.6 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2022).

(21) Financial result

The breakdown of financial income and expenses in 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Financial result	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Financial income	425	157
Financial expenses	(279)	(238)
Net interest [(1)]	**146**	**(81)**
By interest rate	81	129
By exchange rate	(222)	470
Other positions	9	342
Change in fair value of financial instruments [(2)]	**(132)**	**941**
Exchange gains/(losses) [(3)]	**242**	**(434)**
Impairment of financial instruments [(4)]	**(114)**	**49**
Adjustment for provision discounting	(128)	(75)
Interim interest	158	70
Interest on leases [(5)]	(171)	(177)
Others	36	38
Other financial income and expenses	**(105)**	**(144)**
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(1) Includes interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost in the amount of €425 million (€157 million in 2022).
(2) Includes the results from the valuation and settlement of derivative financial instruments (see Note 9). "*Other provisions*" includes the results from the valuation and settlement of derivatives on treasury shares (see Notes 6.2 and 9).
(3) Includes the exchange gains and losses generated by the valuation and settlement of monetary items in foreign currency.
(4) Includes impairment losses on loans granted to investments accounted for using the equity method in Canada (Industrial) and Venezuela (Upstream).
(5) Corresponds to the financial discounting of lease liabilities.

The financial result is lower than that of 2022. The poor valuation of derivatives on treasury shares (see Note 9) and interest rate and dollar/euro exchange rate positions recognized under "*Change in fair value of financial instruments*" have been mitigated by the gains recognized under "*Exchange gains/(losses)*" and higher amounts recognized under "*Financial income*" due to the returns obtained from the Group's high liquidity.

(22) Income tax

The appropriate assessment of the income tax expense is dependent on several factors, including estimates on the timing and realization of tax credits and deferred tax assets and the timing of income tax payments. Collections and payments may be materially different from these estimates as a result of changes in the expected performance of the Company's businesses or in tax regulations or their interpretation, as well as unforeseen future transactions that impact the Company's tax balances

Deferred tax assets are only recognized when it is considered probable that the entities (individually or on a consolidated basis) that have generated them will have sufficient taxable income in the future against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed when there are indications that they are not recovered, and in any event once a year, to verify that they still qualify for recognition and they are considered to be recoverable in the future, and the appropriate adjustments are made on the basis of the outcome of the analyses performed. These analyses are based on: (i) assumptions made to verify the existence or otherwise of sufficient future earnings for tax purposes that might offset the tax losses or apply existing tax credits; (ii) the assessment of earnings estimates for each entity or tax group in accordance with their individual business plans; and (iii) the statute of limitations period and other limits established under prevailing legislation in each country for the recovery of the tax credits.

22.1 Applicable taxes

With regard to taxation and, in particular, income tax, the Repsol Group is subject to the regulations of several tax jurisdictions due to the broad geographical mix and the significant international nature of the business activities carried out by the companies comprising the Group.

For this reason, the Repsol Group's effective tax rate is shaped by the breakdown of earnings obtained in each of the countries where it operates and, occasionally, by the taxation of these earnings in more than one country (double taxation).

a) In Spain

Most of the entities resident in Spain for tax purposes are subject to taxation for corporate income tax under Spain's consolidated tax regime. Under this regime, the companies comprising the tax group jointly determine the Group's taxable profit and tax liability.

Repsol, S.A. is the parent of Consolidated Tax Group 6/80, which comprises all of the companies resident in Spain that are at least 75%-owned, directly or indirectly, by the parent and that meet certain prerequisites. This Consolidated Tax Group was composed of 114 companies in 2023, the most significant of which are: Repsol, S.A., Repsol Petróleo, S.A., Repsol Trading, S.A., Repsol Química, S.A., Repsol Butano, S.A., Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A., Repsol Exploración, S.A., Repsol Exploración Murzuq, S.A., Repsol Generación Eléctrica, S.A. and Repsol Renovables, S.A.

Moreover, Petróleos del Norte, S.A. (Petronor) is the company representing Consolidated Tax Group 02/01/B, to which the special regional corporate income tax regulations of Vizcaya are applicable. There were a total of nine companies comprising the aforementioned Group in 2023, the most significant of which are as follows: Petróleos del Norte, S.A. (Petronor), Repsol Customer Centric, S.L. and Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.

The rest of the companies resident in Spain for tax purposes that are not included in either of the above tax groups determine their income tax individually.

Spanish companies, whether taxed individually or on a consolidated basis, were subject to a general tax rate of 25% in 2023, except for the Petronor group, which is taxed at a rate of 24% under Vizcaya provincial regulations.

b) Other countries

The rest of the Group companies are subject to taxation in each of the countries in which they do business, applying the income tax rate in force under applicable local tax regulations. Group companies in some countries are also subject to a tax on their presumed minimum income in addition to income tax.

In turn, the Group companies resident in Spain that conduct some of their business in other countries are also subject to prevailing income tax in those countries in respect of the profits generated outside Spain. This is the case, for example, with the permanent establishments of the Spanish companies that carry out hydrocarbon exploration and production activities in other countries (including Algeria, Indonesia, Libya or Peru).

Below is a list of the statutory income tax rates applicable in the Group's main tax jurisdictions:

Country	Tax rate	Country	Tax rate
Algeria [(1)]	38%	Mexico	30%
Bolivia	25%	Norway	78%
Brazil	34%	Netherlands	25,8%
Chile	27%	Peru [(5)]	29,5%
Colombia [(2)]	35%	Portugal	22,5% - 31,5%
United States [(3)]	21%	United Kingdom [(6)]	40%
Indonesia	32,5% - 44%	Singapore	17%
Italy [(4)]	24%	Trinidad and Tobago	55% - 57,2%
Libya	65%	Venezuela	34% (Gas) y 50% (Oil)
Luxembourg	25%		

[(1)] Plus tax on exceptional profits (TPE).
[(2)] The applicable rate could reach 50% subject to changes in crude oil prices.
[(3)] Does not include state taxes.
[(4)] Does not include regional rates.
[(5)] General rate.
[(6)] Does not include the Energy Profit Levy (tax rate of 35% from 2023 to 2028).

c) New developments in the tax regulatory framework

c.1) Main tax reforms in the period

- In Spain, in December 2022, Law 38/2022, of December 27, 2022, amended, among others, the Corporate Income Tax Law, effective for tax periods beginning on January 1, 2023, introducing a temporary limitation of 50% on offsetting losses in consolidated tax groups. The amount of the individual negative tax bases not included in the tax base of the consolidated tax group will be included, in equal parts, in the ten tax periods starting January 1, 2024.

- In the US, the government changed the rules of the game in the development of renewable energies with the approval of the Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA") in August 2022. The IRA provides a stable legal framework for both foreign and domestic investors, supporting technological neutrality, and helping to gradually reduce dependence on Asia in the supply chain. Specifically, it increases tax credits so that they could finance between 30% and 70% of investments and enables the immediate monetization of these credits.

- In Portugal, an Incentive for the Capitalization of Companies was approved, which allows the corporation tax base to be reduced by 4.5% of the net increase in shareholders' equity.

c.2) Minimum tax (OECD Pillar II)

In October 2021, 137 countries in the OECD Inclusive Framework reached a political agreement to establish common standards to guarantee minimum tax for multinational groups. This agreement resulted in the publication in December 2021 of the model rules that would ensure a global effective tax of 15%.

In December 2022, the 27 Member States of the EU approved a Directive, substantially based on the OECD model rules, which must be implemented into the national legislation of each State before the end of 2023, for its entry into force in the fiscal year 2024.

The progress regarding domestic implementation of a minimum tax in the countries where the Repsol Group has a presence are as follows: a) Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have already approved national regulations, b) in Spain and Portugal, these regulations are currently being processed, c) in the other countries (Brazil, the United States, Indonesia, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, etc.), it is still unknown whether these regulations will be implemented locally. Countries that do not fall under the Inclusive Framework, such as Algeria, Bolivia, Libya or Venezuela, are not expected to introduce regulations in this regard.

Beyond a significant increase in the tax compliance burden, the Repsol group does not expect significant economic impacts from the application of this new regulation, as it is already subject to effective tax rates well above 15% in the main countries where it operates. However, the complexity of the regulation could cause specific cases of double taxation.

For the appropriate purposes, it should be noted that the exception to recognize and disclose information on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to income taxes under Pillar II is applicable.

c.3) Levies on extraordinary profits

In Spain, Law 38/2022, of December 27, 2022, introduced into domestic law a temporary energy levy that certain operators in the energy sector must pay on a temporary basis for two years. The tax applicable is 1.2% of the net revenue from the Group's activity carried out in Spain in 2022 and 2023, with certain adjustments. Royal Decree Law 8/2023, of December 27, 2023, provided for the extension of the temporary energy levy for 2024, established an investment incentive, and envisaged its reconfiguration in 2024 to be fully integrated into the tax system.

The temporary energy levy corresponding to operations carried out in 2022 was recognized, in accordance with the criteria given by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), as an expense on January 1, 2023 in the amount of €443 million, and was paid in February and September 2023 (an effect mitigated by the partial reversal of the impairment loss on the Refining business in Spain as it was taken into account in its impairment test; see Note 20). The above accounting criteria of the CNMV have been applied in the financial statements, however, it is the Company's opinion that they are not consistent with either the substantive characteristics of the levy or the principles of financial reporting, since as it is a tax levied on the income of a year and whose payment is certain at the end of the year, it should be recognized as an expense in 2022 and 2023, not in the following year.

Following this same criteria of the CNMV, the temporary energy levy corresponding to operations carried out in 2023, which is estimated at approximately €350 million, will be recognized as an expense for accounting purposes on January 1, 2024.

Repsol, in accordance with the views of its internal and external advisors, considers that the temporary energy levy is incompatible with the Spanish Constitution and European Union law, and has therefore filed an appeal with the Courts requesting its annulment (See Note 22.4).

22.2 Accrued income tax expense

The table below shows how the accrued income tax expense for accounting purposes in 2023 and 2022 was calculated:

Income tax expense	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Current tax on income for the year [1]	(1,250)	(2,349)
Deferred tax for the year [2]	733	(364)
Adjustments from previous years and other adjustments [3]	(564)	(122)
Total income tax (expense)/income	**(1,081)**	**(2,835)**

(1) Accounting expense for the tax to be paid on earnings obtained in the current tax year.
(2) Accounting expense for temporary differences arising in the year and for application of tax credits from previous years.
(3) Adjustments corresponding to previous years' income tax (including changes in tax provisions and deferred tax assets, adjustments to the estimated amount of the previous year's tax, etc.).

The reconciliation of "*Income tax expense*" recognized to the expense that would result from applying the statutory income tax rate existing in the country of the parent company (Spain) is as follows:

Reconciliation of income tax expense	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Profit before income tax	4,365	7,180
Profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	34	989
Profit before income tax and profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	**4,331**	**6,191**
General nominal income tax rate in Spain	25%	25%
Income tax (expense)/income at the general nominal rate in Spain	**(1,083)**	**(1,547)**
Additional income tax (expense)/income due to adjustments to nominal rates other than the general rate in Spain (1)	(575)	(855)
Additional income tax expense from non-deductible expenses (2)	(183)	(328)
Lower income tax expense due to application of mechanisms to avoid double taxation (3)	270	5
Lower income tax expense due to application of tax credits and incentives (4)	33	30
Income tax income due to adjustments for deferred taxes (5)	1,434	136
Income tax expense due to provisions for income tax risks	(1,032)	(115)
Other items (6)	55	(161)
Income tax (expense)/income	**(1,081)**	**(2,835)**

(1) Profit taxed abroad or in Spain at tax rates other than 25% (regional regimes, etc.).
(2) Corresponds to accounting provisions and expenses that are not tax deductible (among others, the Spanish temporary energy levy).
(3) Includes mechanisms to prevent international and internal double taxation, whether in the form of exemptions, tax relief and tax credits.
(4) Relates mainly to the application of the tonnage tax regime in Spain.
(5) Includes mainly the recognition for accounting purposes of deferred tax assets for tax-deductible impairment losses from prior years, and the adjustment, after reviewing their recoverability, to deferred tax assets in the US, Mexico and Algeria (see Note 20.1).
(6) Includes mainly income tax adjustments/payments from previous years and tax costs (taxes withheld) as a result of dividends distributed.

22.3 Deferred taxes

a) *Deferred taxes recognized*

The Group presents deferred tax assets and liabilities on a net basis in each company or entity. The breakdown of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by underlying concept recognized in the accompanying balance sheet is shown below:

Deferred taxes	**€ Million**	
	2022	**2021**
Tax losses, tax credits and similar benefits (not yet used)	4,035	2,303
Amortization differences for tax and accounting purposes	(2,154)	(1,445)
Provisions for field decommissioning (not yet used)	1,041	304
Staff and other provisions (not yet used)	926	643
Other deferred taxes	51	221
Total deferred tax	**3,899**	**2,026**
Provisions for contingencies related to income tax (1)	(2,551)	(1,463)
Net deferred tax and other taxes	**1,348**	**563**

(1) The changes in provisions for contingencies related to income tax is as follows: (i) provisions charged to profit or loss, €-1,057 million; (ii) payments/ reclassifications, €-41 million; and (iii) translation and other differences, €9 million.

The breakdown of changes in deferred taxes in 2023 is as follows:

€ Million	**2023**	**2022**
Opening balance	**2,026**	**2,188**
Income/(expense) in the income statement	1,411	(340)
Income/(expense) in equity	(54)	102
Translation differences for balances in foreign currency	(47)	79
Other (1)	563	(3)
Closing balance	**3,899**	**2,026**

(1) Relates mainly to deferred taxes due to the integration of Repsol Resources UK (see Note 13), and the acquisition of Asterion Energies S.L. (see Note 11).

In 2023, deferred tax assets were recognized in Spain (€914 million) as a result of the tax losses generated in the year affected by the temporary limit of 50% on offsetting losses in consolidated tax groups; in the United Kingdom (€777 million) due to the inclusion of Repsol Resources UK (see Note 13); and in Luxembourg (€230 million) for the improvement in expected future earnings. Furthermore, following the impairment test carried out by the Group on its assets (see Note 20.1), a adjustment has been made to the tax credits in the US, Mexico and Algeria.

b) *Tax assets and other tax credits*

The tax assets recognized corresponding to tax losses, tax credits and similar tax benefits (not yet used) amount to €4,035 million and relate mainly to:

Country	€ Million	Legal expiry	Estimated recoverability
Spain [(1)] [(2)]	2,701	No time limit	In less than 10 years
United Kingdom	594	No time limit	In less than 10 years
Luxembourg	347	No time limit	In less than 10 years
United States	320	20 years / no time limit	Mostly in 10 years
Algeria	49	No time limit	In less than 10 years
Portugal	19	No time limit	In less than 10 years
Other	5	-	-
Total	**4,035**		

[(1)] Includes, among other tax losses, those generated in 2023 affected by the temporary limit of 50% on offsetting losses in consolidated tax groups established by Law 38/2022.
[(2)] The possible impacts of the declaration of unconstitutionality of the limits on offsetting tax losses and tax credits from prior years established by Royal Decree Law 3/2016 (see Note 22.4) are not taken into account.

c) *Deferred tax assets not recognized*

Below is a breakdown of the net deferred tax assets not recognized at 2023 year-end:

		Opening balance by item		
Country	€ Million	Tax losses	Tax credits	Other deferred taxes
Luxembourg	2,625	2.625	—	—
United Kingdom	1,302	1.103	—	199
United States	1,100	976	—	124
Spain [(1)]	655	207	164	284
Canada	249	1	—	248
Algeria	62	62	—	—
Mexico	74	74	—	—
Netherlands	9	9	—	—
Singapore	9	9	—	—
Venezuela	8	—	—	8
Brazil	1	1	—	—
Colombia	1	—	—	1
Bolivia	1	1	—	—
Total [(2)]	**6,096**	**5,068**	**164**	**864**

NOTE: In 2022 this amounted to €5,121 million.
[(1)] In Spain this does not include deferred tax liabilities associated with taxable temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries, associates and permanent establishments that meet the requirements established in IAS 12 to apply the accounting exception (€97 million and €94 million at the end of 2023 and 2022, respectively).
[(2)] This does not include the amount corresponding to net deferred tax assets not recognized of companies accounted for using the equity method, which amounted to €578 million: Venezuela, €460 million, (ii) Trinidad and Tobago, €112 million, (iii) Spain, €4 million, and (iv) Bolivia, €2 million.

22.4 Government and legal proceedings with tax implications

As established by current legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitively settled until the returns submitted have been inspected by the tax authorities or the statute of limitations applicable in each jurisdiction has elapsed.

When different interpretations of the tax regulations applicable to certain operations arise between Repsol and the tax authorities, the Group acts with the authorities in a transparent and cooperative manner to resolve disputes through the legal formulas available, with the aim of reaching a non-litigious solution. However, both in previous years and this year, there have been administrative and legal proceedings with tax implications contrary to the Group's aims, which have given rise to litigious situations and possibly additional tax liabilities. Repsol considers that its action in these matters has been in accordance with the law and is based on reasonable interpretations of the applicable regulations, and has therefore filed the appropriate appeals in defense of the interests of the Group and its shareholders.

It is difficult to predict the period for resolution of such disputes due to the length of the claims procedure. The Company, based on the advice of internal and external tax experts, considers that the tax debts that could ultimately arise from these actions would not significantly affect the attached financial statements.

The Group's general policy is to recognize provisions for tax-related litigation where it is determined that the risk of losing is probable. The amounts provisioned are calculated on the basis of the best estimate of the amount needed to settle the lawsuit in question, underpinned, among others, by a case-by-case analysis of the facts, the legal opinions of its in-house and external advisors and prior experience from past events.

The years for which the Group companies have their tax returns open for audit with regard to income tax and the main applicable taxes are as follows:

Country	Years	Country	Years
Algeria	2019 - 2023	Luxembourg	2019 - 2023
Bolivia	2016 - 2023	Mexico	2019 - 2023
Brazil	2018 - 2023	Norway	2018 - 2023
Chile	2020 - 2023	Netherlands	2020 - 2023
Colombia	2018 - 2023	Peru	2020 - 2023
Spain	2021 - 2023	Portugal	2020 - 2023
United States	2020 - 2023	United Kingdom	2018 - 2023
Indonesia	2019 - 2023	Singapore	2018 - 2023
Italy	2017 - 2023	Trinidad and Tobago	2017 - 2023
Libya	2015 - 2023	Venezuela	2017 - 2023

Given the uncertainty as to whether the existing tax risks associated with litigation and other tax contingencies will materialize, the Group has recognized provisions considered adequate to cover the corresponding risks. At December 31, 2023, the Group has recognized €2,551 million for uncertain income tax positions (€1,463 million at December 31, 2022). In addition, it recognized tax provisions for an amount of €396 million (€240 million at December 31, 2022), which are presented under "*Other provisions*" in Note 15.

At December 31, the main tax-related proceedings concerning the Repsol Group were as follows:

- *Bolivia*. YPFB Andina, S.A. (see Note 13) is involved in a lawsuit regarding the deduction of royalty payments and hydrocarbon shares from the Company's income tax. After an unfavorable ruling at first instance, a favorable ruling was handed down at second instance, which was challenged by the tax authorities before the Supreme Court. On January 16, 2024, this Court ruled that the appeal to the Supreme Court filed by the tax authorities was unfounded (the ruling is not yet final as it is subject to appeal).

- *Brazil*. Petrobras, as operator of the Albacora Leste (currently operated by Petro Rio), BMS 7, BMES 21 and BMS 9 consortia — in which Repsol has or had a 6%, 22%, 7% and 15% net interest, respectively — received various tax assessments (IRRF, CIDE and PIS/COFINS)[55] for 2008 to 2013, in connection with payments to foreign companies for charter contracts for exploration platforms and related services.

  Repsol Sinopec Brasil, S.A. (RSB, see Note 13) received tax assessments for the same items and taxes for 2009 and 2011, regarding payments to foreign companies for charter contracts for exploration charters and related services.

  These lawsuits are currently limited to CIDE for 2009, and CIDE and PIS/COFINS for 2011. These cases are being appealed at first instance through the Courts, and in the case of CIDE for 2009, an unfavorable preliminary decision

[55] IRRF: Imposto de Renda Retido na Fonte (Withholding tax), CIDE: Contribuição sobre Intervenção no Domínio Econômico (Contribution on Economic Activities), PIS: Programa de Integração Social (Social Integration Program) and COFINS: Contribuição para o financiamento da seguridade social (Contribution for Social Security Financing).

has been handed down and a request for clarification has been filed with the same Court. The Company believes that its actions were lawful and in line with industry practice.

Furthermore, in 2021 and 2022 RSB received tax assessments adjusting the price applied by Agri, B.V. and Guara, B.V. for 2016 and 2017, and Lapa, B.V. for 2017, in the contracting of drilling and extraction platforms. In October 2023, the Company was notified of a new tax assessment in respect of the same issue for 2018. The Company has appealed these adjustments as it considers that the methodology used to determine the price of the services is correct and in accordance with the law, obtaining favorable rulings at first instance through administrative proceedings with respect to 2016 and 2017.

– *Spain*. Proceedings relating to the following corporate income tax years are still open.

  - Tax audits for 2006 to 2009. The issues under dispute relate mainly to (i) transfer pricing, (ii) tax credits for losses incurred on activities and investments abroad, and (iii) the application of investment incentives. In relation to 2007-2009, the lawsuit has concluded with most of Repsol's claims being upheld; a decision has yet to be handed down by the National Court for 2006. More than 90% of the debt originally claimed by the tax authorities has been canceled.
  - Tax audits for 2010-2013. The tax audits were concluded in 2017 without any penalties being imposed and, for the most part, through assessments signed on an uncontested basis or agreements that did not generate significant liabilities for the Group. However, with regard to two issues (deduction of interest for the late payment of taxes and the deduction of losses incurred on activities and investments abroad), the administrative decision was appealed, as the Company considers that it acted within the law. The decision on this lawsuit has yet to be handed down by the National Court.
  - Tax audits for 2014-2016. The tax audits ended in 2019 without any penalties being imposed and, for the most part, with assessments signed on an uncontested basis or agreements that did not generate significant liabilities for the Group. However, there are still disputes regarding the tax credits for losses incurred on activities and investments abroad and application of the limits on the use of tax assets established in Royal Decree Law 3/2016. The decision on this lawsuit has yet to be handed down by the National Court.
  - Tax audits for 2017-2020. The tax audits ended without any penalties being imposed and, for the most part, with assessments signed on an uncontested basis that did not generate significant liabilities for the Group. However, a new issue has arisen regarding tax credits for activities and investments abroad and the discussion on the application of the limits on the application of tax credits established in Royal Decree Law 3/2016 is ongoing.

  The Company is also involved in multiple lawsuits related to requests for tax refunds as a result of applying tax rules considered to be illegal, unconstitutional or contrary to European Union law, both as regards direct taxation (e.g., Royal Decree Law 3/2016, which should be upheld after the judgement by the Constitutional Court declaring that the regulations are unconstitutional and, therefore, null and void), and indirect taxation linked to energy (e.g., regional hydrocarbon tax rates). In particular, Repsol has appealed and requested a refund of the temporary energy levy as it violates the Spanish Constitution and European Union law (an appeal has been filed with the National Court against the Ministerial Order implementing Law 38/2022 and proceedings have been initiated with the tax authorities to request a refund of the amounts paid as a result of this tax).

– *Indonesia*. The Indonesian tax authorities have been questioning the application of the reduced branch profit tax rate established in the double tax treaties imposed on the Group's permanent establishments in Indonesia. The Company considers that its actions are in line with industry practice and are in accordance with the law and, therefore, appeals have been filed through administrative proceedings or through the Courts.

– *Peru*. The Energy and Mining Investment Supervisory Body (OSINERGMIN) has ordered RELAPASAA to pay the "contribution for regulation of companies in the hydrocarbons subsector" for the sales of aviation fuel for international flights. RELAPASAA considers that these sales are exempt from payment of this contribution since the product is intended for consumption on flights abroad. The Tax Court (administrative proceedings) has upheld RELAPASAA's arguments and ordered the tax authorities to verify that the fuel was actually used for international flights. This position is not final and could be challenged in court by the tax authorities.

The Company does not expect any additional liabilities to arise that could have a significant impact on the Group's profit as a result of the above proceedings.

(23) Earnings per share

The earnings per share at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are detailed below:

Earnings per share (EPS)	**2023**	**2022**
Net income attributed to the parent (€ million)	3,168	4,251
Adjustment to the interest expense on subordinated perpetual bonds (€ million)	(60)	(60)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (millions of shares)	1,264	1,414
Basic and diluted earnings per share (euros/share)	**2.46**	**2.96**

CASH FLOWS

(24) Cash flows

24.1 Cash flow from operating activities

In 2023 cash flows from operating activities amounted to €6,511 million compared to €7,832 million in 2022. The breakdown of "*Cash flows from operating activities*" in the statement of cash flows is as follows:

Cash flows from operating activities		€ Million	
	Notes	2023	2022
Income before tax		**4,365**	**7,180**
Adjustments to income:		**3,401**	**4,026**
Amortization and depreciation of non-current assets	4, 11 and 12	2,436	2,339
Operating provisions and impairment losses	10.3, 11, 12, 15 and 20	1,277	3,099
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of assets	19.7	(4)	(77)
Financial result	21	(37)	(331)
Share of results of companies accounted for using the equity method, net of taxes	13	(34)	(989)
Other adjustments (net)		(237)	(15)
Changes in working capital:		**878**	**(1,375)**
Increase/Decrease in accounts receivable	17	1,585	248
Increase/Decrease in inventories	16	154	(764)
Increase/Decrease in accounts payable	18	(861)	(859)
Other cash flows from operating activities:		**(2,133)**	**(1,999)**
Dividends received		426	753
Income tax refunded/(paid) [1]		(1,968)	(2,398)
Other proceeds from/(payments for) operating activities [2]		(591)	(354)
Cash flows from operating activities		**6,511**	**7,832**

[1] For further information on the Group's tax contribution, see section 7.5 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report and Appendix V "*Responsible tax policy*".
[2] Includes mainly payments for the application of provisions (see Note 15).

The decrease in 2023 in this heading is mainly explained by lower earnings (affected by the drop in crude oil and gas prices in the Upstream segment and by lower margins in Industrial) and the payments made to cover the temporary energy levy (€443 million) and to settle the lawsuit in the US with Maxus (€265 million). This was partially mitigated by an improvement in working capital (lower inventories in the industrial businesses as a result of lower crude oil prices compared to 2022).

24.2 Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities reflects a net outflow of €5,853 million in 2023, which reveals the Group's significant investment effort during the period.

Payments for investments in "*Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property*" (€4,289 million) increased with respect to the comparative period, reflecting the increase in E&P investments (most notably including the development of new wells and facilities in Eagle Ford, Marcellus and the Gulf of Mexico in the US); in Industrial, improvements (maintenance and technological upgrades at the refineries and petrochemical plants) and the start-up of important projects (new biofuels plant in Cartagena, expansion of the Sines industrial complex in Portugal, etc.); in the LCG segment, the development of renewable energy generation projects (Frye Solar, Delta II, Outpost, Chile, etc.) and digitalization projects in all areas of the Company.

Payments for investments in "*Group companies and associates*" (€898 million) increased considerably and reflect the payments for the acquisition of Asterion Energies (see Note 11), Inpex Eagle Ford LLC (a company with gas assets in production for Eagle Ford in the US), and an additional 85% of Eólica de Taltal, SpA (a renewable wind project in Chile). Proceeds from investments in "*Group companies and associates*" (€659 million) mainly include the divestment of exploration and production assets in Canada and the US (see Note 19.7).

Net payments under "*Other financial assets*" (€2,747 million) are accounted for by the arrangement and cancellation of deposits during the period.

For more information, see sections 4 and 5 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

24.3 Cash flows from financing activities

In 2023 cash flows from financing activities represented a net payment of €3,053 million compared to the payment of €2,832 million in 2022, which is explained by the net amortization of debt instruments (Repsol International Finance bonds, see Note 7), the cancellation of derivative instruments, investments in treasury shares (share buyback program and capital reduction) debt service and dividend and payments (see Note 6). These cash outflows were partially offset by the cash received from the sale of 25% of the Upstream segment (see Notes 6.5 and 8).

The breakdown of the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in 2023 is as follows:

Cash flows from financing activities 2023	€ Million					
	2022	**2023**				
			Non-cash flows			
	Opening balance (1)	Cash flows	Exchange rate effect	Changes in fair value	Others	Closing balance (1)
Bank borrowings	1,137	177	(6)	—	91	1,399
Bonds and other marketable securities	7,816	(1,973)	6	—	100	5,949
Derivatives (liabilities)	316	(1,280)	21	1,103	2	162
Loans	1,483	(315)	(64)	—	(861)	243
Other financial liabilities	—	(1)	1	—	939	939
Lease liabilities	2,923	(617)	(50)	—	715	2,971
Shareholder remuneration and perpetual bonds	2,780	(979)	—	—	976	2,777
Treasury shares and own equity instruments	(3)	(1,283)	—	—	1,278	(8)
Changes in investments in companies without loss of control	—	2,174	—	—	(2,174)	—
Total liabilities from financing activities	**16,452**	**(4,097)**	**(92)**	**1,103**	**1,066**	**14,432**
Derivatives (assets)	(500)	1,091	(17)	(967)	324	(69)
Other proceeds from/payments for financing activities	—	(47)	—	—	47	—
Total other assets and liabilities	**(500)**	**1,044**	**(17)**	**(967)**	**371**	**(69)**
Total	**15,952**	**(3,053)**	**(109)**	**136**	**1,437**	**14,363**

(1) Corresponds to the current and non-current balance on the balance sheet.

The breakdown of the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in 2022 is as follows:

Cash flows from financing activities 2022	€ Million					
	2021	**2022**				
			Non-cash flows			
	Opening balance (1)	Cash flows	Exchange rate effect	Changes in fair value	Others	Closing balance (1)
Bank borrowings	1,887	(838)	58	—	30	1,137
Bonds and other marketable securities	8,570	(973)	12	—	207	7,816
Derivatives (liabilities)	199	(2,017)	300	1,827	7	316
Loans	1,087	259	116	—	21	1,483
Other financial liabilities	106	(2)	9	—	(113)	—
Lease liabilities	2,948	(613)	122	—	466	2,923
Shareholder remuneration and perpetual bonds	2,739	(1,027)	—	—	1,068	2,780
Treasury shares and own equity instruments	(641)	(1,714)	—	—	2,352	(3)
Changes in investments in companies without loss of control	—	1,155	—	—	(1,155)	—
Total liabilities from financing activities	**16,895**	**(5,770)**	**617**	**1,827**	**2,883**	**16,452**
Derivatives (assets)	(244)	2,557	(41)	(2,867)	95	(500)
Other proceeds from/payments for financing activities	—	381	—	—	(381)	—
Total other assets and liabilities	**(244)**	**2,938**	**(41)**	**(2,867)**	**(286)**	**(500)**
Total	**16,651**	**(2,832)**	**576**	**(1,040)**	**2,597**	**15,952**

(1) Corresponds to the current and non-current balance on the balance sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by €(2,383) million compared to December 31, 2022, amounting to a total of €4,129 million. Cash and cash equivalents are part of the Group's liquidity (see Note 10).

OTHER DISCLOSURES

(25) Commitments and guarantees

25.1 Contractual commitments

Commitments consist of future unconditional obligations (i.e., non-cancellable, or cancellable only under certain circumstances), as a result of commercial agreements. These commitments were quantified using Repsol's best estimates, and, if fixed total amounts were not stipulated, using price estimates and other variables that are consistent with those considered for calculating the recoverable amount of the assets (see Notes 4 and 20).

At December 31, 2023, the Group has contractually committed to the following purchases, investment and other expenditures:

Contractual commitments

€ Million	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Subsequent years	Total
Purchase commitments	8,824	1,562	1,547	1,538	1,514	15,962	30,947
Natural gas [(1) (3)]	1,419	1,171	1,185	1,182	1,162	13,709	19,827
Crude oil and others [(2) (3)]	7,405	391	362	356	352	2,253	11,120
Investment commitments [(4)]	1,791	396	84	47	36	11	2,366
Provision of services [(5)]	427	303	256	179	88	83	1,336
Transport commitments [(6)]	183	136	111	90	82	255	857
TOTAL	**11,225**	**2,397**	**1,998**	**1,854**	**1,720**	**16,311**	**35,506**

(1) Primarily includes commitments to purchase liquefied natural gas (LNG) in North America (with "take or pay" clauses), which is classified for accounting purposes as "own use". Long-term firm commitments for the purchase and sale of gas and crude oil are analyzed to determine whether they correspond to the supply or marketing needs of the Group's normal business activities (own use), or whether, on the contrary, they should be considered a derivative and be measured and recognized in accordance with the criteria established in IFRS 9 (see Note 9). In 2018, Repsol signed a long-term contract for the supply of LNG with Venture Global Calcasieu Pass ("VG"), whose section of LNG deliveries was set to begin once construction had ended and the commissioning of the liquefied natural gas terminal was completed. At the date of authorization for issue of these consolidated Financial Statements, VG had not yet indicated the date on which commercialization of the terminal is to commence, after more than two years of commissioning and having delivered numerous commissioned shipments to the market. Repsol does not agree with this situation and has initiated the dispute resolution mechanisms provided for in the contract. The table includes the commitments to purchase gas from Venture LNG (whose contract currently expires in 2045) for a cumulative amount of 1,020 Tbtu.

(2) This mainly includes commitments to purchase products for the operation of refineries in Spain, and commitments corresponding to crude oil purchase agreements with the Libyan National Oil Corporation, the State Organization for Marketing of Oil (SOMO), the Pemex Group, Saudi Arabian Oil Company, Sinochem International Oil (London), Sonatrach and the Repsol Sinopec Brasil Group (some of them are renewed on an annual basis, and all expire in 2024). It also includes commitments to purchase electricity in Spain.

(3) Committed crude oil and gas volumes are as follows:

Purchase commitments	Unit of measurement	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Subsequent years	Total
Crude oil	kbbl	92,487	218	192	206	204	—	93,307
Natural gas:								
Natural gas	Tbtu	87	39	12	5	5	—	148
Liquefied natural gas	Tbtu	111	144	169	169	166	1,933	2,692

(4) Includes mainly investment commitments in Spain, Chile, the US, Portugal, Algeria and Colombia amounting to €939 million, €324 million, €266 million, €242 million, €201 million, €189 million, respectively.

(5) Includes mainly commitments for future technological developments amounting to €793 million.

(6) Includes, primarily, hydrocarbon transportation commitments in North America and Peru amounting to approximately €808 million.

25.2 Guarantees

In the course of its business activities, Repsol assumes guarantees of various types and content for third parties or companies whose assets, liabilities and earnings are not presented in the consolidated financial statements (joint ventures and associates). The guarantees cannot be considered a definite outflow of resources to third parties, as the majority of these guarantees will mature without any payment obligation arising. At the date of issue of these consolidated Financial Statements, the likelihood that any non-compliance would give rise to a liability for these commitments to any material extent is remote.

At December 31, 2023, the most significant guarantees to ensure fulfillment of obligations are those corresponding to the lease of three floating production platforms to develop the BMS 9 field in Brazil. The Group has arranged the following guarantees: (i) a guarantee for $356 million corresponding to 100% of Repsol Sinopec Brasil's obligations (see Note 13), for which Repsol holds a counter guarantee from China Petrochemical Corporation for its 40% interest in RSB; and (ii) two additional guarantees of $353 million and $313 million, corresponding to the 60% interest held by the Group in RSB. The guaranteed amounts are reduced annually until 2036, the date on which the contracts are completed.

In addition, in line with general industry practice, the Group grants guarantees and commitments to offset obligations arising in the ordinary course of business and activities, and for any liabilities arising from its activities, including environmental liabilities and for the sale of assets.

Guarantees granted in the ordinary course of business correspond to a limited number of guarantees totaling €141 million. In Venezuela an unspecified guarantee was granted to Cardón IV to cover the commitment to supply gas to PDVSA until 2036. However, PDVSA has provided a guarantee to Cardón IV to cover collection rights for the supply commitment; the Group has also provided a guarantee to the Republic of Venezuela to cover the obligations assumed in the development of gas assets in the country.

Environmental guarantees are arranged in the normal course of hydrocarbon exploration and production operations, however, the probability of occurrence of the contingencies covered is remote and their amounts indeterminable.

Outstanding guarantees for asset sales, granted in accordance with general industry practice, are immaterial. The guarantee provided in the sale of LNG assets to Shell in 2015 is noteworthy of mention.

(26) Related party transactions

Repsol carries out transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. The transactions performed by Repsol, S.A. with its Group companies and those performed by the Group companies among themselves form part of the Company's ordinary course of business in terms of their purpose and conditions.

For the purposes of presenting this information, the following are considered to be related parties:

a. Directors and executives: includes members of the Board of Directors as well as members of the Executive Committee, who are considered "key management personnel" and any persons related thereto for the purpose of this section (see Note 28.4).

b. People, companies or entities within the Group: includes transactions with Group companies or entities that were not eliminated in the consolidation process, corresponding mainly to transactions undertaken with companies accounted for using the equity method (see Note 13).

Income, expenses and other transactions and balances recognized at December 31 with related party transactions are as follows:

Revenue and expenses	2023				2022			
€ Million	Directors and executives (1)	People, companies or entities within the Group	Significant shareholders	Total	Directors and executives (1)	companies or entities within the Group	Significant shareholders	Total
Financial expenses	—	62	—	62	—	31	—	31
Leases	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Services received	—	71	—	71	—	80	4	84
Purchase of goods (2)	—	1,307	—	1,307	—	2,022	2	2,024
Other expenses (3)	—	125	—	125	—	22	—	22
TOTAL EXPENSES	**—**	**1,566**	**—**	**1,566**	**—**	**2,156**	**7**	**2,163**
Financial income	—	133		133	—	98	—	98
Services provided	—	17	—	17	—	6	—	6
Sale of goods (4)	—	597	—	597	—	865	9	874
Other revenue	—	35	—	35	—	122	—	122
TOTAL REVENUE	**—**	**782**	**—**	**782**	**—**	**1,091**	**9**	**1,100**

Other transactions	2023				2022			
€ Million	Directors and executives [(1)]	People, companies or entities within the Group	Significant shareholders	Total	Directors and executives [(1)]	People, companies or entities within the Group	Significant shareholders	Total
Financing agreements: credit facilities and capital contributions (lender) [(5)]	—	273		273	—	301	—	301
Financing agreements: loans and capital contributions (borrower)	—	372		372	—	827	—	827
Guarantees and sureties given [(6)]	—	718		718	—	546	—	546
Guarantees and sureties received	—	—		—	—	3	—	3
Commitments assumed [(7)]	—	33		33	—	165	—	165
Dividends and other profits distributed [(8)]	1	—		1	1	—	14	15
Other transactions [(9)]	—	1,099		1,099	—	1,482	3	1,485

Closing balances	2023				2022			
€ Million	Directors and executives [(1)]	People, companies or entities within the Group	Significant shareholders	Total	Directors and executives [(1)]	People, companies or entities within the Group	Significant shareholders	Total
Trade and other receivables		163		163	—	161	3	164
Loans and credit facilities granted		983		983	—	1,033	—	1,033
Other receivables		116		116	—	105	—	105
TOTAL BALANCES RECEIVABLE		**1,262**		**1,262**	**—**	**1,299**	**3**	**1,302**
Suppliers and trade payables		188		188	—	144	2	146
Loans and credit facilities received [(10)]		243		243	—	1,482	—	1,482
Other payment obligations		1		1	—	1	—	1
TOTAL BALANCES PAYABLE		**432**		**432**	**—**	**1,627**	**2**	**1,629**

Note: In 2023, the "*People, companies or entities within the Group*" column in the tables on *Revenue and expenses* and *Other transactions* includes the transactions with Repsol Resources UK Ltd. (RRUK) until the date of its takeover (see Note 13 Acquisition of RRUK). In 2022, the "*Significant shareholders*" column in the tables on *Revenue and expenses* and *Other transactions* included the transactions with the Sacyr group up until June.

(1) Includes transactions performed with executives and directors not included in Note 28 on the remuneration received by Executives and Directors, and would correspond to the outstanding balance at the reporting date of the loans granted to members of senior management and the corresponding accrued interest, as well as dividends and other remuneration received as a result of holding shares of the Company.

(2) In 2023 "*People, companies or entities within the Group*" primarily includes products purchased from Repsol Sinopec Brasil (RSB) and from RRUK in the amount of €889 million and €46 million, respectively (€1182 million and €369 million in 2022).

(3) Includes mainly provisions for credit risks on trade and other receivables and financial instruments (see Notes 10.3 and 20.3) and supplies from the Dynasol Group.

(4) In 2023 and 2022 *"People, companies or entities of the Group"* included mainly sales of products to Iberian Lube Base Oil, S.A. (ILBOC) and the Dynasol Group for €366 million and €103 million in 2023 and €599 million and €201 million in 2022, respectively.

(5) Includes loans granted and new drawdowns on credit facilities in the period, as well as capital contributions to Group companies with companies accounted for using the equity method.

(6) Includes primarily guarantees granted to RRUK, issued in the ordinary course of business to cover obligations to dismantle offshore platforms in the North Sea.

(7) Corresponds to purchase, investment or expense commitments acquired in the period (see Note 25).

(8) In 2023 and 2022, includes the amounts corresponding to the cash dividend paid in January and July 2023 and 2022.

(9) In 2023 and 2022 "*People, companies or entities within the Group*" included mainly the repayments and/or cancellations of guarantees provided or loans granted to RRUK and financing agreements (see the following footnote to the table).

(10) In 2023 includes mainly financial liabilities with Equion Energía, Ltd. and BPRY Caribbean Ventures, LLC. amounting to €156 million and €80 million, respectively (in 2022 included €986 million and €336 million with RRUK and BPRY Caribbean Ventures, LLC., respectively).

(27) Personnel obligations

27.1 Defined contribution pension plans

For certain employees in Spain, Repsol has recognized mixed pension plans in line with the current law. Specifically, these are defined contribution pension plans for the contingency of retirement and defined benefit plans for the contingencies of total or absolute permanent disability, comprehensive disability and death. In the case of total or absolute permanent disability, comprehensive disability and death, the pension plans have taken out insurance policies with an external entity.

The annual cost charged to "*Personnel expenses*" in the income statement in relation to the defined contribution pension plans detailed above amounted to €51 million and €46 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Group's executives in Spain are beneficiaries of an executive pension plan that supplements the standard pension plan known as the Executive Welfare Plan (*Plan de Previsión de Directivos*), which covers the participant's retirement, their full or total permanent disability, comprehensive disability and death. Repsol makes defined contributions based on a percentage of participants' salaries. The plan guarantees a fixed return equal to 125% the National Consumer Price Index for the previous year. The plan is instrumented through collective insurance policies underwritten by an insurance company that finances and outsources the commitments in respect of contributions and the fixed return mentioned above.

The cost of this plan recognized under "*Personnel expenses*" in the income statement in 2023 and 2022 amounted to €8 million and €15 million, respectively.

27.2 Defined benefit pension plans

Certain groups of employees have pension plans for the contingencies of full or total permanent disability, comprehensive disability and death, the insurance policies of which are taken out with an external entity. The total amount charged to the Group's income statement was €3 million in expenses in 2023 and €4 million in income in 2022, while the provisions recognized on the balance sheet at December 31, 2023 and 2022 stood at €20 million and €62 million, respectively (see Note 15).

No significant impacts are expected on the Group's financial statements, given the valuation of the provisions recognized for the pension plans as a result of the assumptions used (inflation rate, interest and exchange rates, etc.) in the current macroeconomic scenario.

27.3 Long-term variable remuneration

A loyalty building plan aimed at executives and other persons holding positions of responsibility consisting of long-term incentives as part of their benefit package. The purpose of this plan is to strengthen the link with shareholders' interests, based on the sustainability of medium- and long-term results as well as compliance with the Strategic Plan, while at the same time facilitating the retention by the Group of key personnel.

At year end, the, 2020-2023, 2021-2024, 2022-2025 and 2023-2026 plans were in force. The 2019-2022 plan was closed and its beneficiaries received their bonuses in 2023.

The four plans are independent of each other, have a respective term of four years and fulfillment of the objectives tied to each plan allows its beneficiaries to receive an incentive in the first four months of the year following the last year of the plan. However, receipt is tied to the beneficiary remaining in the Group until December 31 of the last year of the plan, except in the special cases envisaged in the terms and conditions of the related plan.

The plans in force at the end of the year are implemented by granting a total incentive (the "Incentive"), which is the sum of a cash incentive and a certain number of performance shares that will entitle the holder to receive Repsol, S.A. shares once the measurement period of each plan has elapsed and compliance with the established performance metrics has been verified.

For the members of the Executive Committee, the maximum incentive assigned in cash and performance shares is 50%, respectively, of the total Incentive, calculated on the grant date. For the rest of the beneficiaries of the plan, this proportion is 70% in cash and 30% in performance shares.

The 2020-2023 Long-Term Incentive to be received by the members of the Executive Committee will therefore amount to €1,255,253 in cash and 78,506 shares in the Company, equivalent to €1,055,909 (42,303 shares net of personal income tax prepayments)[56].

To reflect these commitments assumed, expenses of €17 million and €25 million were recognized in 2023 and 2022, respectively, with the accumulated outstanding payment obligation amounting to €48 million and €53 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

27.4 Share Purchase Plans for Beneficiaries of Long-Term Incentive and Share Acquisition Plans

i.) *"Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans"*

This Plan allows investments in shares of up to 50% of the gross amount of the Long-term Incentive to encourage its beneficiaries (including the Chief Executive Officer and the other Executive Committee members) to align themselves with the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders. If the beneficiary maintains the shares for three years

[56] For the purpose of this report and to calculate the settlement of the 2020-2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the closing price of the share on December 29, 2023 was taken as the most reasonable price, although the actual settlement will be at the closing price on February 21, 2024.

from the initial investment and the remaining conditions of the Plan are met, the Company will give the employee one additional share for every three initially acquired.

In the case of senior management (the Chief Executive Officer and other Executive Committee members), an additional performance requirement is established for the delivery of the additional shares, which, for the eleventh and twelfth cycles, consists of an overall achievement of at least 75% of the targets established in the Long-Term Incentive Plan ending in the year preceding the date on which the shares are delivered, and for the thirteenth and subsequent cycles, an overall achievement of at least 75% of the targets established for the annual variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer for the year immediately preceding the date on which the shares are delivered, without taking into consideration in any case the power of the Board of Directors to adjust this amount.

The following cycles of this Plan are currently in force:

Share purchase plan for the long-term incentive plans	**Number of participants**	**Total initial investment (no. of shares)**	**Average price (Eur/Share)**	**Maximum commitment for delivery of shares**
Eleventh cycle (2021-2024) (1)	180	200,997	11.0414	66,999
Twelfth cycle (2022-2025) (2)	214	134,064	15.1098	44,652
Thirteenth cycle (2023-2026) (3)	229	170,359	13.0146	56,716

(1) Includes 19,337 shares delivered to the Chief Executive Officer as partial payment for the 2017-2020 Long-Term Incentive Plan. In accordance with the provisions of the Directors Remuneration Policy, the shares delivered to the Executive Directors under each long-term variable remuneration plan may be calculated for the purposes of the investment in shares referred to in the Share Purchase Plan for the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans.
(2) Includes 13,184 shares delivered to the Chief Executive Officer as a partial payment for the 2018-2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
(3) Includes 10,845 shares delivered to the Chief Executive Officer as a partial payment for the 2019-2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

During this thirteenth cycle, the current members of the Executive Committee, including the Chief Executive Officer, have acquired a total of 48,023 shares.

As a result of this Plan, at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group had recognized an expense under "*Personnel expenses*" with a balancing entry under "*Other equity instruments*" in equity of €0.49 million.

In addition, the tenth cycle of the Plan (2020-2023) vested on May 29, 2023. As a result, the rights of 196 beneficiaries vested 87,451 shares (65,690 shares net of personal income tax prepayments). Specifically, the rights of the members of the Executive Committee and the Chief Executive Officer to 28,804 shares also vested (19,688 shares net of prepayments).

ii.) *"Share Acquisition Plans"*

The Company has been implementing, on an annual basis, a share acquisition plan aimed at all Group employees in Spain since 2011. These plans enable those wishing to do so to receive a portion of their remuneration in shares up to an annual limit of €12,000. The shares to be delivered are valued at the closing share price on the continuous Spanish stock market on each date of delivery.

In 2023 the Group purchased 886,026 shares of Repsol, S.A. (761,243 shares in 2022) amounting to €12.4 million (€9.8 million in 2022) for delivery to employees (see Note 6).

The members of the Executive Committee acquired 3,406 shares in accordance with the plan terms and conditions in 2023.

iii.) *"Global Employee Share Purchase Plan: YOUR REPSOL"*

The YOUR REPSOL Plan was launched in 2020, which enabled all employees to allocate a certain amount of their remuneration to purchase shares in the Company and receive one bonus share for every two shares initially acquired, provided the shares were then held for a period of two years and the other conditions of the Plan were met.

In February 2023, once the 2-year period had elapsed, the corresponding bonus shares were delivered to the beneficiaries.

In 2020, the current members of the Executive Committee acquired a total of 1,078 shares under the YOUR REPSOL Plan. Under the terms of the Plan, these shares entitled them to receive a total of 539 shares in February 2023 (they received 524 shares once withholdings were discounted).

The shares to be delivered under plans i.), ii.) and iii.) may come from Repsol's direct or indirect treasury shares, be newly issued or come from third parties with which agreements have been signed.

(28) Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and key management personnel

28.1 Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors

a) For membership of the Board of Directors

In accordance with Article 45 of the Bylaws, the Directors, in their capacity as members of the Board and in exchange for discharging the supervisory and decision-making duties intrinsic to Board membership, are entitled to receive a fixed annual payment that may not exceed the amount approved to this end at the Annual General Meeting or in the Directors Remuneration Policy; it is up to the Board of Directors to determine the precise amount payable within that limit and its distribution among the various Directors, factoring in the positions and duties performed by each of them, membership of the Committees, the positions held by each one of them on the Board and any other objective circumstance considered relevant.

The upper limit established in the Directors Remuneration Policy approved at the Annual General Meeting held on May 25, 2023 is €8,5 million.

The remuneration accrued in 2023 for membership of the Board of Directors and with a charge to bylaw-stipulated emoluments amounted to €6,258 million, the detail being as follows:

	Remuneration of Board members relating to their position (euros)							
	Board	Delegate C.	Lead Independent Director	Audit C.	Appoints C.	Remun. C.	Sustain. C.	Total
Antonio Brufau Niubó [(1)]	1,747,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,747,312
Josu Jon Imaz	176,594	176,594	—	—	—	—	—	353,188
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	176,594	—	—	—	—	22,074	44,149	242,817
María Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	176,594	—	—	88,297	22,074	—	—	286,966
Henri Philippe Reichstul	176,594	176,594	—	—	—	—	—	353,188
Mª del Carmen Ganyet i Cirera	176,594	176,594	—	—	—	—	—	353,188
Ignacio Martín San Vicente	176,594	176,594	—	—	—	—	—	353,188
Manuel Manrique Cecilia	176,594	176,594	—	—	—	—	—	353,188
Mariano Marzo Carpio	176,594	—	22,074	88,297	—	—	44,149	331,114
Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	176,594	—	—	88,297	—	—	44,149	309,040
Emiliano López Achurra	176,594	—	—	—	22,074	22,074	44,149	264,891
Aurora Catá	176,594	—	—	88,297	22,074	22,074	—	309,040
J. Robinson West	176,594	176,594	—	—	—	—	—	353,188
Iván Martén Uliarte	176,594	176,594	—	—	—	—	—	353,188
María del Pino Velázquez Medina [(2)]	117,729	—	—	58,865	—	—	—	176,594
Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla [(3)]	58,865	58,865	—	—	—	—	—	117,729

Note: In accordance with the scheme approved by the Board of Directors, and at the proposal of the Remuneration Committee, the amount due in 2023 came to: (i) €176,594 for membership of the Board of Directors; (ii) €176,594 for membership of the Delegate Committee; (iii) €88,297 for membership of the Audit and Control Committee; (iv) €44,149 for membership of the Sustainability Committee; (v) €22,074 for membership of the Appointments Committee; and (vi) €22,074for membership of the Remuneration Committee; and (vii) €22,074 for the position of Independent Lead Director.

(1) The remuneration conditions of Mr. Brufau, as Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, consist of a fixed remuneration which, as he himself proposed and following approval at the Annual General Meeting held on May 25, 2023, was reduced from €2,500 thousand to €1,250 thousand gross per year, therefore, the fixed remuneration earned in 2023 amounted to €1.747 million. Additionally, remuneration in kind and prepayments/withholdings linked to remuneration in kind amounted to a total of €0.346 million.

(2) The appointment of Ms. Velázquez Medina as Director was approved at the Annual General Meeting held on May 25, 2023.

(3) Mr. Suárez de Lezo resigned from his position as Director and as member of the Executive Committee on April 26, 2023.

Additionally, it should also be noted that:

- The members of the Board of Directors of the parent company have not been granted any loans or advances by any Group company, joint arrangement or associate.

- The non-executive directors only receive the fixed remuneration indicated in the table above and are excluded from the schemes financed by the Company to provide coverage in the event of termination, death or other developments and from the Company's short- and long-term performance-based bonus schemes. As regards the Chairman of the Board of Directors, see Note 1 of the table on remuneration for membership of the managing bodies in this section.

– No Group company, joint arrangement or associate has pension or life insurance obligations to any former or current member of the Board of Directors of the parent company, except in the case of the Chief Executive Officer, whose remuneration is subject to the commitments set forth in his contract for services, as described further on.

b) For holding executive positions and performing executive duties

In 2023, compensation to Directors for the performance of executive duties was as follows:

€ Million	Josu Jon Imaz
Fixed monetary remuneration	1.200
Variable remuneration and remuneration in kind [(1)]	2.368

[(1)] Includes, among other items, life and disability insurance and health insurance, as well as annual and multi-annual variable remuneration, and additional shares corresponding to the settlement of the tenth cycle of the Share Purchase Plan for the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans, as detailed in Note 27.4.

The above amounts do not include the amounts detailed in section d) below.

c) For membership of the Boards of Directors of investees

The remuneration earned in 2023 by members of the Board of Directors of the parent company for membership on the managing bodies of other Group companies, joint arrangements or associates amounts to €0.799 million, and is detailed as follows:

	€ Million
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	0.060
Emiliano López Achurra	0.619
Ignacio Martín San Vicente	0.060
María Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	0.060

d) For contributions to pension plans and welfare plans

The cost in 2023 of the contributions made to pension plans and welfare plans for the Chief Executive Officer discharging executive duties in the Group amounted to:

	€ Million
Josu Jon Imaz	0.254

e) Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans

On May 29, 2023, the vesting period concluded for the tenth cycle of the Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of Long-Term Incentive Plans (see Note 27.4). Upon vesting, Josu Jon Imaz became entitled to receive a total of 19,848 shares, valued at a price of €13.355 per share.

28.2 Indemnity payments to Board members

In 2023, no Director received any indemnity payments from Repsol.

28.3 Other transactions with directors

In 2023, Repsol's Directors did not conclude any material transaction with the Parent or any of the Group companies outside the ordinary course of business or under any conditions other than the standard customer or normal market conditions.

The Chief Executive Officer signed up for the 2021-2024, 2022-2025 and 2023-2026 cycles of the Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans, as detailed in Note 27.4.

In 2023, the Board of Directors was not made aware of any situation of direct or indirect conflict of interest. Nevertheless, in accordance with Article 229 of the Spanish Companies Act, the resolutions of the Board of Directors and of the Appointments

Committee during the year regarding the ratification and re-election of Directors and the appointment to positions on the Board and its committees were passed in the absence of the Director affected by the relevant proposed resolution.

In addition, the Chief Executive Officer did not participate in the approval of the Board of Directors resolutions regarding his compensation for the performance of executive duties at the Company.

28.4 Remuneration of key management personnel

a) Scope

Repsol considers "key management personnel" to be the members of the Executive Committee. In 2023, a total of 10 persons formed the Executive Committee. The term "key management personnel" neither substitutes nor comprises a benchmark for interpreting other senior management pay concepts applicable to the Company under prevailing legislation (e.g. Royal Decree 1382/1985), nor does it have the effect of creating, recognizing, amending or extinguishing any existing legal or contractual rights or obligations.

This section itemizes the remuneration accrued in 2023 by the people who, at some juncture during the period and during the time they occupied such positions, were members of the Executive Committee. Unless indicated otherwise, the compensation figures provided for key management personnel do not include the compensation accrued by people who are also directors of Repsol, S.A. (information included in section 1 of this Note).

b) Wages and salaries, executive welfare plan, pension fund and insurance premiums

The total remuneration earned in 2023 is as follows:

	€ Million
Wages	4.069
Allowances	0.040
Variable remuneration [1]	5.154
Remuneration in kind [2]	0.889
Executive welfare plan	0.917

[1] This consists of an annual bonus, and a multi-annual incentive, calculated as a given percentage of the fixed remuneration earned on the basis of the degree to which certain targets are met.
[2] Includes vested rights to 8,956 additional gross shares for the tenth cycle of the Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans, valued at €13.36 per share, equivalent to a gross amount of €119,634. It also includes contributions to pension plans for executives (see Note 27), and the premiums paid for life and disability insurance, amounting to €0.097 million.

c) Advances and loans granted

At December 31, 2023, Repsol, S.A. had granted loans to key management personnel amounting to €0.288 million, which accrued interest at an average rate of 2.28% during the current financial year.

28.5 Indemnity payments to key management personnel

Key management personnel are entitled to severance pay if their employment is terminated for any reason other than a breach of executive duties, retirement, disability or their own free will without reference to any of the grounds for compensation specified in their contracts.

The Group has arranged a group insurance policy to assure such benefits for Executive Committee members with the title General Manager, and for Directors that have performed executive duties.

The severance payments received in 2023 by the Company's management personnel due to contract termination and non-competition agreements amounted to €2.283 million.

28.6 Other transactions with key management personnel

In 2023, Executive Committee members did not conclude any material transaction with the parent company or any of the Group companies outside the ordinary course of business or on terms other than those afforded to customers or other than on an arm's length basis.

Additionally, the Executive Committee members signed up for the 2021-2024, 2022-2025 and 2023-2026 cycles of the Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-term Incentive Plans, as detailed in Note 27.4.

28.7 Civil liability insurance

In 2023, the Group took out a civil liability policy that covers Board members, the key management personnel referred to in Note 28.4 a), and the other executives and people who perform functions similar to those carried out by executives, for a total premium of €3.9 million. The policy also covers the different Group companies under certain circumstances and conditions.

(29) Fees paid to auditors

The fees for audit services and other services provided during the year to Repsol Group companies by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. and the companies in its network (PwC), as well as the fees for those provided by other audit firms, are shown below:

Audit fees (main auditor)	€ Million	
	2023	**2022**
Audit services	7.6	7.1
Other services:	1.8	1.6
Audit related	1.8	1.6
Tax	—	—
Other	—	—
Total [1]	**9.4**	**8.7**

[1] The fees approved in 2023 for PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (not including companies that are part of its network) for audit services and other services amounted to €4.4 million and €1.4 million, respectively.

"Audit services" includes the fees relating to the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of Repsol, S.A. and of the companies forming part of its Group.

"*Other services*" includes professional services related to the audit, mainly comprising the review of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting System, a limited review of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, verifications and certifications for shareholders and official bodies, reports for the issuance of debentures and other marketable securities (comfort letters), as well as the verification of the non-financial information of the 2023 consolidated Management Report. No tax services or any different types of services other than those related to the audit were provided.

(30) Subsequent events

In 2024, prior to publication of this report, the following event stand out:

2024-27 strategic update

After meeting the majority of the objectives set in the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, Repsol carried out a strategic reflection process throughout 2023 that culminated in the publication of a strategic update for the 2024-2027 period (2024-27 Strategic Plan). This update is based on three pillars: (i) significant growth in dividends per share in 2024 (30% compared to 2023), on track for an additional 3% per year; (ii) maintaining the current credit rating (BBB+/Baa1) during the 2024-27 cycle; (iii) net investments for the period of between €16 billion and €19 billion, with more than a third corresponding to the low-carbon businesses.

For more information, see section 2.5 of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

(31) Explanation added for translation to English

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of IFRSs, as endorsed by the European Union, and Article 12 of Royal Decree 1362/2007. Consequently, certain accounting practices applied by the Group may not conform to other generally accepted accounting principles in other countries.

Appendix I: Segment reporting and reconciliation with EU-IFRS financial statements[57]

Income statement figures

The reconciliation of adjusted income to EU-IFRS net income at December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

Income	€ Million													
	ADJUSTMENTS													
	Adjusted income		**Reclassification of joint ventures**		**Inventory effect[(2)]**		**Special items**		**Non-controlling interests**		**Total adjustments**		**Net income under EU-IFRS**	
Earnings	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Operating income	7,250 [(1)]	10,648 [(1)]	(305)	(1,819)	(610)	103	(2,041)	(3,072)	—	—	(2,956)	(4,788)	4,294	5,860
Financial result	8	86	176	178	—	—	(147)	67	—	—	29	245	37	331
Net income from companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	1	(22)	124	1,030	—	—	(91)	(19)	—	—	33	1,011	34	989
Income before tax	**7,259**	**10,712**	**(5)**	**(611)**	**(610)**	**103**	**(2,279)**	**(3,024)**	**—**	**—**	**(2,894)**	**(3,532)**	**4,365**	**7,180**
Income tax	(2,248)	(3,938)	5	611	157	(25)	1,005	517	—	—	1,167	1,103	(1,081)	(2,835)
Consolidated income for the year	**5,011**	**6,774**	**—**	**—**	**(453)**	**78**	**(1,274)**	**(2,507)**	**—**	**—**	**(1,727)**	**(2,429)**	**3,284**	**4,345**
Income attributed to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(116)	(94)	(116)	(94)	(116)	(94)
Income attributable to the parent	**5,011**	**6,774**	**—**	**—**	**(453)**	**78**	**(1,274)**	**(2,507)**	**(116)**	**(94)**	**(1,843)**	**(2,523)**	**3,168**	**4,251**

(1) Income from continuing operations at current cost of supply (CCS).
(2) The inventory effect represents an adjustment to "*Procurements*" and "*Changes in inventory of finished goods*" in the income statement under EU-IFRS.

The reconciliation of revenue from ordinary activities to other figures in the income statement, by segment, is provided below:

Other aggregates of the business segments	€ Million											
	Income from ordinary activities [(3)]		**Net income from operations**		**Provisions for amortization of fixed assets [(2)]**		**Impairment income / (expenses)**		**Net income from entities valued using the equity method**		**Income tax**	
Segments	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Upstream	7,576	10,712	2,936	5,705	(1,801)	(1,655)	(1,122)	(773)	28	28	(1,185)	(2,703)
Industrial	46,676	61,848	3,626	4,315	(747)	(827)	257	(2,070)	(8)	(3)	(884)	(1,071)
Customer	27,315	32,957	819	564	(336)	(360)	(60)	(159)	3	—	(208)	(144)
LCG	1,003	2,028	134	245	(60)	(57)	(4)	—	(28)	(42)	(31)	(59)
Corporate	(21,017)	(28,821)	(265)	(181)	(39)	(36)	(1)	(3)	6	(5)	60	39
Adjusted figures [(1)]	**61,553**	**78,724**	**7,250**	**10,648**	**(2,983)**	**(2,935)**	**(930)**	**(3,005)**	**1**	**(22)**	**(2,248)**	**(3,938)**
Adjustments:												
Upstream	(2,600)	(3,763)	(1,683)	(2,236)	522	573	619	320	78	987	538	510
Industrial	(304)	(432)	(778)	(2,327)	14	13	—	—	(62)	24	151	455
Customer	(385)	(298)	(202)	(171)	11	10	1	12	22	—	(28)	16
LCG	—	8	(17)	3	—	—	—		—	—	(15)	4
Corporate	684	914	(276)	(57)	—	—	—	—	(5)	—	521	118
EU-IFRS FIGURES	**58,948**	**75,153**	**4,294**	**5,860**	**(2,436)**	**(2,339)**	**(310)**	**(2,673)**	**34**	**989**	**(1,081)**	**(2,835)**

(1) Figures drawn up according to the Group's reporting model described in Note 3.2.
(2) Includes the depreciation of unsuccessful exploratory wells recognized in the normal course of operations.
(3) Corresponds to the sum of "*Sales*" and "*Services rendered and other income*" (see Note 19.1). The itemization by origin (customer or inter-segment transactions) is as follows:

[57] Some of these metrics presented in this Appendix are Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) in accordance with European Securities Markets Authority (ESMA) guidelines. For further information, see Appendix II of the 2023 consolidated Management Report.

Revenue from ordinary activities by segment	€ Million					
	Customers		Inter-segment		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Upstream	5,199	7,486	2,377	3,226	7,576	10,712
Industrial	28,674	37,332	18,002	24,516	46,676	61,848
Customer	27,164	32,696	151	261	27,315	32,957
LCG	516	1,210	487	818	1,003	2,028
Corporate	—	—	10	8	10	8
(-) Adjustments and eliminations of operating income between segments	—	—	(21,027)	(28,829)	(21,027)	(28,829)
TOTAL	**61,553**	**78,724**	**—**	**—**	**61,553**	**78,724**

Balance sheet figures	€ Million							
	Non-current assets		Net operating investments (2)		Capital employed (3)		Investments accounted for using the equity method	
Segments	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Upstream	16,284	16,891	2,627	2,127	12,716	12,282	129	188
Industrial	7,861	7,274	1,161	1,025	10,929	11,108	12	73
Customer	3,071	2,935	423	258	2,788	4,667	73	14
LCG	4,316	2,270	1,876	667	3,897		297	356
Corporate	670	660	80	105	836	172	3	51
ADJUSTED FIGURES (1)	**32,202**	**30,030**	**6,167**	**4,182**	**31,166**	**28,229**	**514**	**682**
Adjustments:								
Upstream	(3,460)	(4,581)	(825)	(236)	(557)	518	1,976	3,197
Industrial	(193)	(185)	(15)	(26)	(2)	(25)	269	259
Customer	(150)	(115)	(93)	(10)	18	3	198	164
LCG	—	—	(46)	(98)	—	—	—	—
Corporate	—	—	(1)	1	—	(1)	—	—
EU-IFRS FIGURES	**28,399**	**25,149**	**5,187**	**3,813**	**30,625**	**28,724**	**2,957**	**4,302**

(1) Figures drawn up according to the Group's reporting model described in Note 3.2.
(2) Excludes "*Non-current financial investments*", "*Deferred tax assets*" and "*Other non-current assets*".
(3) Includes capital employed corresponding to joint ventures, non-current non-financial assets, operating working capital and other non-financial liability headings.

Cash flow

The reconciliation of the cash flow from operations to free cash flow with the EU-IFRS Statement of Cash Flows at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Cash flow	At December 31					
	Free cash flow		Reclassification of joint ventures and other		EU-IFRS statement of cash flows	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
I. Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities (cash flow from operations)	7,064	8,923	(553)	(1,091)	6,511	7,832
II. Cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(5,634)	(3,712)	(219)	(391)	(5,853)	(4,103)
Free cash flow (I+II)	**1,430**	**5,211**	**(772)**	**(1,482)**	**658**	**3,729**

Net debt

The reconciliation of net debt to the IFRS-EU balance sheet as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Net debt	**Net debt**	**Reclassification of joint ventures**	**EU-IFRS balance sheet**
€ Million	**2023**	**2023**	**2023**
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial instruments[(1)] [(2)]	1,060	429	1,489
Current assets			
Other current financial assets [(2)]	4,410	81	4,491
Cash and cash equivalents	4,552	(423)	4,129
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities [(2)]	(8,808)	458	(8,350)
Current liabilities			
Current financial liabilities [(2)]	(3,310)	(4)	(3,314)
NET DEBT [(3)]	**(2,096)**	**541**	**(1,555)**

[(1)] Amounts recognized under "*Non-current financial assets*" on the balance sheet.
[(2)] Includes net non-current and current leases amounting to €-2973 and €-633 million, respectively, according to the Reporting model and €-2452 and €-506 million, respectively, according to the EU-IFRS balance sheet.
[(3)] Reconciliations of this figure for previous periods are available at www.repsol.com.

Appendix II: Group's corporate structure

Appendix IIA: Companies comprising the Repsol Group

					12/1/2023			
					%		€ Million	
Name	Parent company	Country	Corporate purpose	Method of conso. (1)	Total Group interest	Cont. interest (2)	Equity (3)	Share capital (3)
UPSTREAM								
Agri Development, B.V.	Repsol Sinopec Brasil, B.V.	Netherlands	Platform for production of crude oil and natural gas	E.M.(J.V.)	4.50	10.00	—	—
Akakus Oil Operations, B.V.	Repsol Exploración Murzuq, S.A.	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.	36.75	49.00	—	—
BP Trinidad & Tobago, Llc. (14)	BPRY Caribbean Ventures, Llc.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	22.50	100.00	—	—
Repsol Sinopec Brasil, S.A.	Repsol E&P S.a.r.l.	Brazil	Operation and sale of oil and gas	E.M.(J.V.)	45.01	60.01	2,295	2,107
YPFB Andina, S.A. (13)	Repsol Bolivia, S.A.	Bolivia	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	36.25	48.33	480	166
Edwards Gas Services, Llc.	Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	72	120
Equion Energía, Ltd. (13)	Repsol, S.A.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	49.00	49.00	153	—
Fortuna International (Barbados), Inc. (10)	Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. (26)	Barbados	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	69	69
Fortuna Resources (Sunda), Ltd. (9)	Talisman UK (South East Sumatra), Ltd.	Indonesia	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	21	—
Guará, B.V.	Repsol Sinopec Brasil, B.V.	Netherlands	Platform for production of crude oil and natural gas	E.M.	11.25	25.00	(9)	—
Lapa Oil & Gas, B.V.	Repsol Sinopec Brasil, B.V.	Netherlands	Platform for production of crude oil and natural gas	E.M.	11.25	25.00	—	—
Oleoducto de Crudos Pesados, Ltd.	Repsol OCP de Ecuador, S.A.	Cayman Islands	Portfolio company	E.M.	22.25	29.66	9	27
Pacific Compass, LLC (5)	Repsol E&P USA, LLC	United States	Sale of oil products	E.M.(J.V.)	36.75	49.00	—	—
Paladin Resources, Ltd.	FEHI Holding, S.a.r.l.	United Kingdom	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	60	74
Petrocarabobo, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	Venezuela	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	8.25	11.00	(39)	62
BPRY Caribbean Ventures, Llc. (13)	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	22.50	30.00	1,117	2,924
Quiriquiré Gas, S.A.	Repsol Venezuela, S.A.	Venezuela	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	45.00	60.00	—	—
Repsol Alpha Limited (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Andaman B.V. (11)	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (34)	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(5)	—
Repsol Angostura, Ltd. (6)	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Trinidad and Tobago	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	39
Repsol Beta Limited. (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Bolivia, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (27)	Bolivia	Provision of services	F.C.	75.00	100.00	342	15
Repsol Bulgaria Khan Kubrat, S.A.U.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	10	—
Repsol Colombia Oil & Gas Limited	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Canada	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	564	803
Repsol Corridor, S.A.U.	Fortuna International (Barbados), Inc.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	698	42
Repsol Delta Limited (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Ductos Colombia, S.A.S.	Talisman Colombia Holdco, Ltd.	Colombia	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	42	3
Repsol Earth Solutions USA, LLC (5)	Repsol Oil & Gas Holding USA, Inc	United States	Interest in projects of Geological Low Carbon Solutions	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol E&P Bolivia, S.A.	Repsol Bolivia, S.A.	Bolivia	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	341	2
Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. (16)	Repsol Upstream B.V.	Luxembourg	Acquisition, administration, management, control and development of holdings in Luxembourg and foreign companies	F.C.	75.00	75.00	11,497	2

Repsol E&P USA Holdings, Inc.	Repsol Oil & Gas Holdings USA, Inc.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1,492	1,712
Repsol E&P USA, Llc.	Repsol USA Holdings LLC	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2,752	2,533
Repsol Eagle Ford North LLC. (5)	Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	22	6
Repsol Exploração Brasil, Ltda.	Repsol, S.A.	Brazil	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	100.00	100.00	939	1,081
Repsol Exploración 405A, S.A.U.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	108	—
Repsol Exploración Aitoloakarnania, S.A. (11)	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	100.00	100.00	4	—
Repsol Exploración Argelia, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	198	5
Repsol Exploración Aru, S.L.U.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (27)	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Exploración Colombia, S.A.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	64	2
Repsol Exploración Gharb, S.A.U.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	6	—
Repsol Exploración Guinea, S.A.U.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Exploración Guyana, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (27)	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
Repsol Exploración Ioannina, S.A.U.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	15	—
Repsol Exploración Irlanda, S.A.U.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	12	—
Repsol Exploración México, S.A. de C.V.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Mexico	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	142	306
Repsol Exploración Murzuq, S.A.U.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (27)	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	515	9
Repsol Exploración Perú, S.A.U.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (27)	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	648	12
Repsol Exploracion South East Jambi B.V.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Exploración South Sakakemang, S.L.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (27)	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2	—
Repsol Exploración Tanfit, S.L.U.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	7	3
Repsol Exploración Tobago, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	4	—
Repsol Exploración West Papúa IV, S.L.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (27)	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Repsol E&P S.a.r.l.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	5,931	27
Repsol Finance Brasil B.V.	Repsol Finance Brasil, S.A.R.L (35)	Netherlands	Financial and holding of shares	F.C.	100.00	100.00	1,078	4
Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	100.00	100.00	156	—
Repsol Investigaciones Petrolíferas, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	192	215
Repsol LNS Limited (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Norge, AS	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Norway	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	78	—
Repsol North Sea Limited (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol OCP de Ecuador, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Spain	Operation of a pipeline for oil and gas transport	F.C.	75.00	100.00	52	—
Repsol Offshore E&P USA, Inc.	Repsol USA Holdings LLC	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	13	30
Repsol Oil & Gas Australasia Pty, Ltd.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (34)	Australia	Shared services company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	69
Repsol Oil & Gas Australia (JPDA 06-105) Pty Ltd.	Paladin Resources, Ltd.	Australia	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(14)	148
Repsol Oil & Gas Gulf of Mexico, LLC	Repsol E&P USA Holdings Inc.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	805	440
Repsol Oil & Gas Holdings USA, Inc.	FEHI Holding, S.a.r.l.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	7,048	1,730
Repsol Oil & Gas RTS Sdn, Bhd.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Malaysia	Shared services company (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	2	19

Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC.	Repsol USA Holdings LLC	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	3,011	1,831
Repsol Oil &Gas Vietnam 07/03 Pty Ltd.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Australia	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	1	—
Repsol Oil Trading Limited (14)	Repsol North Sea Limited	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Oriente Medio, S.A.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	43	—
Repsol Pension and Life Scheme Limited (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Perpetual Norge, A.S.	Talisman Perpetual (Norway), Ltd.	Norway	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	1
Repsol Sakakemang, B.V.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (34)	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	48	—
Repsol Salamanca Midstream, LLC	Repsol Oil & Gas Gulf of México, LLC	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	42	37
Repsol Services Company	Repsol USA Holdings LLC	United States	Provision of services	F.C.	75.00	100.00	22	40
Repsol Servicios Colombia, S.A.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Spain	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	3	—
Repsol Shale Oil & Gas LLC	Repsol E&P USA Holdings, Inc.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	13	—
Cardón IV, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	Venezuela	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	37.50	50.00	316	4
Repsol Sinopec Brasil, B.V.	Repsol E&P S.a.r.l.	Brazil	Portfolio company	E.M.(J.V.)	45.00	60.00	13	8
Repsol Resources UK, Ltd. (13)	Talisman Colombia Holdco, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2,062	4,466
Repsol Transgasindo S.à r.l.	Fortuna International (Barbados), Inc.	Luxembourg	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	36	4
Repsol Transportation (UT) Limited (14)	Repsol North Sea Limited	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Trustees (U.K.) Limited. (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol U.K., Ltd. (14)	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(3)	31
Repsol Upstream B.V.	Repsol, S.A.	Netherlands	Portfolio company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	5,329	3
Repsol USA Holdings LLC	Repsol Oil & Gas Holdings USA, Inc.	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	3,182	4,645
Repsol Venezuela, S.A.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Venezuela	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	114	725
Repsol Zeta Limited (14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Rigel Petroleum (NI), Ltd. (14)	Rigel Petroleum UK, Ltd.	Northern Ireland	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Rigel Petroleum UK, Ltd.	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Salamanca Infrastructure, LLC	Repsol Salamanca Midstream, LLC	United States	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.	1.88	2.50	14	14
Sierracol Energy Arauca, LLC	Repsol E&P S.a.r.l.	Colombia	Portfolio company	E.M.(J.V.)	18.75	25.00	32	24
Talisman (Asia), Ltd.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (28)	Canada	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Talisman (Block K 39), B.V.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(5)	—
Talisman Energy DL, Ltd. (11)(14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Talisman Energy NS, Ltd. (11)(14)	Repsol Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Talisman (Jambi Merang), Ltd.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (34)	Indonesia	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	8	73
Talisman (Sageri), Ltd.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (28)	Indonesia	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Talisman (Vietnam 133 & 134), Ltd.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Vietnam	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	1	33
Talisman Colombia Holdco, Ltd.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	United Kingdom	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	958	1,473
Talisman East Jabung, B.V.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (34)	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Talisman Perpetual (Norway), Ltd.	FEHI Holding, S.a.r.l.	United Kingdom	Portfolio company (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	1
Talisman Resources (Bahamas), Ltd. (8)	Paladin Resources, Ltd.	Bahamas	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Talisman Resources (North West Java), Ltd.	Talisman UK (South East Sumatra), Ltd.	Indonesia	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	37	—

Talisman South Sageri, B.V.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (34)	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Talisman UK (South East Sumatra), Ltd.	Paladin Resources, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	38	—
Transasia Pipeline Company Pvt. Ltd.	Repsol Transgasindo S.à r.l	Republic of Mauritius	Portfolio company	E.M.	11.25	15.00	(93)	—
Transportadora Sulbrasileira del Gas, S.A.	Repsol Exploração Brasil Ltda	Brazil	Construction and operation of a gas pipelines	E.M.(J.V.)	25.00	25.00	—	3
Transworld Petroleum (U.K.) Ltd.	Repsol Sinopec North Sea, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Triad Oil Manitoba, Ltd.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U. (29)	Canada	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Vung May 156 - 159 Vietnam, B.V.	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Netherlands	Oil and gas exploration and production (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	—	4
Petroquiriqué, S.A. - Empresa Mixta	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	Venezuela	Oil and gas exploration and production	E.M.(J.V.)	30.00	40.00	(1,252)	244
YPFB Transierra, S.A. (14)	YPFB Andina, S.A.	Bolivia	Transport of oil and gas by pipeline	E.M.	16.13	44.50	28	16
INDUSTRIAL								
8787352 Canada, Ltd.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Canada	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	100.00	100.00	(1)	2
Acteco Productos y Servicios, S.L.	Repsol Química, S.A.	Spain	Waste management and mechanical recycling of plastics	E.M.(J.V.)	27.00	27.00	2	—
Alba Emission Free Energy, S.A.	Petróleos del Norte, S.A.	Spain	Decarbonization activities	F.C.	85.98	100.00	15	13
Asfaltos Españoles, S.A.	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Spain	Asphalts	I.P.	49.99	50.00	17	4
Basque Hydrogen, S.L	Alba Emission free Energy, S.A.	Spain	Decarbonization activities	E.M.(J.V.)	43.85	51.00	1	1
Bay of Biscay Hydrogen, S.L.	Alba Emission free Energy, S.A.	Spain	Decarbonization activities	F.C.	85.98	100.00	1	—
Biscay Eco Aggregates, S.L. (5)	Alba Emission free Energy, S.A.	Spain	CO2 fixation plant for material recovery of waste in eco-aggregates (mineralization)	F.C.	85.98	100.00	—	—
Biscay Pyrolytic Ecofuels, S.L. (5)	Alba Emission free Energy, S.A.	Spain	Pyrolysis HUB pilot plant for manufacture of biobunker from municipal solid waste	F.C.	85.98	100.00	—	—
Cartagena Hydrogen Network, S.L.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Spain	Development of production processes, storage, transport, use, consumption and transformation of hydrogen	F.C.	100.00	100.00	—	—
Tarragona Hydrogen Network, S.L.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Spain	Development of production processes, storage, transport, use, consumption and transformation of hydrogen	F.C.	100.00	100.00	—	—
Cogeneración Gequisa, S.A. (12)	General Química, S.A.U.	Spain	Production of electricity and steam	E.M.	19.50	39.00	2	7
Compañía Auxiliar de Remolcadores y Buques Especiales, S.A.	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Spain	Provision of maritime services	F.C.	99.24	100.00	17	—
Dynasol China, S.A. de C.V. (12)	Dynasol Gestión México, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	Provision of services	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00	100.00	23	25
Dynasol Elastómeros, S.A. de C.V. (12)	Dynasol Gestión México, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	Production and sale of chemical products	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00	99.99	136	36
Dynasol Elastómeros, S.A.U. (12)	Dynasol Gestión, S.L.	Spain	Production and sale of chemical products	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00	100.00	124	17
Dynasol Gestión México, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Repsol Química, S.A.	Mexico	Portfolio and shared services company	E.M.	50.00	50.00	150	112
Dynasol Gestión, S.L.	Repsol Química, S.A.	Spain	Portfolio and shared services company	E.M.	50.00	50.00	109	21
Dynasol, Llc. (12)	Dynasol Gestión, S.L.	United States	Sale of petrochemical products	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00	100.00	15	11
Ecoplanta Molecular Recycling Solutions, SL	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.(15)	Spain	Promotion, design, construction and operation of molecular recycling facilities.	F.C.	100.00	100.00	37	4
Energía Distribuida del Norte, S.A.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.(30)	Spain	Construction and operation of an oil refinery	F.C.	97.79	100.00	1	1
Enerkem Inc.	Repsol Química, S.A.	Canada	Production of renewable syngas (methanol) from municipal waste	E.M.	14.11	14.11	(11)	77
General Química, S.A.U. (12)	Dynasol Gestión, S.L.	Spain	Manufacture and sale of petrochemical products	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00	100.00	47	6
Grupo Repsol del Perú, S.A.C.	Repsol Perú, B.V.	Peru	Shared services company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	1	—
Iberian Lube Base Oils Company, S.A.	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Spain	Development and production of lubricants	I.P.	29.99	30.00	76	54
Ibero Waste Trading S.L.(5)	Repsol Industrial Transformación S.L.U.	Spain	Waste management	E.M.(J.V.)	55.00	55.00	—	—

Industrias Negromex, S.A. de C.V. (12)	Dynasol Gestión México, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	Manufacture of synthetic oil cloths	E.M.	50.00	99.99	130	62
Insa Gpro (Nanjing), Synthetic Rubber Co. Ltd. (12)	Dynasol China, S.A. de C.V.	China	Manufacture, development, sale of synthetic rubber	E.M.(J.V.)	25.00	50.00	40	35
Liaoning North Dynasol Synthetic Rubber Co. Ltd. (12)	Dynasol Gestión, S.L.	China	Manufacture, development, sale of synthetic rubber	E.M.(J.V.)	25.00	50.00	95	3
Petróleos del Norte, S.A.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U	Spain	Construction and operation of an oil refinery	F.C.	85.98	85.98	2,074	121
Petronor Innovación, S.L.	Petróleos del Norte, S.A.	Spain	Research activities	F.C.	85.98	100.00	—	—
Polidux, S.A.	Repsol Química, S.A.	Spain	Manufacture and sale of petrochemical products	F.C.	100.00	100.00	11	17
Refinería La Pampilla, S.A.A.	Repsol Perú, B.V.	Peru	Refining and sale of oil and gas	F.C.	99.20	99.20	578	672
Relkia Distribuidora de Electricidad, S.L	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Spain	Distribution of electricity	F.C.	99.97	100.00	13	—
Remolcadores Portuarios de Tarragona, S.L.	Compañía Auxiliar de Remolcadores y Buques Especiales, S.A	Spain	Activities related to maritime transport and inland waterways	I.P.	37.71	38.00	2	—
Remolcadores Puerto A Coruña, A.I.E. (5)	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Spain	Activities related to maritime transport and inland waterways	I.P.	59.98	60.00	1	—
Repsol Canadá, Ltd.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Canada	LNG regasification	F.C.	100.00	100.00	(1)	2
Repsol Chemie Deutschland, GmbH	Repsol Química, S.A.	Germany	Sale of chemical products	F.C.	100.00	100.00	6	—
Repsol Comercial, S.A.C.	Refinería La Pampilla, S.A.A.	Peru	Sale of fuel	F.C.	99.20	100.00	169	76
Repsol Energy North América Canada Partnership	Saint John LNG Development Company Ltd.	Canada	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	100.00	100.00	37	—
Repsol Energy North América Corporation	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	United States	Sale of LNG	F.C.	100.00	100.00	328	1,101
Repsol Energy Perú, S.A.C.	Repsol Comercial, S.A.C.	Peru	Sale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (11)	F.C.	99.20	100.00	—	—
Repsol Financial Trading S.a.r.l. (17)	Albatros, S.a.r.l. (22)	Luxembourg	Acquisition, administration, management, control and development of holdings in Luxembourg and foreign companies	F.C.	100.00	100.00	2,039	—
Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	6,112	—
Repsol LNG Holding, S.A.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Spain	Sale of oil and gas	F.C.	100.00	100.00	314	2
Repsol Marketing, S.A.C.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Peru	Sale of fuel and specialized products	F.C.	97.79	100.00	7	3
Repsol Perú, B.V.	Repsol, S.A.	Netherlands	Portfolio company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	340	351
Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U	Spain	Import of products and operation of refineries	F.C.	99.97	99.97	4,650	218
Repsol Polímeros, Unipessoal, Lda.	Repsol Química, S.A.	Portugal	Manufacture and sale of petrochemical products	F.C.	100.00	100.00	436	562
Repsol Química, S.A.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Spain	Manufacture and sale of petrochemical products	F.C.	100.00	100.00	697	60
Repsol Renewable and Circular Solutions, S.A	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Spain	Production, storage, consumption and transformation of hydrogen	F.C.	100.00	100.00	2	—
Repsol Saint John LNG, S.L	Repsol LNG Holding, S.A.	Spain	Sector studies (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	1	—
Repsol Trading Perú, S.A.C.	Repsol Trading, S.A.	Peru	Storage, sale, trading and transport	F.C.	100.00	100.00	13	9
Repsol Trading Singapore Pte, Ltd.	Repsol Trading, S.A.	Singapore	Storage, sale, trading and transport	F.C.	100.00	100.00	(85)	—
Repsol Trading USA LLC.	Repsol Energy North América Corporation	United States	Storage, sale, trading and transport	F.C.	100.00	100.00	188	286
Repsol Trading, S.A.	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Spain	Storage, sale, trading and transport	F.C.	100.00	100.00	848	—
Saint John LNG Development Company Ltd. (10)	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U.	Canada	Liquefaction plant investment project in Canada	F.C.	100.00	100.00	20	22
Saint John LNG Limited Partnership	Saint John LNG Development Company Ltd.	Canada	Provision of services in liquefaction plant investment project in Canada	F.C.	100.00	100.00	40	—
Servicios de Seguridad Mancomunados, S.A.	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Spain	Safety	F.C.	99.95	100.00	—	—
Synkedia Biscay, AIE (5)	Alba Emission Free Energy, S.A.	Spain	Construction and operation of demo plant for synthesis of renewable products	E.M.(J.V.)	42.99	50.00	12	12

Tucan LNG S.a.r.l. (5)	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U	Luxembourg	Sale of oil products	F.C.	100.00	100.00	—	—
CUSTOMER								
Abastecimentos e Serviços de Aviaçao, Lda.	Repsol Portuguesa, Lda	Portugal	Sale of oil products	E.M.	48.89	50.00	—	—
Air Miles España, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Travel Club Program. Loyalty services	E.M.	26.03	26.67	5	—
Arteche y García, S.L.U.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Installation and operation of gas stations	F.C.	97.60	100.00	—	—
Bardahl de México, S.A. de C.V.	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Mexico	Production and distribution of lubricants	E.M.(J.V.)	39.12	40.00	41	—
Benzirep - Vall, S.L.U.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Installation and operation of gas stations	F.C.	97.60	100.00	—	—
Campsa Estaciones de Servicio, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Operation and management of gas stations	F.C.	97.60	100.00	180	8
Becsol, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Andorra	Distribution of oil products	E.M.	32.45	33.25	1	—
CI Repsol Downstream Colombia, S.A.S.	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Colombia	Distribution and sale of oil products	F.C.	97.79	100.00	—	—
Cide HCEnergía, S.A. (5)	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Sale of electricity, oil and gas and water	E.M.	48.90	50.01	20	—
Comercializador de Referencia Energético, S.L.U. (5)	Cide HCenergía, S.A.	Spain	Sale of electricity, natural gas or other products and services additional or ancillary to the supply of energy	E.M.	48.90	100.00	1	—
Compañía Anónima de Revisiones y Servicios, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Installation and operation of gas stations	F.C.	92.72	95.00	3	1
Distribuidora Andalucía Oriental, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Sale of fuel	E.M.(J.V.)	48.80	50.00	1	1
Distribuidora de Petróleos, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Sale of fuel	F.C.	82.96	85.00	—	—
Ekiluz Energía Comercializadora, S.L.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Sale of electricity from renewable or conventional sources	F.C.	97.79	100.00	1	—
Ekiluz Promoción, S.L.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Administrative development of plants producing electricity from renewable sources	F.C.	97.79	100.00	5	—
Endomexicana Renta y Servicios, S.A. de C.V.	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Mexico	Production and distribution of lubricants	E.M.(J.V.)	39.12	40.00	—	—
Estación de Servicio Barajas, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Installation and operation of gas stations	F.C.	93.70	96.00	3	1
Estación de Servicio Montsia, S.L.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Installation and operation of gas stations	E.M.(J.V.)	48.80	50.00	—	—
Gaolania Servicios, S.L.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Sale of electricity	F.C.	88.01	90.00	4	—
Gestao e Administraçao de Postos de Abastecimiento Unipessoal, Lda.	Repsol Portuguesa, Lda	Portugal	Sale of oil products	F.C.	97.79	100.00	10	2
Gestión de Puntos de Venta, Gespevesa, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Gas station management	F.C.	92.72	95.00	47	39
Ibil, Gestor de Carga de Vehículo Eléctrico, S.A.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Operation of EV charging points	E.M.(J.V.)	48.89	50.00	—	2
Klikin Deals Spain, S.L.U.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Customer and oil product marketing management	F.C.	97.60	100.00	10	1
LGA Logística Global de Aviação, Lda.	Repsol Portuguesa, Lda	Portugal	Transport of aviation oil products	E.M.	19.56	20.00	—	—
Medusa Alternativas Suministro Eléctrico, S.L.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Offer a recharging solution that provides economic savings per term of capacity compared to a conventional facility connected to the distribution network	E.M.	32.60	33.33	—	—
MUVEXT, S.A (5)	Repsol Portuguesa, Lda	Portugal	Electric mobility operator	E.M.	71.22	72.83	—	—
PT Pacific Lubritama Indonesia	United Oil Company Pte Ltd	Indonesia	Production and distribution of lubricants	E.M.	37.16	95.00	10	3
Régsiti Comercializadora Regulada, S.L.U.	Repsol Comercializadora de Electricidad y Gas, S.L.U.	Spain	Sale of electricity	F.C.	97.79	100.00	6	1
Repsol Butano, S.A.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Sale of LGP	F.C.	97.79	100.00	196	59
Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Sale of oil products	F.C.	97.60	99.79	729	335
Repsol Comercializadora de Electricidad y Gas, S.L.U.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Sale of electricity	F.C.	97.79	100.00	18	1
Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	97.79	100.00	3,550	—
Repsol Directo, Lda.	Repsol Portuguesa, Lda	Portugal	Distribution and sale of oil products	F.C.	97.79	100.00	3	2

Repsol Directo, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Distribution and sale of oil products	F.C.	97.60	100.00	8	—
Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.U.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	97.79	100.00	215	—
Repsol Downstream México, S.A. de C.V	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Mexico	Production and distribution of lubricants	F.C.	97.79	100.00	(24)	244
Repsol Gas Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda.	Repsol Butano, S.A.	Portugal	Sale of LGP	F.C.	97.79	100.00	67	3
Repsol Lubricantes y Especialidades, S.A.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Manufacture and sale of oil products	F.C.	97.79	100.00	97	5
Repsol Lubrificantes e Especialidades Brasil Participaçoes, Ltda.	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Brazil	Production and sale of lubricants	F.C.	97.79	100.00	4	8
Repsol Marketing France, S.A.S.U.	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	France	Sale of oil products	F.C.	97.79	100.00	—	—
Repsol Monti, S.r.l. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Portuguesa, Lda.	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Portugal	Distribution and sale of oil products	F.C.	97.79	100.00	321	68
Repsol Services México, S.A. de C.V.	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Mexico	Oil and gas exploration and production	F.C.	97.79	100.00	5	2
Servicios Logísticos de Combustibles de Aviación, S.L	Repsol Lubricantes y Especialidades, S.A.	Spain	Transport of aviation oil products	E.M.(J.V.)	48.85	50.00	12	2
Sociedade Abastecedora de Aeronaves, Ltda.	Repsol Portuguesa, Lda	Portugal	Sale of oil products	E.M.	24.45	25.00	—	—
Societat Catalana de Petrolis, S.A.U.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Distribution and sale of oil products	F.C.	97.60	100.00	10	6
Solar 360 de Repsol y Movistar, S.L.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Development and sale of photovoltaic self-consumption products and/or services	E.M.(J.V.)	48.89	50.00	(3)	—
Solar 360 Soluciones de Instalación y Mantenimiento, S.L.	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Spain	Sale, management and provision of services related to photovoltaic self-consumption equipment	E.M.	47.92	49.00	—	—
Solgas Distribuidora de Gas, S.L.	Repsol Butano, S.A.	Spain	Sale of LGP	F.C.	97.79	100.00	1	1
Solred, S.A.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Management of means of payment at gas stations	F.C.	97.60	100.00	75	26
SPK Águila, S.L.U.(5)	Ekiluz Promoción S.L.	Spain	Photovoltaic project	F.C.	97.79	100.00	—	—
Terminales Canarios, S.L.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Storage and distribution of oil products	E.M.(J.V.)	48.80	50.00	13	10
United Oil Company Pte Ltd	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Singapore	Production and distribution of lubricants	E.M.	39.12	40.00	17	4
WIB Advance Mobility, S.L.	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Spain	Shared vehicle rental in the city	E.M.(J.V.)	48.80	50.00	1	—
LOW-CARBON GENERATION								
Agrovolt 01 S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Alectoris Energía Sostenible 1, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	48	—
Alectoris Energía Sostenible 3, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	43	—
Aneto SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Aragonesa de Infraestructuras Energéticas Renovables, S.L.U.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	3	—
Araste SPV 2021, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Arco Energía 1, S.L.U.	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	28	—
Arco Energía 2, S.L.U.	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	24	—
Arco Energía 3, S.L.U.	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	25	—
Arco Energía 4, S.L.U.	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	16	—
Arco Energía 5, S.L.U.	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	15	—
Arcos 400 Renovables, A.I.E.	Arco Energía 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Common electricity evacuation infrastructures	E.M.	18.76	49.05	6	6
Baschenis S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy 2 S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Be.Na S.r.l (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	45.00	60.00	—	—

Boalar Energías, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(3)	—
Boethia SAS (5)	Aneto SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
BPC Energy S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
CAL SAS (5)	Cinto SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
CAL II SAS (5)	Aneto SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(2)	—
CAL III SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
CAL IV SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
CAL V SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
CAL VI SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
CAL VII SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
CAL VIII SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	4	—
Cefiro Holdco 1, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 2, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
Cefiro Holdco 3, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
Cefiro Holdco 4, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 5, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 6, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 7, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 8, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 9, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 10, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 11, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cefiro Holdco 12, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cinto SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Clemer S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Corsica Optimum 2 SAS (5)	Volt B SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	3	—
Cyrasol Energia I S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cyrasol Energia III S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Cyrasol Energia IV S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Damien S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Desarrollo Eólico Las Majas VII, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	41	—
Desarrollo Eólico Las Majas VIII, S.L.U.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Desarrollo Eólico Las Majas XIV, S.L.U.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Desarrollo Eólico Las Majas XV, S.L.U.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Desarrollo Eólico Las Majas XXVII, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Desarrollo Eólico Las Majas XXXI, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—

Desarrollos Eólicos El Saladar, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol US Renewables, LLC (5)(32)	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Energía Eólica Foque, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	3	—
Energía Eólica La Mayor, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2	—
Energía Eólica Timón, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2	—
Energía Electrones, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Energía Célula, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Energías Renovables de Cilene, S.L.U.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Energías Renovables de Dione, S.L.U.	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	22	—
Energías Renovables de Gladiateur 18, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Energías Renovables de Hidra, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Energías Renovables de Kore, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Energías Renovables de Lisitea, S.L.U	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	28	—
Energías Renovables de Polux, S.L.U,	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	8	—
Eólica de Taltal, SpA	Repsol Chile, SpA	Chile	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	77	75
Eólica Montesinos, S.L.U. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	11	—
ERNC LOA, SpA	Repsol Ibereólica Renovables Chile SpA	Chile	Production of electricity	E.M.	37.50	100.00	6	6
Four Winds Investco, S.L.U. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa V, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	37	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa VI, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	15	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa XI, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	38	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa XII, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	37	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa XIII, S.L.U	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	19	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa XIV, S.L.U	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	15	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa XVIII, S.L.U	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	13	—
Fuerzas Energéticas del Sur de Europa XX, S.L.U	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	18	—
Gemini Wind S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Generación Eólica El Vedado, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	18	—
Generación y Suministro de Energía, S.L.	Repsol Wind and Solar Spain, S.L.U.(25)	Spain	Production of electricity and portfolio company	F.C.	38.25	51.00	505	—
Georges S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Gimsan SPV 2021, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Giovanni S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Gruppo Visconti Turi S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Gulf Coast Offshore Wind LLC. (5)	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	United States	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Gustave S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Hecate Energy Frye Solar LLC	Repsol Renewables Development Company LLC	United States	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(78)	—
Hecate Energy Group, LLC	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	United States	Development of photovoltaic and battery energy storage projects	E.M.	30.00	40.00	48	52

Hecate Energy Longhorn Solar LLC	Repsol Renewables Development Company LLC	United States	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	5	5
Hecate Energy Outpost Solar LLC	Repsol Renewables Development Company LLC	United States	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	8	6
Hispánica de Desarrollos Energéticos Sostenibles, S.L.U	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (33)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	79	—
Iberen Renovables, S.A.U.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	7	4
Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	6	—
Innea Project 2 SAS (5)	Cinto SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 1, S.L.U.(5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 2, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 3, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 4, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 5, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 6, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 8, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 9, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 10, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 11, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
ISC Greenfield 13, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 17, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 18, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 19, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 20, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 24, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
ISC Greenfield 25, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Jackson S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	4	—
Jasper S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(2)	—
Jicarilla Solar 1 LLC	Jicarilla Solar 1 Holdings, LLC	United States	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	53	—
Jicarilla Solar 1 Class B LLC (5)	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	71	71
Jicarilla Solar 1 Holdings LLC (5)	Jicarilla Solar 1 Class B LLC	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	71	71
Jicarilla Solar 2 LLC	Jicarilla Solar 2 Holdings LLC	United States	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	50	—
Jicarilla Solar 2 Bond Purchaser LLC	Jicarilla Solar 2 LLC	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Jicarilla Solar 2 Holdings LLC	Jicarilla Solar 2 Class B LLC	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	35	32
Jicarilla Solar 2 Class B LLC	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	38	38
Jicarilla Storage 1 LLC	Jicarilla Solar 1 Holdings, LLC	United States	Energy storage	F.C.	75.00	100.00	15	—
Jicarilla Solar 1 Bond Purchaser LLC	Jicarilla Solar 1 LLC	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Jicarilla Storage 1 Bond Purchaser LLC	Jicarilla Storage 1 LLC	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Keith S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
KI 1 SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Lanas Servas SAS (5)	Aneto SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(5)	5
LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U. (5) (18)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	118	—
LCG Renewables Energies France Limited (5) (19)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	United Kingdom	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	69	1
LCG Sunproject Uno S.r.l. (5) (20)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—

Lorenzo S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Mafra Solar S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Michelangelo S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Natural Power Development, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Nesa Vento Galego 1, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Nesa Vento Galego 2, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Nesa Vento Galego 3, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
New Energy Viven S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy 2 S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2	—
Nudo Manzanares 220 KV, A.I.E.	Tramperase, S.L.	Spain	Common electricity evacuation infrastructures	E.M.	10.56	27.60	5	—
Paolo S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Parque Eólico Antofagasta, SpA	Eólica de Taltal, SpA	Chile	Production of electricity	F.C. (37)	75.00	100.00	—	—
Parque Eólico Atacama SPA	Repsol Ibereólica Renovables Chile SpA	Chile	Production of electricity	E.M.	37.50	100.00	21	21
Parque Eólico Valle de Iguña, S.L. (5)	Repsol Ureño, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Parque FV Centauro, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Parque FV Hercules, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Parque FV Orion, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Parque FV Taurus, S.L.U. (5)	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Paul S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
PE Cabo Leones III SpA	Repsol Ibereólica Renovables Chile SpA	Chile	Production of electricity	E.M.	37.50	100.00	—	4
PE Levante 4W, S.L.U. (5)	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
PE Mistral 4W, S.L.U. (5)	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
PE Tramontana, S.L.U. (5)	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
PI 1 SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
PI Italy S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U. (36)	Italy	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
PI Italy 2 S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U. (36)	Italy	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Pieter S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	—
Prejeance Industrial SAS (5)	LCG Renewables Energies France Limited	France	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	23	4
Promotores Valle- Atalaya, A.I.E. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Common electricity evacuation infrastructures	E.M.	19.50	26.00	—	—
PV Aries S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
PV El Tomillar, S.L. (5)	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L. (24)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	14	—
PV Italy 008 S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
PV Sagittarius S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
PV Scorpio S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	1
PV Taurus S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
PV Virgo S.r.l. (5)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Radira SPV 2021, S.L.U. (5)	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables Cerro Duran, S.L.(5)	Repsol Cerro Comitre, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables de la Bureba, S.L.(5)	Repsol Bureba, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables de Maials, S.L.(5)	Repsol Maials, S.L.U	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables de Olmedilla, S.L.(5)	Repsol Renovables Olmedilla, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables de Paramillos, S.L. (5)	Repsol Paramillos S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—

Renovables de Velilla, S.L. (5)	Repsol Velilla, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables de Villarrobledo, S.L. (5)	Repsol Villarrobledo, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables Vientos del Solano, S.L.(5)	Repsol Vientos del Solano, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovables Arroyo de la Luz, S.L. (5)	Repsol Arroyo de la Luz, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Renovacyl, S.A.	Generación y Suministro de Energía S.L.(23)	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	100.00	20	1
Repsol Ala dei Sardi, S.r.l. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Repsol Arroyo de la Luz, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Bureba, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Cerro Comitre, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Chile, SpA	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Chile	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	172	183
Repsol Financiera Renovables, S.A.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Financial services	F.C.	75.00	100.00	20	15
Repsol Gaude S.r.l.(5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Generación de Ciclos Combinados, S.L.U.	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	100.00	100.00	200	8
Repsol Generación Eléctrica, S.A.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	842	468
Repsol Ibereólica Renovables Chile SpA	Repsol Chile, SpA	Chile	Portfolio company	E.M.	37.50	50.00	90	83
Repsol LCG Energies Italia S.r.l. (5) (21)	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2	3
Repsol Maials, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Montepuccio 1, S.r.l.(5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Montepuccio 2, S.r.l.(5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Nughedu S.R.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Repsol Orria, S.r.l. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Repsol Paramillos S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Puertollano Sunrise, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Renewables Development Company LLC	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	5	5
Lighthouse Renewable, Corp (31)	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Renewables Italia S.R.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Development of greenfield projects and production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	4	4
Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	United States	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1,005	—
Repsol Renovables Olmedilla, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	75.00	2,083	258
Repsol San Mauro S.R.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Repsol Servicios Renovables, S.A.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Representative in electricity market and provision of services to Group companies	F.C.	75.00	100.00	13	2
Repsol Ureño, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Uta S.R.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Repsol Velilla, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Venosa S.R.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2	2
Repsol Vientos del Solano S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Villarrobledo, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Virgen de Peñarroya, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Repsol Wind and Solar Spain, S.L.U. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	244	—
Set Colectora Valle, A.I.E. (5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Common electricity evacuation infrastructures	E.M.	26.51	35.34	—	—
Set Promotores Sax, A.I.E.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Common electricity evacuation infrastructures	E.M.	12.87	17.15	—	—

Sidney S.r.l. (5)	Jackson S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	2	—
Societa Agricola Edward S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Solar Antofagasta SpA	Repsol Ibereólica Renovables Chile SpA	Chile	Production of electricity	E.M.	37.50	100.00	7	7
Solar Elena SpA	Repsol Ibereólica Renovables Chile SpA	Chile	Production of electricity	E.M.	37.50	100.00	62	62
Solar Fotovoltaica Villena, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Soluciones Tecnológicas de Energías Verdes, S.L.U	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Sunnprod SAS (5)	Aneto SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Tramperase, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	23	—
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica, S.L.U.(5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica 2, S.L.U.(5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica 3, S.L.U.(5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica 4, S.L.U.(5)	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Valdesolar Hive, S.L.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	38.25	51.00	31	—
Vento Continuo Galego, S.L.U.	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Vincent S.r.l. (5)	PI Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Viveiro PE Galicia, S.L.U. (5)	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Spain	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
VOLT SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
VOLT II SAS (5)	Cinto SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
VOLT III SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Production of electricity	F.C.	75.00	100.00	—	—
Volt B SAS (5)	Prejeance Industrial SAS	France	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	(1)	—
CORPORATE								
Albatros, S.A.R.L.	Repsol, S.A.	Luxembourg	Portfolio company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	8,346	—
Begas Motor, S.L.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Manufacture, transformation and sale of motor vehicles; manufacture of electrical equipment, parts and accessories	E.M.	17.12	17.12	1	—
DACMa, GmbH (5)	Repsol Energy Ventures S.A.	Germany	Development and marketing of technology for direct capture of CO_2	E.M.	10.00	10.00	1	—
Ezzing Renewable Energies S.L.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Development of photovoltaic projects	E.M.	24.03	24.03	—	—
FEHI Holding, S.a.r.l.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Luxembourg	Portfolio company	F.C.	75.00	100.00	3,898	202
Finboot Ltd.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	United Kingdom	Blockchain technology for energy, retail and automotive sectors	E.M.	8.99	8.99	—	—
Gaviota RE, S.A. (7)	Albatros, S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg	Insurance and reinsurance	F.C.	100.00	100.00	525	1
Greenstone Assurance, Ltd.	Gaviota RE, S.A.	Bermuda	Insurance and reinsurance (11)	F.C.	100.00	100.00	—	33
Nanogap Sub n-m Powder, S.A.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Development of nanoparticles and nanofibers for application in materials, energy and biomedicine	E.M.	8.99	8.99	—	—
Net Zero Ventures, S.L.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Investment advice to the manager of the two venture capital entities	E.M.	50.00	50.00	—	—
Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.U.	Repsol Technology and Ventures, S.L.U	Spain	Development of new energy projects	F.C.	100.00	100.00	16	3
Repsol Exploration Advanced Services, A.G.	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Switzerland	Company providing human resource services	F.C.	75.00	100.00	1	1
Repsol Europe Finance S.A.R.L.	Albatros, S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg	Financial services and holding company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	6,864	4,198
Repsol Finance Brasil S.A.R.L.	Repsol Exploração Brasil Ltda.	Luxembourg	Financial services and holding company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	1,076	4
Repsol Gestión de Divisa, S.L.	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Financial services	F.C.	100.00	100.00	129	—
Repsol International Finance, B.V.	Repsol, S.A.	Netherlands	Financial services and holding of shares	F.C.	100.00	100.00	704	301

Repsol Technology and Ventures, S.L.U	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Shared services company	F.C.	100.00	100.00	19	—
Repsol Tesorería y Gestión Financiera, S.A.	Repsol, S.A.	Spain	Financial services	F.C.	100.00	100.00	510	—
OGCI Climate Investments LLP	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	United Kingdom	Technology development	E.M.	9.09	9.09	53	55
Ovalo, S.a.r.l (5)	Albatros, S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg	Financial services	F.C.	100.00	100.00	—	—
Perseo Biotechnology S.L.U.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Manufacture, distribution and sale of biofuels	E.M.	24.99	24.99	1	2
Rocsole OY	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Finland	Technology development	E.M.	15.34	15.34	—	—
Smarkia Energy, S.L.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Provision of energy efficiency services on a Cloud platform	E.M.	33.51	33.51	2	—
Sunrgyze, S.L.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Development and scale-up of artificial photosynthesis technology for hydrogen production	E.M.	50.00	50.00	—	—
Recreus Industries, S.L.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Distribution and sale of oil products	E.M.	16.67	16.67	—	—
Trovant Technology S.L.	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Spain	Consulting, advice and training in the field of biotechnology with environmental applications. Research and development activities related to the application and scaling of environmental biotechnology	E.M.	9.81	9.81	—	—

(1) Method of consolidation:
F.C.: Full consolidation.
E.M.: Equity method. Joint Ventures are identified as "JV".
(2) Percentage corresponding to direct and indirect interest of the parent company immediately above the subsidiary.
(3) Corresponds to Equity and Share Capital data used in the Group's consolidation process, prior to the related adjustments. Companies whose functional currency is not the euro have been translated at the closing exchange rate. Amounts have been rounded (less than half a million euros has been rounded down to zero).
(4) Interests in joint operations (see Appendix IIB) which are structured through a company and where this vehicle does not limit its rights to the assets or obligations for the liabilities related to the arrangement.
(5) Companies incorporated into the Repsol Group in 2023 (see Appendix IIC).
(6) Company in the process of liquidation.
(7) This company holds a non-controlling interest in Everen Limited (5.03%), domiciled in Bermuda.
(8) This company, legally incorporated in the Bahamas, is registered for tax purposes in the United Kingdom.
(9) This company, legally incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, is registered for tax purposes in the United Kingdom.
(10) This company, legally incorporated in Barbados, is registered for tax purposes in the Netherlands.
(11) Inactive company.
(12) The figures on Share Capital and Equity relate to 2022.
(13) The equity corresponds to the value of the consolidated subgroup.
(14) Equity value included in its parent company.
(15) In December, the 22% interest held by Enerkem Spain Holding S.L.U. was transferred to Repsol Industrial Transformation S.L.U.
(16) The company was formerly known as Repsol Lux E&P S.a.r.l. The change took place in February 2023.
(17) The company was formerly known as Tucan LNG S.a.r.l. The change took place in June 2023.
(18) The company was formerly known as Asterion Energies, S.L. The change took place in June 2023.
(19) The company was formerly known as Asterion Renewables France Limited. The change took place in June 2023.
(20) The company was formerly known as Asterion Sunproject Uno S.r.l. The change took place in June 2023.
(21) The company was formerly known as Asterion Energies Italia, S.r.l. The change took place in June 2023.
(22) The parent company of this company was previously Repsol Industrial Transformation. The change took place in June 2023.
(23) The parent company of this company was previously Repsol Wind and Solar, S.L.U. The change took place in November 2023, and the parent company was previously Iberen Renovables, S.A. The change took place in June 2023.
(24) The parent company of this company was previously Repsol Wind and Solar, S.L.U. The change took place in November 2023, and the parent company was previously Eólica Montesinos, S.L. The change took place in June 2023.
(25) The parent company of this company was previously Repsol Renovables, S.A. The change took place in June 2023.
(26) The parent company of this company was previously Talisman International (Luxembourg) S.a.r.L. The change took place in June 2023.
(27) The parent company of this company was previously Repsol Upstream Inversiones, S.A. The change took place in August 2023.
(28) In the process of dissolution and liquidation of Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc., the parent company changed in September 2023.
(29) In the process of dissolution and liquidation of Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc., the parent company changed in October 2023.
(30) The parent company of this company was previously Alba Emission Free Energy, S.A. The change took place in October 2023.
(31) The company was formerly known as Repsol Renewables Development Holdings Corp. The change took place in July 2023.
(32) The company was formerly known as Dominicana Offshore Wind, LLC. The change took place in August 2023.
(33) The parent company of this company was previously Repsol Wind and Solar, S.L.U. The change took place in November 2023, and the parent company was previously Repsol Renovables, S.A. The change took place in June 2023.
(34) The parent company of this company was previously Talisman International Holding, BV. The change took place in December 2023.
(35) The parent company of this company was previously Repsol Exploração Brasil Ltda. The change took place in December 2023.
(36) The parent company of this company was previously Prejeance Industrial SAS. The change took place in December 2023.
(37) This company changed its consolidation method from E.M. to F.C. as a result of the shareholding increase of its parent company (Eólica de Taltal, SpA).

Appendix IIB: Joint operations of the Repsol Group at December 31, 2023

The Repsol Group's main Joint Operations (see Note 4.4) are shown below (including those in which the Group is involved through a joint arrangement)[58]:

Name	Interest % (1)	Operator	Activity (5)
UPSTREAM			
Algeria			
Block 405a	35.00%	Pertamina	Development/Production
Reggane Nord	36.00%	Groupement Reggane Nord	Development/Production
Australia (4)			
JPDA 06-105 PSC	25.00%	ENI	In the process of exiting
Bolivia			
Arroyo Negro	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Boqueron	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Camiri	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Carohuaicho 8D	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Exploration
Cascabel	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Cobra	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Enconada	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Guairuy	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
La Peña-Tundy	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Los Penocos	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Los Sauces	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Caipipendi (Margarita - Huacaya)	37.50%	Repsol	Development/Production
Monteagudo	39.67%	Repsol	Development/Production
Palacios	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Patuju	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Puerto Palos	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Rio Grande	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
San Antonio - Sabalo	24.17%	Petrobras	Development/Production
San Alberto	24.17%	Petrobras	Development/Production
Sirari	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Vibora	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Yapacani	48.33%	YPF B Andina, S.A	Development/Production
Brazil (2)			
Albacora Leste	6.00%	Petro Rio	Development/Production
BM-C-33 (C-M-539)	21.00%	Equinor	Development/Production
BM-S-50 (S-M-623) Sagitario	12.00%	Petrobras	Exploration
BM-S-9 Sapinhoá Concession	15.00%	Petrobras	Development/Production
BM-S-9 PSC Sapinhoá	15.00%	Petrobras	Development/Production
BM-S-9A Lapa	15.00%	Total	Development/Production
C-M-821	50.00%	Repsol	Exploration
S-M-764	50.00%	Chevron	Exploration
Colombia			
CPO-9 - Akacias Production Area	45.00%	Ecopetrol	Development/Production
Caguan 5	50.00%	Frontera Energy	Exploration
Caguan 6	40.00%	Frontera Energy	Exploration
Catleya	50.00%	Ecopetrol	Exploration
Chipirón	8.75%	SierraCol	Development/Production
CPE-8	50.00%	Repsol	Exploration
CPO-9 - Exploration Area	45.00%	Ecopetrol	Exploration
Cravo Norte	5.63%	SierraCol	Development/Production
Cosecha	17.50%	SierraCol	Development/Production
Rondón	4.38%	SierraCol	Development/Production

[58] Joint operations in the Upstream segment include the blocks of joint operations where the Group holds acreage for exploration, development and production of oil and gas.

España (4)			
Albatros	82.00%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Angula	53.85%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Boquerón	61.95%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Casablanca-Montanazo Unificado	68.67%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Casablanca No Unificado	67.35%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Montanazo D	72.44%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Rodaballo	65.42%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Barracuda	60.21%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
Estados Unidos (3)			
Alaska			
Horseshoe Unit	49.00%	Santos	Exploration
Pikka Unit	49.00%	Santos	Development/Production
Quokka	44.77%	Santos	Exploration
Alignment Agreement Area	49.00%	Santos	Exploration
Gulf of Mexico			
Blacktip North - AC 335	50.00%	Llog	Exploration
Stingray	20.00%	Shell	Exploration
Shenzy Unit	28.00%	Woodside	Development/Production
Blacktip	50.00%	Llog	Exploration
Bobcat	25.00%	Shell	Exploration
Buckshot	50.00%	Llog	Exploration
Buckskin Unit	22.50%	Llog	Development/Production
Buckskin North	22.50%	Llog	Exploration
Leon Unit	50.00%	Llog	Development/Production
Lucille	25.00%	Shell	Exploration
Mocassin North	50.00%	Llog	Exploration
Castile	35.63%	Llog	Development/Production
Monument	20.00%	Beacon	Exploration
Mollerussa	20.00%	Shell	Exploration
Noel	50.00%	Llog	Exploration
Green Canyon 608 (Shenzi Unit)	28.00%	Woodside	Development/Production
Christmas Bay	20.00%	Shell	Exploration
La Sal	20.00%	Shell	Exploration
Vonnegut	33.00%	Llog	Exploration
Steinbeck	33.00%	Llog	Exploration
PHOBOS PROJECT	50.00%	Llog	Exploration
DUNHARROW	40.00%	Talos	Exploration
LEMO	50.00%	Llog	Exploration
Sicily	33.00%	Llog	Exploration
Monument Walker Ridge 314	20.00%	Beacon	Exploration
MONUMENT BLOCK 271 UNIT	20.00%	Beacon	Exploration
Eagle Ford			
Eagle Ford Texas	89.84%	Repsol	Development/Production
Marcellus			
Marcellus New York (*) Exploration Unconventional	99.71%	Repsol	Exploration
Marcellus New York	86.19%	Repsol	Development/Production
Marcellus Pennsylvania	84.92%	Repsol	Development/Production
Indonesia			
Corridor PSC	24.00%	Medco	Development/Production
South Sakakemang	80.00%	Repsol	Exploration
Sakakemang	45.00%	Repsol	Exploration
South East Jambi	40.00%	Repsol	Exploration
Libya			
NC115 Development	20.00%	Akakus	Development/Production
NC115 Exploration	40.00%	Repsol	Exploration

NC186 Development	16.00%	Akakus	Development/Production
NC186 Exploration	32.00%	Repsol	Exploration
Mexico			
Bloque 9	50.00%	Eni	Exploration
Bloque 29	30.00%	Repsol	Exploration
Norway			
PL 019 G	61.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
PL 025	15.00%	Equinor	Development/Production
PL 038C	70.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
PL 052	27.00%	Equinor	Development/Production
PL 092	7.65%	Equinor	Development/Production
PL 120	11.00%	Equinor	Development/Production
PL 120 CS	11.00%	Equinor	Development/Production
PL 121	7.65%	Equinor	Development/Production
PL 187	15.00%	Equinor	Development/Production
PL 316	55.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
PL 316B	55.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
Peru			
Bloque 56	10.00%	Pluspetrol	Development/Production
Bloque 57	53.84%	Repsol	Development/Production
Bloque 88	10.00%	Pluspetrol	Development/Production
Iraq (4)			
Topkhana	80.00%	Repsol	In the process of exiting
United Kingdom			
P019 (22/17n)	58.97%	Repsol	Development/Production
P020 (22/18n)	58.97%	Repsol	Development/Production
P101 (13/24a Blake)	67.71%	Repsol	Development/Production
P111 (30/3a Blane Field)	43.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
P111 (30/3a Upper)	30.49%	Repsol	Development/Production
P185 (30/11b)	60.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
P185 (30/12b inc. Halley field)	60.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
P201 (16/21a)	15.00%	Premier	Development/Production
P201 (16/21d)	15.00%	Premier	Development/Production
P219 (16/13a)	38.18%	Repsol	Development/Production
P225 (16/27a- Contract Area 3 Andrew Field Area)	9.86%	BP	Development/Production
P225 (16/27a- Contract Area 3)	26.48%	JX Nippon	Exploration
P240 (16/22a- non Arundel Area)	36.98%	Repsol	Development/Production
P249 (14/19n_F1- Claymore)	92.48%	Repsol	Development/Production
P291 (22/17s)	58.97%	Repsol	Development/Production
P291 (22/22a)	58.97%	Repsol	Development/Production
P291 (22/23a)	58.97%	Repsol	Development/Production
P292 (22/18a)	58.97%	Repsol	Development/Production
P297 (13/28a Ross)	69.18%	Repsol	Development/Production
P297 (13/28a)	64.75%	Repsol	Development/Production
P307 (13/29a Ross)	69.18%	Repsol	Development/Production
P307 (13/29a)	71.67%	Repsol	Development/Production
P324 (14/20b)	50.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
P344 (16/21b Rest of Block)	60.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
P344 (16/21b_F1*-Balmoral Field Area)	15.80%	Premier	Development/Production
P344 (16/21c*- Rest of block excluding Stirling)	60.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
P344 (16/21c_f1*)	15.32%	Premier	Development/Production
P344 (16/21c_f1*-Balmoral)	15.80%	Premier	Development/Production
P534 (98/06a-Wareham)	5.00%	Perenco	Development/Production
P534 (98/06a-Wych Farm UOA)	4.95%	Perenco	Development/Production
P729 (13/29b - Blake Ext Non Skate_Devel.)	80.00%	Repsol	Development/Production
P729 (13/29b - Ross Unitised Field UUOA interests)	69.18%	Repsol	Development/Production
P729 (13/29b - Ross Field Area)	80.00%	Repsol	Exploration
P810 (13/24b Blake Area)	67.70%	Repsol	Development/Production

P810 (13/24b North)	69.18%	Repsol	Development/Production
P973 (13/28c)	69.18%	Repsol	Development/Production
PL089 (SZ/8, SY/88b, SY/98a)	5.00%	Perenco	Development/Production
Trinidad and Tobago			
5B Manakin	30.00%	BP	Development/Production
East Block	30.00%	BP	Development/Production
S.E.C.C. Ibis	10.80%	EOG	Development/Production
West Block	30.00%	BP	Development/Production
Venezuela			
Barua Motatán	40.00%	Petroquiriquire	Development/Production
Carabobo	11.00%	Petrocarabobo	Development/Production
Cardon IV	50.00%	Cardon IV	Development/Production
Mene Grande	40.00%	Petroquiriquire	Development/Production
Quiriquire	40.00%	Petroquiriquire	Development/Production
Quiriquire Gas	60.00%	Quiriquire Gas	Development/Production
Yucal Placer Norte	15.00%	Ypergas	Development/Production
Yucal Placer Sur	15.00%	Ypergas	Development/Production
INDUSTRIAL			
Spain			
Asfaltos Españoles, S.A.	50.00%	Repsol	Asphalts
Iberian Lube Base Oils Company, S.A.	30.00%	SK Lubricants	Lubricants and specialized products
Remolcadores Portuarios de Tarragona, S.L.	38.00%	Remolques y Navegación, S.A.	Maritime services

(1) Corresponds to the Group company's interest in the joint arrangement.
(2) On January 26, 2023, PetroRio bought the shareholding of Petrobras, replacing it as operator of Albacora Leste.
(3) Mining domain rights the United States are structured over a large number of Joint Operating Agreements (JOAs). They have been grouped by geographical area and Repsol's interest.
(4) Countries in the process of exiting.
(5) Where the activity is Development/Production, there is at least one asset for which a final investment decision (FID) has been reached. However, there may be areas with exploration activity, or where abandonment has occurred.

Appendix IIC: Main changes in the perimeter of the Group in 2023

For the year ended December 31, 2023

a) Business combinations, other acquisitions and acquisitions of interest in subsidiaries, joint ventures and/or associates:

					2023		
Name	**Country**	**Parent company**	**Description**	**Date**	**Method of consolidation (1)**	**% voting rights acquired**	**% total voting rights following acquisition (2)**
Repsol Eagle Ford North LLC.	United States	Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC.	Acquisition	January 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Energía Eólica Foque, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Energía Eólica La Mayor, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Energía Eólica Timón, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Energía Electrones, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Energía Célula, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Jicarilla Solar 1 Class B LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	Incorporation	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Jicarilla Solar 1 Holdings LLC	United States	Jicarilla Solar 1 Class B LLC	Incorporation	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Begas Motor, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Shareholding increase	February 23	E.M.	0.01 %	17.12 %
Asterion Energies, S.L. (3)	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Agrovolt 01 S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Asterion Energies Italia S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Asterion Renewables France Limited (3)	United Kingdom	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Asterion Energies Sunproject Uno S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Eólica Montesinos, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Four Winds Investco, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Gemini Wind S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Gruppo Visconti Turi S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Mafra Solar S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PV Aries S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PV Italy 008 S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PV Sagittarius S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PV Scorpio S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PV Taurus S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PV Virgo S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Asterion Energies, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Araste SPV 2021, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 1, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 2, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 3, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 4, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 5, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 6, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 7, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 8, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %

Cefiro Holdco 9, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 10, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 11, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cefiro Holdco 12, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Gimsan SPV 2021, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Radira SPV 2021, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Cefiro Holdco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 1, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 2, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 3, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 4, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 5, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 6, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 8, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 9, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 10, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 11, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 13, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 17, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 18, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 19, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 20, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 24, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
ISC Greenfield 25, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Parque FV Centauro, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Parque FV Hercules, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Parque FV Orion, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Parque FV Taurus, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Iberia Solar Brownfield 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PE Levante 4W, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PE Mistral 4W, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PE Tramontana, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Viveiro PE Galicia, S.L.U. (3)	Spain	Four Winds Investco, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PV El Tomillar, S.L. (3)	Spain	Eólica Montesinos, S.L.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Prejeance Industrial SAS (3)	France	Asterion Renewables France Limited	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Aneto SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL III SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL IV SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL V SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL VI SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL VII SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL VIII SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cinto SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %

KI 1 SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PI 1 SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PI Italy S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
PI Italy 2 S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
VOLT SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
VOLT III SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Volt B SAS (3)	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Boethia SAS (3)	France	Aneto SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL II SAS (3)	France	Aneto SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Lanas Servas SAS (3)	France	Aneto SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Sunnprod SAS (3)	France	Aneto SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
CAL SAS (3)	France	Aneto SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Innea Project 2 SAS (3)	France	Cinto SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
VOLT II SAS (3)	France	Cinto SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Sidney S.r.l. (3)	Italy	Jackson S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
BPC Energy S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Clemer S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cyrasol Energia I S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cyrasol Energia III S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Cyrasol Energia IV S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Damien S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Georges S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Giovanni S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Gustave S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Jackson S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Jasper S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Keith S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Lorenzo S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Michelangelo S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Paolo S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Paul S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Pieter S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Societa Agricola Edward S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Vincent S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Baschenis S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
New Energy Viven S.r.l. (3)	Italy	PI Italy 2 S.r.l.	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Corsica Optimum 2 SAS (3)	France	Volt B SAS	Acquisition	February 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Ala dei Sardi, S.r.l.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	March 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Monti, S.r.l.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	March 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Orria, S.r.l.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	March 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Biscay Eco Aggregates, S.L.	Spain	Alba Emission Free Energy, S.A.	Incorporation	March 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %

Biscay Pyrolytic Ecofuels, S.L.	Spain	Alba Emission Free Energy, S.A.	Incorporation	March 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Remolcadores Puerto A Coruña, A.I.E.	Spain	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Incorporation	March 23	P.C.	60.00 %	60.00 %
Dominicana Offshore Wind LLC.	United States	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Gulf Coast Offshore Wind LLC.	United States	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Arroyo de la Luz, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Bureba, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Cerro Comitre, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Maials, S.L.U	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Paramillos S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Renovables Olmedilla, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Ureño, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Velilla, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Vientos del Solano S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Villarrobledo, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	April 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Eólica de Taltal, SpA	Chile	Repsol Chile, SpA	Shareholding increase	May 23	E.M.	35.00 %	50.00 %
Societat Catalana de Petrolis, S.A.U.	Spain	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Shareholding increase	May 23	F.C.	5.06 %	100.00 %
Repsol Puertollano Sunrise, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	May 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Virgen de Peñarroya, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	May 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Promotores Valle- Atalaya, A.I.E.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	May 23	E.M.	26.00 %	26.00 %
Repsol Wind and Solar Spain, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	June 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Set Colectora Valle, A.I.E.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Acquisition	June 23	E.M.	35.34 %	35.34 %
Pacific Compass, LLC	United States	Repsol E&P USA, LLC	Incorporation	June 23	E.M.(J.V.)	49.00 %	49.00 %
Eólica de Taltal, SpA	Chile	Repsol Chile, SpA	Shareholding increase	July 23	F.C. (4)	50.00 %	100.00 %
Cide HCEnergía, S.A.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Acquisition	July 23	E.M.	50.01 %	50.01 %
Comercializador de Referencia Energético, S.L.U.	Spain	Cide HCenergía, S.A.	Acquisition	July 23	E.M.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Tucan LNG S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L	Incorporation	August 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica 2, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica 3, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Trillo Solar Fotovoltaica 4, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Gaude S.r.l.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Montepuccio 1, S.r.l.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Repsol Montepuccio 2, S.r.l.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Synkedia Biscay, AIE	Spain	Alba Emission free Energy, S.A.	Incorporation	September 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	50.00 %
Repsol Sinopec Resources UK, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Repsol Upstream BV (6)	Shareholding increase	October 23	F.C. (5)	49.00 %	100.00 %
DACMa, GmbH	Germany	Repsol Energy Ventures S.A.	Acquisition	October 23	E.M.	10.00 %	10.00 %
Be.Na S.r.l	Italy	LCG Renewables Energies Spain, S.L.U.	Acquisition	November 23	F.C.	60.00 %	60.00 %
Renovables Vientos del Solano, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Vientos del Solano S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Renovables Arroyo de la Luz, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Arroyo de la Luz, S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Renovables Cerro Duran, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Cerro Comitre, S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Renovables de Olmedilla, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Renovables Olmedilla, S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %

Renovables de Villarrobledo, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Villarrobledo, S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Renovables de Paramillos, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Paramillos S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Renovables de Velilla, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Velilla, S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Renovables de Maials, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Maials, S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Renovables de la Bureba, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Bureba, S.L.U.	Incorporation	November 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Ekiluz Energía Comercializadora, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Shareholding increase	November 23	F.C. (4)	51.00 %	100.00 %
Ekiluz Promoción, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Shareholding increase	November 23	F.C. (4)	51.00 %	100.00 %
Finboot Ltd.	United Kingdom	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Shareholding increase	November 23	E.M.	8.54 %	8.99 %
Ovalo, S.a.r.l	Luxembourg	Albatros, S.A.R.L.	Incorporation	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
SPK Águila, S.L.U.	Spain	Ekiluz Promoción S.L.	Acquisition	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Parque Eólico Valle de Iguña, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Ureño, S.L.U.	Incorporation	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
MUVEXT, S.A	Portugal	Repsol Portuguesa, Lda	Acquisition	December 23	E.M.	72.83 %	72.83 %
Repsol Earth Solutions USA, LLC	United States	Repsol Oil & Gas Holding USA, Inc	Incorporation	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	100.00 %
Ibero Waste Trading S.L.	Spain	Repsol Industrial Transformación S.L.U.	Acquisition	December 23	E.M.(J.V.)	55.00 %	55.00 %
Gestión de Puntos de Venta, Gespevesa, S.A.	Spain	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Shareholding increase	December 23	F.C. (5)	50.00 %	95.00 %
Gaolania Servicios, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Shareholding increase	December 23	F.C. (4)	20.00 %	90.00 %

(1) Method of consolidation:
F.C.: Full consolidation.
E.M.: Equity method. Joint ventures are identified as "JV".
(2) Corresponds to the percentage of equity in the acquired company.
(3) Forms part of the Asterion Energies group acquired in the first quarter of 2023.
(4) This company changed its consolidation method from E.M. to F.C. as a result of the shareholding increase.
(5) This company changed its consolidation method from E.M. (JV) to F.C. as a result of the shareholding increase.
(6) In December, 49% was transferred from Repsol Upstream B.V. to Talisman Colombia Holdco, Lt.

b) Reduction in interest in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and/or associates and other similar transactions:

						2023	
Name	**Country**	**Parent company**	**Description**	**Date**	**Method of consolidation (1)**	**% voting rights disposed of or derecognized**	**% total voting rights in entity following disposal**
Ampere Power Energy, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures S.A.	Disposal	January-23	E.M.	7.33 %	— %
Repsol Exploración Atlas, S.A.	Bolivia	Repsol E&P Bolivia, S.A.	Absorption	January-23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Enerkem Inc.	Canada	Repsol Química, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	February 23	E.M.	0.05 %	14.15 %
Repsol E&P S.a.r.l. (2)	Luxembourg	Repsol Upstream B.V.	Shareholding reduction	March 23	F.C.	25.00 %	75.00 %
504744 Alberta, Ltd. (7)	Canada	Repsol Canada Energy Partnership	Winding-up	July 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
8441251 Canada, Ltd. (7)	Canada	Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc.	Winding-up	July 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Repsol Alberta Shale Partnership (7)	Canada	Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc.	Winding-up	July 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Belmont Technology Inc.	United States	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Winding-up	July 23	E.M.	12.90 %	— %
Repsol Upstream Inversiones, S.A. (3)	Spain	Repsol E&P S.a.r.l.	Absorption	August 23	F.C.	100.00 %	0.00 %
Enerkem Inc.	Canada	Repsol Química, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	September 23	E.M.	0.03 %	14.12 %
Repsol Canada Energy Partnership (6)	Canada	Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc.	Disposal	October 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
7308051 Canada, Ltd. (7)	Canada	Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc.	Winding-up	October 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Generación y Suministro de Energía, S.L.U	Spain	Repsol Wind and Solar Spain, S.L.U.	Shareholding reduction	November 23	F.C.	49.00 %	51.00 %
Ekiprojects Construcción y O&M, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.	49.00 %	— %
Repsol Mar de Cortés, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	— %
Repsol Mar de Cortés Estaciones de Servicio, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	— %
Combustibles Sureños, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	— %
Estación de Servicio Bahía Asunción, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	— %
Palmira Market, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	— %
Gutsa Servicios, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	— %
Autoservicio Sargento, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Disposal	November 23	E.M.(J.V.)	50.00 %	— %
Enerkem Inc.	Canada	Repsol Química, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	December 23	E.M.	0.01 %	14.11 %
Salamanca Infrastructure, LLC	United States	Repsol Salamanca Midstream, LLC	Shareholding reduction	December 23	E.M.	20.00 %	2.50 %
Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc. (7)	Canada	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Winding-up	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Repsol Exploración Karabashsky, B.V.	Netherlands	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Winding-up	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Talisman International Holdings, B.V.	Netherlands	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Winding-up	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Talisman Vietnam 146-147, B.V.	Netherlands	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.U.	Winding-up	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Talisman International (Luxembourg), S.a.r.l. (4)	Luxembourg	Repsol Exploración, S.A.U.	Absorption	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Energy Express, S.L.U.(5)	Spain	Societat Catalana de Petrolis, S.A.	Absorption	December 23	F.C.	100.00 %	— %

(1) Method of consolidation:
F.C.: Full consolidation.
E.M.: Equity method. Joint ventures are identified as "JV".
(2) Company formerly known as Repsol Lux E&P S.a.r.l. Change in February 2023.
(3) Absorbed by Repsol Exploración, S.A.
(4) Absorbed by FEHI Holding, S.a.r.l
(5) Absorbed by Sociedad Catalana de Petrolis, S.A.
(6) Company transferred to third parties in the context of the process of terminating the activities of the Exploration and Production business in Canada.
(7) Company liquidated in the context of the process of terminating the activities of the Exploration and Production business in Canada.

For the year ended December 31, 2022

a) Business combinations, other acquisitions and acquisitions of interest in subsidiaries, joint ventures and/or associates:

						2022	
Name	**Country**	**Parent company**	**Description**	**Date**	**Method of consolidation (1)**	**% voting rights acquired**	**% total voting rights following acquisition (2)**
Repsol Shale Oil & Gas LLC	United States	Repsol E&P USA Holdings Inc.	Incorporation	January 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Jicarilla Solar 2 Holdings LLC	United States	Jicarilla Solar 2 Class B LLC	Incorporation	February 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Jicarilla Solar 2 Class B LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	Incorporation	February 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Medusa Alternativas Suministro Eléctrico, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L. (3)	Acquisition	February 22	E.M.	33.00%	33.00%
Jicarilla Solar 1 LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables Development Company LLC	Acquisition	March 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Jicarilla Storage 1 LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables Development Company LLC	Acquisition	March 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Jicarilla Solar 1 Bond Purchaser LLC	United States	Jicarilla Solar 1 LLC	Acquisition	March 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Jicarilla Storage Bond Purchaser LLC	United States	Jicarilla Storage 1 LLC	Acquisition	March 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Enerkem Inc.	Canada	Repsol Química, S.A.	Acquisition	March 22	E.M.	14.21%	14.21%
Hecate Energy Frye Solar LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables Development Company LLC	Acquisition	April 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Renewables Italia S.R.L.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Nughedu S.R.L.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Uta S.R.L.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Venosa S.R.L.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol San Mauro S.R.L.	Italy	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Salamanca Midstream, LLC	United States	Repsol Oil & Gas Gulf of México, LLC	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Salamanca Infrastructure, LLC	United States	Repsol Salamanca Midstream, LLC	Incorporation	May 22	E.M.	22.50%	22.50%
Basque Hydrogen, S.L.	Spain	Alba Emission free Energy, S.A.	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Financiera Renovables, S.A.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Incorporation	May 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Ampere Power Energy S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Shareholding increase	May 22	E.M.	0.46%	7.10%
Arcos 400 Renovables, A.I.E.	Spain	Arco Energía 1, S.L.U.	Acquisition	June 22	E.M.	49.05%	49.05%
Nesa Vento Galego 1, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Acquisition	June 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Nesa Vento Galego 2, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Acquisition	June 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Nesa Vento Galego 3, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U. (4)	Acquisition	June 22	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Solar 360 de Repsol y Movistar, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L. (3)	Acquisition	June 22	E.M. (J.V.)	50.00%	50.00%

(1) Method of consolidation:
F.C.: Full consolidation.
E.M.: Equity method. Joint ventures are identified as "JV".
(2) Corresponds to the percentage of equity in the acquired company.

b) Reduction in interest in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and/or associates and other similar transactions:

					2022		
Name	**Country**	**Parent company**	**Description**	**Date**	**Method of consolidation (1)**	**% voting rights disposed of or derecognized**	**% total voting rights in entity following disposal**
Nanogap Sub N-M Powder	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures S.A.	Shareholding reduction	January 22	E.M.	2.67 %	9.85 %
Repsol Oil & Gas Malaysia (PM3), Ltd.	Barbados	Fortuna International Petroleum Corporation	Disposal	January 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Repsol Oil & Gas Malaysia, Ltd.	Barbados	Fortuna International Petroleum Corporation	Disposal	January 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Fortuna International Petroleum Corporation	Barbados	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	Disposal	January 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Talisman Vietnam, Ltd.	Barbados	Fortuna International Petroleum Corporation	Disposal	January 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Repsol Ecuador, S.A.	Spain	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	Disposal	January 22	F.C.	98.36 %	— %
JSC Eurotek - Yugra	Russia	Repsol Exploración Karabashsky, B.V.	Disposal	January 22	E.M. (J.V.)	67.40 %	— %
ASB GEO	Russia	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	Disposal	February 22	E.M. (J.V.)	50.01 %	0.00 %
Valdesolar Hive, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U.	Shareholding reduction	March 22	F.C.	49.00 %	51.00 %
Nanogap Therapeutics, S.L.U.	Spain	Nanogap Sub n-m Powder, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	May 22	E.M.	36.77 %	63.23 %
Sorbwater Technology A.S	Norway	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Disposal	May 22	E.M.	30.78 %	— %
Talisman (Sumatra), Ltd.	Canada	Repsol Oil & Gas Canada, Inc.	Winding-up	May 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Begas Motor, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures S.A.	Shareholding reduction	June 22	E.M.	1.79 %	17.12 %
Gestión Activa de Pedidos S.L.	Spain	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Disposal	July 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Ezzing Renewable Energies S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	August 22	E.M.	0.29 %	24.03 %
Basque Hydrogen, S.L	Spain	Alba Emission free Energy, SA	Shareholding reduction	August 22	E.M. (J.V.) (2)	49.00 %	51.00 %
Nanogap Sub n-m Powder, S.A.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	August 22	E.M.	0.90 %	8.95 %
Tramperase, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Renovables, S.A.U.	Shareholding reduction	August 22	F.C.	49.00 %	51.00 %
Net Zero Ventures, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	September 22	E.M. (2)	50.00 %	50.00 %
Repsol Renovables, S.A.U	Spain	Repsol, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	September 22	F.C.	25.00 %	75.00 %
Enerkem Inc.	Canada	Repsol Química, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	November 22	E.M.	0.01 %	14.20 %
Caiageste - Gestâo de Areas de Serviço, Ltda.	Portugal	GESPOST	Winding-up	December 22	E.M.	50.00 %	— %
Talisman Vietnam 07/03, B.V.	Netherlands	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.	Winding-up	December 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %
Talisman Vietnam 135-136, B.V.	Vietnam	Repsol Greece Ionian, S.L.	Winding-up	December 22	F.C.	100.00 %	— %

(1) Method of consolidation:
F.C.: Full consolidation.
E.M.: Equity method. Joint ventures are identified as "JV".

Appendix III: Regulatory framework

The activities of Repsol, S.A. and its subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulation, the key aspects of which are in this note. Of special note is the regulation related to climate change and decarbonization of the economy, for which the general framework is described below and the impacts on business activity are described in the Appendix by geographical region.

Climate change

Following the Paris Agreement, the commitments assumed by the signatories under their respective National Determined Contributions had a significant impact on the development of new climate policies and on the approval of new regulations.

European Union

The European Union, also a signatory to the Agreement, undertook the commitment to reach climate neutrality by 2050. To this end, in December 2019 the European Commission presented the "European Green Deal", which constitutes the new EU growth strategy, and which aims to completely transform the European economy, highlighting the following proposals: (i) the European Climate Law that entered into force on July 29, 2021, which includes a legally binding target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050; and (ii) the "Fit for 55" package of proposals presented in July 2021 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.

On March 8, 2022, the RePowerEU communication (joint European action for more affordable, safe and sustainable energy) was published, and on May 18, 2022 the RePowerEU Plan. The plan aims to reduce dependence on fossil fuels from Russia and accelerate the green transition for 2030. The plan focuses on diversifying energy sources, accelerating the green transition and renewable energies, incentivizing energy savings, and it also establishes investment measures in addition to those envisaged in the Fit for 55. These proposals are interconnected and stretch across a variety of policy areas and economic sectors.

In particular, and as part of the "Fit for 55" package of proposals, on October 18, 2023, Regulation (EU) 2023/2405 of the European Parliament and of the Council on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport (ReFuelEU Aviation) was published to establish harmonized rules on the use and supply of sustainable aviation fuels, applicable, among others, to aviation fuel suppliers.

Spain

In Spain, the "Strategic Framework for Energy and Climate" includes the following fundamental pillars: (i) the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (currently under review pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999), (ii) the Just Transition Mechanism, and (iii) Law 7/2021, of May 20, on climate change and the energy transition, which establishes, at the country level, minimum targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the penetration of renewable energies and energy efficiency improvements by 2030 with a commitment to achieving climate neutrality by 2050 or in the shortest possible time frame.

Spain

Basic legislation

Spain currently has legislation which implements a liberalization of the Oil Industry, an example of which is the Hydrocarbons Sector Law 34/1998, of October 7 ("LSH"), which has been amended by several legislative acts.

Law 2/2011, of March 4, on Sustainable Economy, modified the Hydrocarbons Sector Law, establishing binding guidelines for energy planning under criteria designed to contribute to create a safe, cost-effective, economically-sustainable, and environmentally-friendly energy system.

Law 3/2013, of June 4, on the creation of the Spanish National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC - "Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y la Competencia" in Spanish), created as an oversight body in charge the duties and tasks relating to supervision and control of regulated markets, which were previously supervised by various National Commissions, including the Energy and Competition Commission.

Royal Decree Law 1/2019, of January 11, brings the powers of the CNMC into line with the requirements of EU law in relation to Directives 2009/72/EC and 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and Council of July 13, 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and natural gas.

Controlling concentration regime in the energy sector

The aforementioned Law 3/2013 modified the regime controlling corporate transactions in the energy sector, allocating duties to the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). It devises a new ex post regime with respect to certain transactions by either requiring the buyer to notify MITERD of the execution of certain transactions or by imposing certain conditions on the business operations of the companies acquired, in so far as energy supply in Spain is deemed threatened.

This control, in addition to the electricity and gas sectors, now extends to the liquid hydrocarbons sector including companies that pursue refining activities, pipeline transportation, and storage of oil products, or companies that hold title to said assets, which become strategic assets.

Principal operators and dominant operators

Under Royal Decree Law 5/2005, of March 11, the Spanish National Energy Commission (currently the CNMC) is required to publish not only the list of principal operators but also the dominant operators in each energy market or sector. Dominant operators are defined as those holding a share of more than 10% of the benchmark market. On the other hand, a principal operator is considered an operator ranked among the top five players by market share. Designation as a dominant operator or principal operator implies certain regulatory restrictions.

Hydrocarbon exploration and production

From the entry into force of Law 7/2021 on climate change and the energy transition, on May 22, 2021, no new exploration authorizations, hydrocarbon research permits or hydrocarbon exploitation concessions will be granted in Spain, including the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, as regulated under the Hydrocarbon Sector Law, Royal Decree Law 16/2017, of November 17, establishing safety provisions for hydrocarbon research and operation in the marine environment, or for any activity for hydrocarbon operations in which the use of high-volume hydraulic fracturing is envisaged.

For those concessions currently in force, Royal Decree Law 16/2017 should be taken into account, which establishes safety provisions for hydrocarbon research and operation in the marine environment, implemented by Royal Decree 1339/2018, of October 29, transposing Directive 2013/30/EU of June 12, 2013 on safety of offshore oil and gas operations ("Offshore Directive") into Spanish law. The purpose of the Law is to establish minimum requirements that offshore hydrocarbon research and operations must meet to prevent major accidents, to mitigate their consequences and to define action principles to ensure that offshore operations, including the abandonment and decommissioning of facilities, in order to prevent serious accidents and limit their consequences.

Oil products

The price of oil products is deregulated, with the exception of LPG (see specific information below).

On the retail side of the business, exclusive supply contracts for the distribution of motor fuels have a maximum term of one year, and they can be automatically rolled over for additional one-year periods at the sole discretion of the distributor, for a maximum of three years. This legislation also bans clauses that set, recommend or influence, directly or indirectly, the price at which fuel is sold to the public. Likewise, exclusive supply contracts are prohibited from containing exclusivity clauses with regard to the provision of charging services to electric vehicles.

There are limits on growth in the number of fuel supply facilities of wholesalers with provincial market shares of over 30%. Law 8/2015 stipulates that this market share will no longer be measured in terms of points of sale but rather based on sales figures for the previous year, allowing the government to revise this percentage threshold in three years' time or even remove the restriction altogether, market trends and the sector's business structure so permitting. This period has elapsed without the government having reviewed the above measure for the time being.

Finally, Law 8/2015 allows owners of oil product retailers to supply products to other retail distributors, simply by registering in advance with the excise tax registry.

In order to mitigate the impact on companies and families of the rise in fuel prices caused by the military aggression against Ukraine, Royal Decree Law 6/2022, of March 29, created an extraordinary temporary bonus of €0.20 per liter/kilogram on the price of certain energy products applicable from April 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022, which was subsequently extended to December 31, 2022 by Royal Decree Law 11/2022, of June 25. In order to contribute to the previous measure, a non-tax public equity benefit provision was also created and imposed on wholesale operators of oil products with refining capacity in Spain and with an annual turnover of more than €750 million. Such operators, including Repsol, could be exempted from this provision if they unequivocally undertook to give a discount of a minimum amount equivalent to €0.05 per liter/kilogram on sales to end consumers of the energy products covered by the bonus. This commitment was assumed by Repsol and had been renewed prior to July 1, 2022. The National Markets and Competition Commission was the body in charge of verifying effective compliance with the discount commitment. Royal Decree Law 20/2022, of December 27, replaced the general bonus of €0.20 per liter on certain fuels with more specific measures aimed at promoting the use of public transportation and aid for sectors that are most dependent on the use of fuel and so have greater exposure to price fluctuations, such as transportation, agriculture and fishing. Notwithstanding the above, Repsol maintained its discount of €0.10 per liter of fuel for Waylet users from January 1 until March 31, 2023 and, subsequently, until April 1, 2023 where it launched its Energías Repsol program with discounts ranging from €0.05 per liter to €0.22 per liter, associated with the loyalty of customers to the different Repsol energies. Since September 6, 2023, these discounts have been doubled.

Minimum stocks

The Hydrocarbons Sector Law establishes obligations to maintain minimum security stocks that affect oil products and natural gas, given their special importance for the development of economic life.

Regarding oil products, Royal Decree Law 15/2013, of December 13, introduced an amendment to the Hydrocarbons Sector Law, which indicates that regulations must establish the administrative procedures and obligations necessary to permanently guarantee a level of minimum stocks equivalent to, at least, the greater of the following two quantities: the equivalent of 90 days of average daily net imports or 61 days of average daily domestic consumption in the reference year, in oil equivalent.

Royal Decree 1716/2004, in the wording given by Royal Decree 1766/2007, regulates the obligation to maintain a minimum stocks in the oil and natural gas sectors, the obligation to diversify the supply of natural gas, and the activities of the Corporation of Strategic Reserves of Oil Products (CORES for its acronym in Spanish). The obligation to maintain minimum stocks of oil products in Spain for security reasons, excluding LPG, currently requires storing at all times an amount equivalent to 92 days of sales based on the sales during the previous 12 months. Based on this consumption calculated, Repsol must maintain at all times stocks corresponding to 50 days of sales, while the remaining stocks are held by CORES on behalf of the various operators (strategic reserves) until the obligation established has been met.

For oil products, the obligation regarding minimum stocks has been decreasing as a consequence of the invasion of Ukraine by Russia.

The last modification took place through Ministerial Order TED/725/2022, of July 27, completing the release of minimum stocks of oil products within the framework of the second coordinated action of the International Energy Agency in response to the war in Ukraine. It establishes a transitory reduction from 86.4 days to 84.2 days, until, in the terms provided in the third section of the Agreement of the Council of Ministers dated May 17, it is decided to restore the obligation to the level determined.

Regarding natural gas, Royal Decree Law 6/2022 has modified the obligations of security reserves provided for in Royal Decree 1716/2004 by expanding the obligation to maintain minimum stocks of entities involved in the natural gas sector from 20 days to 27.5 days of their firm sales or consumption in the previous calendar year.

Of these, the minimum stocks of a strategic nature equivalent to 10 days of firm sales or consumption in the previous calendar year will be kept in underground storage of the basic network. In addition to strategic stocks, all entities required to maintain minimum stocks of natural gas must have operational stocks in underground storage: at all times for a volume of gas equivalent to 10 days of firm sales or consumption in the previous calendar year, to which on November 1 at least a volume of gas equivalent to 7.5 days of its firm sales or consumption in the previous calendar year is added.

Mobility and alternative fuels:

In relation to mobility, the Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition establishes:

– Annual targets for the integration of renewable energies and the supply of sustainable alternative fuels in transport, with a special emphasis on advanced biofuels and other renewable fuels of non-biological origin.
– The obligation of public authorities to adopt the necessary measures, in accordance with that established in EU regulations, in order to: (i) ensure that passenger cars and light commercial vehicles do not have direct CO_2 emissions by 2050, and (ii) gradually reduce the emissions of new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles, excluding those registered as historic vehicles, not intended for commercial uses, so that these vehicles have emissions of 0 g CO_2/km no later than 2040.
– The obligation for owners of vehicle fuel and fuel supply facilities to install infrastructure for alternative fuels.
– The following are also noteworthy: (i) the Hydrogen Roadmap (published in October 2020), which focuses on the development of renewable hydrogen, with the aim of positioning Spain as a technological benchmark in the production and use of renewable hydrogen, while at the same time contributing to achieving objectives such as reaching climate neutrality, the use of surplus renewable energy or the decarbonization of sectors where electrification is not viable or profitable; and (ii) the 2050 Long-Term Decarbonization Strategy (published on November 3, 2020), to move toward climate neutrality by 2050, with milestones in 2030 and 2040.

Royal Decree Law 6/2022 transposes into Spanish law Article 7 bis of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 13, 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC of the Council (FQD Directive), establishing a new obligatory target of reducing the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions by 6% in the transport life cycle per unit of fuel and energy supplied in transport. This measure applies to (i) wholesale operators and retail distributors of oil products, (ii) consumers of oil products in the part of consumption not covered by the above, (iii) wholesale operators and LPG retail sellers, (iv) LPG consumers in the part of consumption not covered by the above, (v) natural gas sellers, and (vi) direct consumers in the market in the part of consumption not covered by the above.

Directive 2018/2001, on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of October 18, 2023 provides that, in order to integrate the use of renewable energy in the transport sector, each Member State will impose an obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that the quota of renewable energy in final energy consumption in the transport sector is at least 14.5% by 2030, at the latest.

This Directive is partially incorporated into Spanish law through Royal Decree 376/2022, of May 17, which regulates the criteria for sustainability and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, as well as the system of guarantees regarding the origin of renewable gases (amending Royal Decree 1085/2015, of December 4, on the promotion of biofuels). It establishes minimum obligatory targets for the sale or consumption of biofuels for 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 of 10.5%, 11%, 11.5% and 12%, in energy content, respectively. The target for biofuels and biogas for transportation purposes for 2026 will be applied in successive years for as long as new targets are not regulated.

Royal Decree 639/2016, of December 9, established a framework of measures for the implementation of infrastructure for alternative fuels, including charging points for electric vehicles and natural gas and hydrogen refueling points. To ensure that there are sufficient electrical charging facilities, the Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition introduces obligations to install electrical charging infrastructure at gas stations with annual sales of gasoline and diesel of more than 5 million liters. This charging infrastructure must have a power output equal to or greater than 150 kW or 50 kW in direct current depending on the volume of sales (greater than 10 or 5 million liters sold in 2019). The minimum power for new installations as of 2021, or those that undertake a reform of their installation that requires the administrative title to be reviewed, will be direct current of 50 kW. Finally, note should be taken of Decree 184/2022, of March 8, which regulates the activity of providing energy recharging services for electric vehicles.

Liquefied petroleum gas

Under certain circumstances, LPG prices are subject to retail price ceilings. The prices of bulk LPG and bottled LPG in cylinders with capacity of under 8 kg or over 20 kg are deregulated. Law 18/2014, of October 15, has had the effect of also deregulating the prices of containers with capacity of more than 8 kg or less than 20 kg with a tare weight of no more than 9 kg, with the exception of LPG mixes intended for use for fuel purposes, which in practice, does not constitute full sector deregulation.

Ministerial Order IET/389/2015, of March 5, 2015, updates the system for automatically determining the maximum price at which bottled LPG can be retailed and for determining the price of piped LPG, adjusting the formulae used to calculate raw material costs in order to, as per the wording of the Order, adapt them "to the supply reality in the Spanish market in recent years''. Adaptation of these formulae does not apply to sales costs, thereby resulting in a reduction in maximum bottled LPG retail prices and piped LPG retail prices.

Additionally, Law 18/2014 consolidates users' right to home delivery of containers weighing between 8 kg and 20 kg by requiring the LPG wholesalers with the biggest market shares in the corresponding mainland, island territories and autonomous communities to perform this home-delivery service. Failure to fulfill this obligation constitutes a very serious offense. The list of LPG wholesalers so required is determined by a resolution issued by the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mining every 3 years. Every 5 years, the Spanish government is entitled to revise the terms of this obligation and has the power to remove it. The current list of mandatory home suppliers is as follows: Repsol Butano on the mainland and in the Balearic Islands, DISA in the Canary Islands and Atlas in Ceuta and Melilla.

This framework particularly affects Repsol Butano, which is the majority operator on the mainland and the Balearic Islands, and whose fleet consists mainly of heavy containers with a tare weight of more than 9 kg.

Royal Decree Law 11/2022, of June 25, adopting and extending certain measures to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine, to address situations of social and economic vulnerability, and for the economic and social recovery of the island of La Palma, established a maximum sale price for LPG containers of 8 kg or more and less than 20 kg, the price of which is reviewed every two months, which is set at €19.55. This measure is extended by Royal Decree Law 20/2022, of December 27, and by Royal Decree Law 5/2023, of June 28, adopting and extending certain measures in response to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine, to support the reconstruction of the island of La Palma and other situations of vulnerability; transposing EU Directives on structural modifications of mercantile companies and reconciliation of family and professional life of parents and caregivers; and executing and complying with European Union Law, extending until December 31, 2023 the temporary scope of the limitation of the maximum sale price of liquefied petroleum gases in containers.

Lastly, Royal Decree Law 20/2022, of December 27, established that the corresponding revisions of the maximum sale price, before tax, of liquefied petroleum gases that are approved following the entry into force of the Royal Decree Law until June 30, 2023, and of bottled liquefied petroleum gases resulting from the application of the system established in Ministerial Order IET/389/2015, may not exceed the maximum price, before tax, established by the Resolution of May 12, 2022 of the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines, which publishes the new maximum sales prices, before tax, of bottled liquefied petroleum gases, in containers of a load equal to or greater than 8 kg, and less than 20 kg, excluding LPG mixes intended for use for fuel purposes.

Natural gas

Law 12/2007, of July 2, which amended the Hydrocarbon Sector Law, incorporated measures for achieving a completely deregulated market. This legislation establishes the framework for eliminating the tariff system and creates the role of the supplier of last resort with ultimate liability for supplying customers lacking sufficient bargaining power. Moreover, these suppliers are subject to a price cap ("last resort tariff"), set by MITERD. Business operations in the natural gas sector can be classified into: i) regulated activities: transport (including storage, regasification and transport per se) and distribution of natural gas; and ii) deregulated activities: production, acquisition and sale of natural gas. The Natural Gas System Operator, Enagás S.A., is responsible for coordinating and ensuring that the system works properly.

Law 8/2015 creates an official natural gas hub with a view to facilitating entry into the market of new suppliers and increasing competition, creating a new single hub operator, tasked with management of the gas hub, the MIBGAS (which stands for Iberian Gas Market in Spanish), which ensures that all participating entities comply with the established rules.

Under the scope of the redistribution of competences regulated by Royal Decree Law 1/2019, the CNMC approved Circular 6/2020, of July 22, establishing the methodology for calculating transmission, local network and natural gas regasification tariffs. In particular, the methodology for determining access tariffs to regasification facilities, with the exception of the tariff for other regasification costs, entered into force on October 1, 2020. The methodologies for the remaining tariffs will take effect as of October 1, 2021, and until this date the current tariff structure and billing rules will continue to apply. The access tariffs to the transmission networks, local networks and regasification for gas year 2022 were established by CNMC Resolution of May 27, 2021.

Accordingly, MITERD approved Royal Decree 1184/2020, of December 29, which establishes the methodologies for calculating the gas system charges, the regulated remuneration of basic underground storage and the fees applied for their use, which was first applied in 2022 through the publication of Ministerial Order TED/929/2022, of September 27, which establishes the charges for the gas system and the remuneration and fees for basic underground storage for gas year 2023.

On December 16, 2021, the CNMC approved the resolution establishing the list of dominant operators in the energy sectors, including the Repsol Group among the dominant operators in the natural gas market. Subsequently, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers dated February 2, 2021 established Repsol's obligation to act as a market maker in the Spanish Organized Gas Market. The conditions for the participation of the Repsol Group were established in the Resolution dated July 9, 2021 of the Secretary of State for Energy, which establishes the terms and conditions governing the service making it mandatory for dominant operators to act as market makers in the natural gas market.

Through Resolutions of December 16, 2021 and November 24, 2022, the CNMC updated the information on the dominant operators in the energy sectors, with the Repsol Group appearing in both cases as the dominant operator of the aforementioned market.

Electricity sector regulation in Spain

Deregulation of the Spanish electricity sector began in 1997 with the approval of Electricity Sector Law 54/1997, of November 27, amended by Law 17/2007, of July 4, and later by Electricity Sector Law 24/2013, of December 26.

Production and sale activities continue to be deregulated, governed by competition, while transmission, distribution and the system's technical and financial management remain as regulated activities, characterized by access that requires administrative authorization, and their remuneration is established by regulations and subject to specific obligations. Accordingly, power supply is classified as a service of general economic interest.

a. Remuneration system for generation activity

Law 24/2013, of December 26, abandons the differentiated concepts of ordinary and special regime, without prejudice to the singular considerations that need to be established. The remuneration system for renewable energies, combined heat and power systems and waste is based on the market share of these facilities, complementing market income with a specific regulated remuneration that allows these technologies to compete on an equal footing with the rest of the technologies on the market. This additional specific remuneration must be sufficient to achieve the minimum level necessary to cover costs which, unlike conventional technologies, cannot be recouped on the market and will enable them to obtain adequate profitability with reference to the standard facility in each applicable case. The rate of return for the activity of production from renewable energy sources, combined heat and power systems and waste, for the first regulatory period, is established in Royal Decree Law 9/2013, of July 12, which adopts urgent measures to ensure the financial stability of the electricity system. For the purpose of calculating the specific remuneration, the following shall be taken into account for a standard facility: the income from the sale of the generated energy valued at the production market price, the average operating costs necessary to carry out the activity and the value of the initial investment of the standard facility.

There are numerous regulatory provisions that have implemented the legal and economic regime applicable to production technologies from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste with a priority economic regime since the entry into force of Royal Decree Law 9/2013, the most notable of which is Royal Decree 413/2014, governing the production of electricity from renewable sources, cogeneration and waste, applicable to the Repsol Group's cogeneration facilities, formerly part of the now-defunct special regime and assimilated into the ordinary regime. Also worth mentioning is Ministerial Order IET/1045/2014, of June 16 (which approves the remuneration parameters of standard facilities), Ministerial Order ETU/130/2017, of February 17 (which updates the remuneration parameters for the purposes of the regulatory half-period starting on January 1, 2017), Royal Decree Law 17/2019, of November 22 (which updates the value of the reasonable return to be applied during the second regulatory period), Ministerial Order TED/171/2020, of February 24 (which updates the remuneration parameters to be applied in the second regulatory period starting on January 1, 2020), Royal Decree Law 6/2022, of March 29 (which updates the remuneration parameters for 2022), Royal Decree Law 10/2022, of May 13 (which includes references to forward market products in the adjustment mechanism for deviations in the market price that will apply to RECORE energy generated in 2023 and subsequent years) and Ministerial Order TED/741/2023, of June 30 (which updates the remuneration parameters for the regulatory half-period starting on January 1, 2023).

Royal Decree 413/2014, of June 6, established the possibility for the specific remuneration system to be granted through a competitive tender procedure. In application of the principle, three auctions were held for this purpose in 2016 and 2017.

Royal Decree Law 23/2020, of June 23, entrusts the government with the regulatory development of a remuneration framework for renewable generation, based on the long-term recognition of a fixed price for energy. It therefore provides for competitive tender procedures, in which the product to be auctioned is energy, installed capacity or a combination of the two. In this regard, Royal Decree 960/2020, of November 3, has been approved, which regulates this remuneration framework for renewable generation, to be granted through auctions, while at the same time creating the electronic register of the economic regime for renewable energies.

The head of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge is responsible for regulating the auction mechanism, by means of a Ministerial Order, while the head of the Secretary of State for Energy is responsible for calling the auctions by means of a Resolution. In this regard, Ministerial Order TED/1161/2020, of December 4, regulates the first auction mechanism for granting the repeated economic regime for renewable energies and establishes the indicative timetable for the 2020-2025 period.

The first auction for the concession of this economic regime was called by the Resolution of December 10, 2020, of the Secretary of State for Energy, with a product quota of 3,000 MW of installed power. In 2021, a second auction was called by the Resolution of September 8, of the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines, for which a product is established aimed at facilities generating electricity from renewable energy sources composed of one or more of the photovoltaic and wind technologies located on land, and a product quota of 3,300 MW to be auctioned. This tender specifically established four minimum reserves to be awarded to various technologies or categories of different special characteristics. These included an accelerated availability reserve aimed at facilities in an advanced stage of processing and another reserve for local distributed generation photovoltaic facilities. The subsidiary Repsol Renovables, S.A. was awarded a total of 3 bids and 138 MW. In 2022, two more auctions, the third and fourth, were called by Resolutions of July 18 and August 2, respectively, for a total of 3,820 MW.

Returning to Royal Decree Law 23/2020, it also contains provisions relating to access and connection to the networks, stipulating deadlines and administrative milestones for processing existing projects and allowing the extension of permits to seven years. It also streamlines the processing of modifications to existing facilities, regulates figures such as the renewable energy community or the independent aggregator and incorporates provisions relating to hybridization and high-power charging infrastructures.

Royal Decree 413/2014 regulates the legal and economic regime governing the production of electricity from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste, applicable to the Repsol Group's cogeneration facilities, formerly part of the now-defunct special regime and assimilated into the ordinary regime. Ministerial Order IET/1045/2014, of June 16, approves the remuneration parameters for standard facilities applicable to certain facilities producing electrical energy from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste.

As a result of the upward trend in the price of electricity in the wholesale market which, due to the trend in the price of natural gas and CO_2 emission allowances, has been occurring since the end of 2020 and more intensely since March 2021, the government approved, through Royal Decree Law 12/2021, of June 24, the exemption during the third quarter of 2021 of the Tax on the Value of Electricity Production. This temporary suspension of the tax has been subject to successive extensions until the end of 2023 by Royal Decree Laws 17/2021, 29/2021, 6/2022, 11/2022 and 20/2022.

Royal Decree 900/2015, of October 9, regulating the administrative, technical and economic conditions of the modalities of electricity supply and production with self-consumption was substantially amended by Royal Decree Law 15/2018, and subsequently repealed by Royal Decree 244/2019, of April 5, which regulates the administrative, technical and economic conditions of self-consumption in Spain. The latter regulation supplements the regulatory framework established by Royal Decree Law 15/2018, the main measure of which was the repeal of what is commonly called the "sun tax," and represented a new energy panorama that is committed to a model based on distributed generation and renewable energy. Among the aspects introduced by this Royal Decree 244/2019, the following are worth highlighting:

- Self-consumed energy of renewable origin, cogeneration or waste, will be exempt from all types of charges and tolls.
- Recognition of shared self-consumption, which makes it possible for several users to benefit from the same generating facility.
- Simplification of procedures and bureaucratic deadlines for the legalization of the facilities.
- Introduction of simplified compensation for surplus generation.

b. Remuneration system for marketing activity

The marketing activity is based on the principles of freedom of contract and choice of supplier by the customer. Marketing, as a deregulated activity, has a freely agreed remuneration between the parties.

Of note is Law 24/2013, subsequently implemented by Royal Decree 216/2014, of March 28, which establishes the methodology for calculating voluntary prices for small electricity consumers and their legal contracting regime. These prices are defined, in line with the previously called last resort tariffs, as the maximum prices that the reference resellers may charge to consumers who use them. Initially conceived as a dynamic price that internalizes the volatility of the price signal of the wholesale electricity market, the Voluntary Price for the Small Consumer (PVPC) has been reformed by Royal Decree 446/2023 of June 13, which, as of January 1, 2024, limits the category of consumers who can contract this regulated price (individuals and micro-enterprises with contracted power not exceeding 10 kW and connected at low voltage) and introduces a price signal for forward products (monthly, quarterly and annual products of the Iberian Energy Market Operator (OMIP)) in the PVPC calculation formula.

Royal Decree 469/2016, of November 18, amending Royal Decree 216/2014, establishes the methodology for calculating the marketing costs of the reference resellers to be included in the calculation of the voluntary price for small consumers. Ministerial Order ETU/1948/2016, of December 22, established the values of the marketing costs of the reference resellers to be included in the calculation of the PVPC in the 2014-2018 period, which result from applying the new approved methodology. The value of the marketing costs to be included in the calculation of the PVPC has been extended repeatedly since 2018, and is pending update.

The criteria for designating reference resellers and their obligations in relation to the supply to certain groups of consumers are established in the aforementioned Royal Decree 216/2014.

Furthermore, the term last resort tariffs is reserved for two groups of consumers: the so-called vulnerable consumers (the regulatory framework for which is established by Law 24/2013, of December 26, and Royal Decree 897/2017, of October 6) and those consumers who, without being entitled to voluntary prices for the small consumer, temporarily do not have a supply contract with a retailer. Vulnerable consumers can avail themselves of the subsidy, defined as a discount on the PVPC, upon application and verification of certain personal and income requirements. As a result of the energy crisis, the Spanish government adopted measures to strengthen the subsidy, including an increase in the percentage discount on the PVPC until the end of 2023 (initially established by Royal Decree Law 23/2021 and subsequently extended) and the creation of a new temporary type of vulnerable consumers established in Royal Decree Law 18/2022).

In January 2022, the Supreme Court declared the regime for financing the subsidy and the cost of electricity supply for consumers at risk of social exclusion established in Article 45.4 of Law 24/2013 and implemented in Royal Decree 897/2017 to be unenforceable, on the grounds that it was incompatible with European Union Law. Consequently, Royal Decree Law 6/2022, of March 29, has introduced a new financing model for the subsidy, whereby all parties involved in the activities of the electricity supply chain (including producers and suppliers) become funders. In particular, the amounts to be financed are distributed, for producers, in proportion to their production and, for suppliers, in proportion to the share of customers to whom they supply electricity. For this purpose, a unit value of funding is defined annually by Ministerial Order. The unit values for 2023 were set by Ministerial Order TED/81/2023, of January 27.

Royal Decree Law 6/2022, of March 29, adopting urgent measures in the framework of the national response plan to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine, establishes the need to introduce a forward price signal in the voluntary prices for the small consumer (PVPC) that encourages the contracting of hedging instruments on the demand side by the reference resellers, which as a whole enables the entry of liquidity in the forward markets and minimizes the volatility of these prices. In order to comply with the mandate of Royal Decree Law 6/2022, Royal Decree 446/2023, of June 13, was approved, amending Royal Decree 216/2014, of March 28, which establishes the methodology for calculating voluntary prices for small electricity consumers and their legal contracting regime, for the indexation of voluntary prices for small electricity consumers to term signals and reduction of their volatility.

Royal Decree Law 3/2023, of March 28, extending the production cost adjustment mechanism to reduce the price of electricity in the wholesale market regulated in Royal Decree Law 10/2022, extended the adjustment mechanism until December 31, 2023.

Lastly, Royal Decree Law 17/2022, of September 20, adopting urgent measures in the field of energy, in the application of the remuneration system to cogeneration facilities, created an active demand response service (SRAD) for the Spanish mainland electricity system, set up, according to the justification given by the regulation, as a specific balancing product to deal with situations of shortage of balancing energy provided by other standard manual activation services already in operation. This Royal Decree Law established the creation of the SRAD in its first additional provision and set out the technical details of the service's operation in Appendix II. In addition, it was established that such product should be operational from November 1, 2022, and that it should be allocated through an annual auction prior to the beginning of the period in which service is provided. Thus, in October 2022, the system operator organized the first auction of the active demand response service, allocating the service to demand facilities for a total of 490 MW, with delivery between November 1, 2022 and October 31, 2023.

Contributions to the national energy efficiency fund

Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 25, 2012 on energy efficiency makes it binding on member states to justify a quantity of energy savings by 2020, obliging each state to establish energy efficiency obligation schemes such that energy distributors and/or retailers are required to achieve a cumulative quantity of energy savings by year-end 2020 through annual savings between 2014 and 2020 equivalent to 1.5% of their annual energy sales. Royal Decree Law 8/2014 and Law 18/2014 transpose this EU Directive into Spanish law by establishing a National Energy Efficiency Fund (NEEF) by virtue of which gas and electricity distributors, oil product wholesalers and liquid petroleum gas wholesalers are allocated an annual energy saving target at the national level, known as savings obligations, which is quantified in financial terms.

Royal Decree Law 23/2020, of June 23, extended the Spanish energy efficiency obligation scheme until December 31, 2030, thus complying with Directive (EU) 2018/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 11, which requires Member States to achieve new annual savings of 0.8% of annual final energy consumption from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2030.

Royal Decree 36/2023, of January 24, establishing a system of Energy Savings Certificates, implements paragraph 2 of Article 71 of Law 18/2014, of October 15, approving urgent measures for growth, competitiveness and efficiency, which enables and establishes, within the scope of the National System of Energy Efficiency Obligations (SNOEE), a mechanism for documenting the achievement of energy savings through the presentation of Energy Savings Certificates (CAE).

Emergency intervention in the energy market

On October 7, 2022, Regulation (EU) 2022/1854 came into force regarding an emergency intervention to provide a coordinated response, at European Union level, to the high energy prices, through which several temporary measures were established: (i) a cap of €180 per MWh on income from electricity generation applied to certain electricity producers designated in the Regulation; (ii) a temporary solidarity contribution from companies and permanent establishments of the European Union operating in the crude oil, natural gas, coal, and refinery sectors from profits earned in the 2022 and/or 2023 tax years that are above a 20% increase on the average of the taxable profits generated in the four tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and; (iii) measures to reduce demand through a binding target to reduce gross monthly energy consumption by 10% compared to the average gross electricity consumption in the corresponding months of the reference period (from November 1 to March 31 in each of the five consecutive years prior to the effective date of Regulation 2022/1854, starting from the period between November 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018) and a reduction in gross electricity consumption during peak hours.

In Spain, Law 38/2022 was published on December 28, 2022, which provides that the main operators in the energy sector must pay a levy (non-tax public levy) on a temporary basis. For more information, see Note 22.

In addition, Royal Decree Law 17/2021, of September 14, on urgent measures to mitigate the impact of the escalation of natural gas prices in the retail gas and electricity markets, established a temporary mechanism to reduce the remuneration received by non-emitting plants with a capacity of more than 10 MW and without RECORE as a result of the marginal operation of the market. Royal Decree Law 23/2021, of October 26, introduced a qualification regarding the scope of application of the aforementioned mechanism for reducing remuneration. It exempted energy that is covered by a forward contracting instrument when the hedging price is fixed and was entered into prior to the entry into force of the Royal Decree Law or when, having been entered into after the entry into force of this Royal Decree Law, its hedging period is also longer than one year. Subsequently, Royal Decree Law 6/2022 amended this scope of application, so that energy covered by a forward contracting instrument entered into after March 31, 2022, with a hedging price equal to or lower than €67/MWh, or with an equivalent price at the end consumer in the case of intra-group instruments between companies belonging to the same vertically integrated group, would be exempt. Likewise, the temporary scope of application of the mechanism has been extended until December 31, 2023 by Royal Decree Law 6/2022 and subsequently by Royal Decree Laws 11/2022 and 18/2022.

Ministerial Order TED/517/2022, of June 8, setting the date of entry into operation of the production cost adjustment mechanism to reduce the wholesale market electricity price regulated in Royal Decree Law 10/2022, of May 13, disseminates the decision of the European Commission that authorizes this mechanism. According to this Order, the adjustment mechanism provided for in Royal Decree Law 10/2022, affecting the wholesale electricity market's clearing price, becomes applicable on June 14. The purpose of this Royal Decree Law is to reduce the margin price of electricity in the wholesale markets of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) and, ultimately, to promote a reduction in the retail prices paid by all end consumers of electricity. The measure uses a mathematical formula to limit the price of gas passed on by thermal power plants in the offers that set the price of the wholesale electricity market. The gas reference price established in the mechanism is variable, starting at a value of €40/MWh for the first six months and increasing in successive monthly steps. The amounts corresponding to this mechanism are financed by consumers who benefit from it, with forward hedging instruments signed prior to April 26, 2022 being exempt from payment. Royal Decree Law 3/2023, of March 28, extended this mechanism until December 31, 2023. Consequently, the linear path of the natural gas reference price to be used was set for the end of 2023 and the exemption was allowed for forward hedging instruments signed prior to March 7, 2023.

Royal Decree Law 17/2022, of September 20, regulated a new type of voluntary waiver of the specific remuneration system for cogeneration and slurry and olive oil sludge treatment facilities, so that facilities that waive the specific remuneration system may request inclusion in the adjustment mechanism regulated in Royal Decree Law 10/2022, of May 13, provided that this adjustment mechanism is in force.

Bolivia

The 2009 Bolivian Constitution establishes that the National Oil company Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB) is authorized to enter into service agreements with companies to undertake exploration and operation activities for and on its behalf in exchange for remuneration or payment for their services.

The Bolivian oil and gas industry is regulated by Law 3,058 of May 19, 2005 (the "Hydrocarbons Law") and technical and economic regulations.

On May 1, 2006, Supreme Decree no. 28,701 was enacted, which nationalized the country's hydrocarbons. Furthermore, the shares required to enable YPFB to control at least 50% plus one vote in various companies, including Empresa Petrolera Andina, S.A. (currently known as YPFB Andina) were nationalized.

On December 11, 2015, Law 767 for the promotion of investment in hydrocarbon exploration and operation was enacted. This Law was regulated by Supreme Decree 2830 dated July 6, 2016 and subsequently amended by Supreme Decree 4616 dated November 10, 2021.

Operating Contracts and Oil Service Contracts

According to the Hydrocarbons Law, any individual or group, national or foreign, public or private person may enter into one or more production sharing, operating or association contracts with YPFB to carry out exploration and operation activities, for a period not to exceed forty (40) years. Article 362 of the Bolivian Constitution (CPE) and Law 767 limit the type of contract to oil service contracts, which have similar characteristics as the operating contracts of Law 3058.

An operating contract and an oil service contract are those contracts by which the titleholder will execute, by its own means and at its own risk, for and on behalf of YPFB, the operations corresponding to the exploration and operation activities within the area covered by the contract, under the remuneration system, in the case of entering into operation activities. YPFB will not make any investment and will not assume any risk or liability for the investments or results obtained in relation to the contract, and it is the exclusive responsibility of the titleholder to provide all capital, installations, equipment, materials, personnel, technology and other necessary items.

YPFB remunerates the holder for the operating services in cash through the titleholder's remuneration. This payment will cover all operating and utility costs. YPFB must pay the royalties, taxes and production shares plus the corresponding taxes. Once production has started in an oil service contract, the titleholder is required to deliver all oil and gas produced to YPFB. The titleholder will be entitled to remuneration under the operating contract and/or the oil service contract for the total amount produced and delivered to YPFB.

Oil service contracts and amendments thereto require authorization and approval by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, in accordance with the CPE (Legislative Power).

As a result of the Hydrocarbons Law and the Nationalization Decree, Repsol E&P Bolivia, S.A. and its subsidiary YPFB Andina, S.A. signed the operating contracts, effective as of May 2, 2007.

In addition, the natural gas and liquid hydrocarbon delivery agreements establishing the terms and conditions governing the delivery of hydrocarbons by the titleholder were entered into on May 8, 2009.

United States of America

Offshore exploration and production

The two government agencies responsible for offshore exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf are the Bureau of Ocean Energy

Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) under the U.S. Department of the Interior. The BOEM is in charge of responsibly ensuring the economic and environmental development of US offshore resources. Its functions include the leasing (agreements that grant oil and gas mining rights), the review and management of oil and gas exploration, the approval of development plans and carrying out analyses pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and other environmental studies. The BSEE is responsible for safety and environmental supervision of offshore oil and gas operations. Its functions include the development and application of safety and environmental regulations, the authorization of offshore exploration, development and production, the performance of inspections and the response to oil spills.

Onshore upstream

With regard to US onshore upstream activities, the oil and gas industry is primarily regulated by the laws of the individual states, with the exception of certain environmental matters and operations on federal land. At present, the Company has operations in Alaska, Pennsylvania and Texas. In Alaska and Texas, upstream activities are regulated by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the Railroad Commission of Texas, respectively. Each of these states has its own environmental protection agency. In Pennsylvania, the local Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for both environmental protection activities and the regulation of upstream activities.

Federal authorities do have jurisdiction over certain environmental aspects that affect the gas and oil sector. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency applies laws and regulations such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The environmental impact of the projects is regulated by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which is managed by different Federal agencies depending on the type of project.

Transport

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) governs the transport of natural gas as part of interstate commerce and the transport of oil via oil pipelines within the same field. The states regulate other types of transport.

Liquefied natural gas

The Natural Gas Act grants the FERC the exclusive power to regulate facilities that import and export liquefied natural gas arriving in the United States and leaving the country with the authorization of the Office of Fossil Energy at the US Department of Energy (DOE).

Trading of gas, crude oil and refined products

The FERC regulates the sale of natural gas as part of interstate commerce. A number of US regulatory bodies are empowered to regulate the oil and refined products trading market. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has the power to regulate crude oil trading activities. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates refined products marketed to private consumers such as gasoline and diesel. Trading of financial derivatives is regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

On December 18, 2015, the 2016 Consolidated Appropriation Act was passed (Public law no. 114-113). This piece of legislation repeals Article 103 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), thereby eliminating the ban on exporting crude oil produced in the US. The legislation preserves the President's power to restrict oil exports in response to a national emergency, enforce trade sanctions and remedy oil supply scarcity or the sustained distortion of oil prices significantly above world market levels.

Renewable energies and storage batteries

There are federal laws and policies that promote wholesale market competition, renewable energy and energy efficiency, such as (i) the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) which requires utilities to purchase electricity generated by non-utilities and grants special rates and regulatory treatment to encourage renewable energy production; and (ii) the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (as amended by the Federal Power Act, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007) which gives the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) the power to promote competition in wholesale energy markets through open access to transmission facilities.

FERC is charged with issuing rules to encourage the production of these new types of non-utility independent power producers, which industry stakeholders often refer to simply as "qualified facilities" or "QFs".

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) directs new federal spending toward reducing carbon emissions, reducing health care costs, funding the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), creating a 15% minimum corporate tax rate and boosting tax incentives for renewable energies. The IRA has therefore become a key component for the development of wind and photovoltaic technology projects by extending and even increasing investment tax credits (ITC) and production tax credits (PTC) related to these technologies based on parameters such as job creation, domestic manufacturing or investment in depressed or economically dependent fossil fuel regions.

As long as certain wage and training requirements are met, the ITC offers a general 30% tax credit on qualifying investments (generally 95% of the total investment) and the PTC a tax credit on electricity production for 10 years based on actual production each year (3 cts/Kwh, updated with inflation). These loans can be increased up to 70% (ITC) and a further 40% (PTC 4.2 cts/Kwh) depending on the degree to which certain conditions are met (e.g.: investment in regions with certain characteristics, or the use of raw materials or elements of domestic manufacture). In short, the IRA structures the tax provisions with the goal that new clean energy projects will create good-paying jobs, a national supply chain, and accelerate clean energy deployment in energy communities. Depending on the characteristics of each clean energy project, the tax credits could finance between 30 and 70 percent of the required investments. The IRA also allows for the transfer of tax credits to third parties (monetization of credits) who will be able to offset them with the taxable profits they obtain, simplifying the current structures with partners (tax equity), which are more complex and have greater legal and commercial requirements, whereby a credit market is expected to develop in the coming years.

Solar energy and storage projects are also regulated by the laws of each state, with the exception of certain environmental issues and operations on federal lands. At present, the Company has operations in New Mexico and Texas.

In Texas, renewable energy activities are regulated by the Public Utility Commission of Texas and the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). On June 7, 2023, following the end of the 88th Texas Legislative Session, Governor Abbott signed into law House Bill 1500, which addresses several market reforms that will have a significant effect on the Texas electricity market with respect to the following:

- HB1500 gives guidance to the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) regarding the implementation of the Performance Credit Mechanism (PCM) that was proposed by the PUCT in early 2023. Under the PCM, certain electricity generators (mainly fossil fuel generators) could earn a performance credit for being available when demand surges. HB1500 (a) caps this financial tool to $1 billion annually and (b) provides that the credits are available only for dispatchable facilities (i.e., wind and solar will not be eligible for these credits).
- It creates an ancillary services program that will allow power generators to bid on a day-ahead and real-time basis if they can provide at least four hours of power that could turn on within two hours of being called for deployment and have dispatchable flexibility to address inter-hour operational changes.
- Generation facilities (including renewable energy producers, other than a battery energy storage resource) signed for interconnection after January 1, 2027, will be required to maintain electricity output during peak demand periods (i.e., "firming"). A generation facility may satisfy this requirement by using on-site or off-site resources, including battery energy

storage (a win for battery energy storage, though this will overall add an additional cost for renewables-generated power).

- It establishes an allowance for the cost of building and interconnecting new transmission lines to the grid. This would limit how much electricity consumers would be required to pay for ERCOT's grid connection costs and would require the rest of the bill to be picked up by the power generators. Previously, interconnection costs would be covered by the ratepayers. With the added limitation, there will be a more significant impact on new projects and the renewable energy developers who (1) often do not build as close to the existing power grid and (2) generally incur larger grid connection costs.
- The PUCT is required to study ancillary and reliability services cost allocation "on a semi-annual basis among electric generation facilities and load-serving entities in proportion to their contribution to unreliability during the times of highest reliability risk due to low operating reserves by season" in order to determine whether renewables should pay higher ancillary and reliability service costs.

For the cost allocation methodology, HB1500 requires the PUCT to define how ERCOT should calculate and allocate the cost of providing ancillary reliability services, including the requirement that ERCOT allocate these costs on a semi-annual basis. The PUCT is to submit a report on the evaluation to the Legislature no later than December 1, 2026.

In New Mexico, the Group's current renewable energy activities are regulated by the Public Regulation Commission, the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) and the laws of the Jicarilla Apache Nation (JANPA), as it is located on tribal lands.

Federal authorities do have jurisdiction over certain environmental aspects that affect the renewable energy sector. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) enforces laws and regulations such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Investigation of panel imports

In 2012, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) imposed anti-dumping duties on Chinese solar PV cells, modules and panels and countervailing duties on Chinese solar PV cells, modules and panels. The duties varied among different manufacturers and were determined based on the findings of the countervailing duty investigation conducted by the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC). The duties were intended to counteract alleged unfair subsidies received by Chinese manufacturers.

In 2018, the Trump administration imposed a safeguard tariff on imported solar cells and modules. The tariff initially set a rate of 30%, which was gradually reduced over four years. The tariff affected all countries that export solar cells and modules to the United States, including China.

In February 2022, President Biden signed Proclamation 10339 "To Continue Facilitating Positive Adjustment to Competition from Imports of Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells (Whether or not Partially or Fully Assembled into Other Products)" under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, which establishes a tariff rate quota for crystalline silicon photovoltaic (CSPV) cells and an additional duty on modules composed of CSPV cells.

In parallel, Auxin, a US-based solar manufacturer, issued a formal petition requesting a circumvention investigation to determine whether imports of CSPV cells imported from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand or Vietnam are circumventing anti-dumping and countervailing duty orders. In March 2022, the Department of Commerce (DOC) initiated a circumvention investigation and found (preliminarily) that certain companies were attempting to circumvent existing orders for solar cells and modules from China. In August 2023, the DOC issued its final determination stating that it found circumvention at the national level in all four countries under investigation.

Aware of the risk to the solar industry, the solar industry lobby responded by asking President Biden not to impose tariffs. In June 2022, President Biden issued a proclamation granting a 24-month exemption from anti-dumping and countervailing duties on CSPV completed in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand or Vietnam and using parts and components manufactured in China.

Peru

The Constitution includes the main bases of its legal framework governing the hydrocarbons market in Peru. The Constitution establishes that the State promotes private initiatives, recognizing the economic pluralism, and the State having a subsidiary role in terms of business concerns. The Constitution also establishes that private and public business activity must be treated equally under the law, and that national and foreign investments are subject to the same conditions.

In addition, the Constitution stipulates that the country's natural resources are the property of the State and that the terms and conditions of access to and use of these resources by private parties must be regulated by means of organic laws.

Natural and legal persons, whether Peruvian or foreign, that pursue hydrocarbon activities are expressly subject to the laws of the Republic of Peru, renouncing the right to any diplomatic recourse. The most important authorities with competence over Peruvian hydrocarbon matters are: the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), in charge of drafting, approving, proposing and applying the Sector's policy; the Supervisory Agency for Investment in Energy and Mining (OSINERGMIN), in charge of supervising natural or legal persons that carry out activities related to the electricity and hydrocarbons subsectors and imposing sanctions for non-compliance with legal and technical obligations issued by MINEM and PERUPETRO S.A. The Environmental Assessment and Control Agency (OEFA) of the Ministry of the Environment is the specialized technical institution for ensuring compliance with the standards, obligations and incentives established in environmental regulations.

Upstream

The Organic Hydrocarbons Law (OHL), regulates this natural resource. To provide legal assurance to investors, it states that contracts under its framework shall be considered Contract-Law, and therefore can only be modified by written agreement between the two parties. To achieve these objectives, the OHL created PERUPETRO, S.A., a state-owned limited company organized as a public corporation, to which the State, as owner of the hydrocarbons located in its territory, grants the right of ownership over the hydrocarbons, so that PERUPETRO, S.A. can negotiate, execute and monitor exploration and/or operation contracts, with a licensee (contractor) by means of license agreements, service agreements and other forms of contracts authorized by the MINEM.

Refining and sale of oil and gas

The OHL stipulates that any natural or legal persons, whether national or foreign, may install, operate, and maintain oil refineries, plants for processing natural gas and condensates, natural asphalt, greases, lubricants, and petrochemicals, subject to the rules specifically established by the MINEM.

In Peru, the trading of hydrocarbon derivatives is regulated by supply and demand. However, Emergency Decree 010-2004 created the Fund for the Stabilization of Petroleum Derived Fuel Prices (FEPC) as an intangible fund to prevent the high volatility of oil prices and its derivatives from being passed on to consumers.

The FEPC's operating mechanism established by Emergency Decree 010-2004 and its Regulations indicates that when the import or export parity price, as the case may be, is higher than the upper limit of the corresponding price band, the producers and importers could apply a discount in the prices of the products for the same value defined by the compensation factor approved by the General Directorate of Hydrocarbons of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, whereby the FEPC would have a debt with these producers and importers for the amount of the applied compensations. Conversely, when the import or export parity price, as the case may be, is lower than the lower limit of the corresponding price band, an obligation would be generated for the producers and importers with the FEPC defined by the contribution factor. Article 10 of Emergency Decree 010-2004 establishes that each company will freely determine, in accordance with their commercial policies, the premiums or discounts to be applied for each product and customer over OSINERGMIN's reference prices, while maintaining the freedom to set the sales prices with its customers.

Although the FEPC has been applied for many years, Diesel and LPG were excluded from the FEPC in March 2020. However, in March 2021, the Ministry of Energy and Mines approved Supreme Decree No. 006-2021-EM, extended by Supreme Decree No. 015-2021-EM, which temporarily included diesel for vehicle use in the FEPC (during the period from March 27 to August 27, 2021). The most significant changes to the mechanism include the fact that compensation from the Fund will only be given to companies that maintain their primary sales price stable and without any change with regard to the primary sales price in effect on the date of publication of the aforementioned decree. This provision makes compensation conditional on maintaining fixed prices, which contravenes the freedom of contract, as well as Article 77 of the OHL, which establishes that the prices of crude oil and its derivatives are governed by supply and demand and distorts the FEPC.

Subsequently, Supreme Decree No. 025-2021-EM, of November 9, 2021, included diesel for vehicle use in the FEPC for an indefinite period of time. It also indicated that the primary sale price of such fuel must remain stable, i.e., it must not be above the corresponding target price band (defined by OSINERGMIN), which represents a change in relation to the wording of the supreme decrees of 2021 mentioned above, but it still violates principles such as the freedom of contract and free pricing of crude oil and its derivatives based on supply and demand as established in current regulations, since it establishes a maximum price for its sale, thus violating the freedom of companies to establish their prices in the market. A similar situation is occurring with LPG, which has been incorporated into the FEPC since September 2021. Through Supreme Decree 002-2022-EM, dated March 28, 2022, 84 and 90 octane gasolines and 84 octane gasohols were incorporated to the FEPC. Currently, by virtue of Supreme Decree 014-2021-EM, dated May 21, 2021, the production of gasoline and gasohol has been modified to two types: Regular (octane rating below 95) and Premium (octane rating above 95).

Environmental regulation

Peru has a broad environmental regulatory system. The General Environmental Law - Law No. 28611, dated October 15, 2005, establishes that all human activities involving construction, works, and services, including hydrocarbon activities, are liable to cause significant environmental impacts and are subject to the National Environmental Impact Assessment System; and that the ministries and their respective decentralized public agencies, as well as regulatory or supervisory agencies, must exercise environmental functions and powers.

Subsequently, via Legislative Decree No. 1013, dated May 14, 2008, the OEFA was created as a specialized technical public agency, with legal status under domestic public law, and was established as a budgetary agency under the Ministry of the Environment and in charge of environmental inspection functions. Later, through the Law of the National System of Environmental Evaluation and Control - Law No. 29325, dated March 5, 2009, the OEFA was made the governing body of the aforementioned environmental evaluation and control system.

Within the framework of its functions, the OEFA is empowered to issue administrative measures, such as preventive measures, special orders, among others. The OEFA is also empowered to supervise compliance with the obligations contained in environmental regulations, environmental management instruments, administrative measures and other sources of environmental obligation. And, among other matters, it is empowered to initiate administrative sanctioning procedures, issue precautionary measures before the initiation or during the administrative sanctioning procedure when necessary to prevent irreparable damage to the environment, natural resources or human health.

Supreme Decree No. 039-2014-EM, dated November 12, 2014, approved the Regulation on Environmental Protection in Hydrocarbon Activities (RPAAH), which establishes that all holders of hydrocarbon activities are responsible for complying with the provisions of the current environmental legal framework in environmental studies and/or approved supplementary environmental management instruments and any other additional regulations provided by the competent environmental authority.

Likewise, the RPAAH states that the owners of hydrocarbon activities are responsible for atmospheric emissions, liquid effluent discharges, solid waste disposal and noise emissions from the facilities they build or operate directly or through third parties, particularly those that exceed the Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL) and the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) in force, provided that in the latter case it is shown that there is a causal relationship between the actions of the holder of the hydrocarbon activities and the violation of such standards. It should be noted that each of the above-mentioned parameters for the control of hydrocarbon activities has a specialized environmental regulation that must be complied with.

Portugal

Chemicals

In Portugal, Decree Law No. 31/2006, of February 15, sets out the framework for the National Oil System (SPN) and has been implemented and regulated through extensive administrative regulations.

Sale prices of crude oil and oil products are freely set on the market, without prejudice to the rules on competition and public service obligations, however, prices in the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira are administratively set by the regional governments. Pursuant to Law No. 69-A/2021, of October 21, the government has the power to intervene, on an exceptional basis, in setting maximum margins for any of the commercial components of the retail price of simple fuels or bottled LPG. These maximum margins may be established, with a specific duration, for any of the activities in the value chain of simple fuels or bottled LPG, being set by Ministerial Order issued by the members of government responsible for the areas of economy and energy, following the proposal of the Portuguese Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE) and consultation to the Portuguese Competition Authority (AdC).

Sales, which include wholesale and retail trade activity, are freely carried out, but depend on obtaining a certificate, in addition to compliance with other obligations, especially with regard to tax and customs matters, regularity of supply, publication of prices and the provision of information to various competent administrative bodies, as well as verification of seller's good standing.

On December 7, 2022, ERSE approved the Regulation on Supervision of the National Petroleum System (SPN) (ERSE Regulation No. 4/2022), which defines the supervision model for the sector, establishing a methodology for the definition and monitoring of reference costs throughout the SPN value chain, as well as the rules for the provision of information by market operators.

The new regulation establishes the following: (i) the reference price and cost construction models for the different activities in the value chain of simple automotive fuels and bottled LPG, as well as the respective underlying commercial margins; (ii) the monitoring methodology and the list of parameters applied to them; (iii) the reporting obligations of SPN operators; (iv) the information to be published by ERSE, while ensuring the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information.

On July 18, 2023, the parameters of the SPN supervision methodology were published through ERSE Directive No. 11/2023, defining the maximum limits of commercial margins in refining, incorporation of biofuels, primary logistics and retail activities and in accordance with that established by the SPN Supervision Regulation. The parameters applicable to the SPN's supervisory activity, including the respective setting and review process, are subject to ordinary reviews to be carried out every three years.

Minimum stocks

Portugal is required to maintain minimum stocks in the crude oil and/or oil products sectors, in accordance with Decree Law No. 165/2013, of December 16, which transposed EU legislation, corresponding to 90 days of average daily net imports of crude oil and oil products into the country over the last year, it being legally possible to hold stocks in another EU Member State, provided that all requirements have been verified and the necessary formalities have been completed.

Liquefied petroleum gas

LPG – piped, bottled and bulk – is regulated by Decree Law No. 57-A/2018, of July 13, and is subject to control by the Portuguese Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE), which assumed the functions of the Portuguese Competition Authority (AdC) in terms of supervision, without prejudice to the powers of the AdC to issue recommendations and codes of conduct, carry out studies and inspections, decide on concentrations, initiate administrative proceedings for infringements of competition law and impose fines, for which it is granted extensive powers of investigation, including the power to carry out domiciliary searches.

Decree Law No. 5/2018, of February 2, establishes the obligation to sell bottled LPG in all of the country's gas stations, unless they receive a prior exemption upon a reasoned request of the interested party.

With regard to the sale of LPG, Decree Law No. 31/2006 provides for the sale of bottled, piped and bulk LPG. The supplier of bulk LPG is required to give the customer, or the supplier chosen by the customer, the option of transferring ownership of the facility (storage and piping) upon expiry of the contract. With regard to bottled LPG, a legal obligation has been established to accept containers from other companies, at no cost to the customer, as detailed in Decree Law No. 5/2018, of February 2, which also makes it mandatory to sell bottled LPG at all gas stations in Portugal and determines that the regulations on essential public services apply to bottled LPG and that the "leftover product" in the container delivered by the customer must be deducted from the sale price of the container, under the terms to be defined in regulatory legislation not yet published.

Storage

Storage activities include the operation of (i) storage facilities for direct supply to end customers, (ii) storage facilities for oil products in tare, and (iii) wholesale facilities, and will be licensed by the competent Minister, while the licensing of other storage facilities is the responsibility of the competent licensing authorities. The procedure for obtaining licenses to operate oil product storage facilities and the supervision conditions for tax audits are defined in the revised version of Decree Law No. 267/2002.

The storage of liquid fuels, LPG and other petroleum derived gases, solid fuels and other oil products is regulated by Decree Law No. 267/2002, of November 26, as revised in Ministerial Order No. 1188/2003, of October 10 and Order No. 1515/2007, of November 30, regulating fuel license applications for license-exempt facilities and simplified license applications.

The regulations establish the right of access for third parties to large storage facilities which are declared to be of public interest, the operators of which will be required to grant access to third parties, under non-discriminatory, transparent and objective technical and economic conditions, as well as the right of access to large storage and distribution facilities of piped LPG for sale to end customers.

Gas stations

Gas stations are subject to licensing, in accordance with the revised version of Decree Law No. 267/2002, of November 26. The revised version of Law No. 6/2015, of January 16, requires all gas station operators to sell fuels without additives, known as simple fuels.

Decree Law No. 170/2005, of October 10, as amended by Decree Law No. 120/2008, of July 10, makes it mandatory to publish fuel sale prices on gas station monoliths and, in the case of service areas located on highways, comparative panels (the prices of the next two service areas are compared) on the highway itself.

Environmental regulation

With regard to environmental prevention, Decree Law No. 151-B/2013, of October 31, on the Legal Regime of Environmental Impact Assessments — as regards public or private projects that may damage or significantly impact the environment — indicates that certain facilities (in particular refineries and petrochemical plants, pipelines for the transportation of oil, storage facilities for oil, petrochemical products or chemical products, and surface industrial facilities for oil extraction, among others) are subject to an inspection procedure to assess the significant impacts on the environment and to impose conditioning and/or compensatory measures, while Decree Law No. 152-B/2017 stipulates that climate changes, population, human health and soil should be assessed in future procedures. This regime, as well as that applicable to water resources, was amended by Decree Law No. 87/2023, of October 10.

Decree Law No. 127/2013, of August 30, establishes the industrial emissions regime, with the aim of preventing and reducing emissions, for integrated emission prevention and control and is applicable to industrial facilities in this sector, in particular refineries and petrochemical plants, establishing the obligation to obtain an environmental license that sets out a broad set of requirements and conditions that must be met by the beneficiary, in particular emission limits for pollutants and measures for waste management, among others, prior to carrying out the activity.

Decree Law No. 150/2015, of August 5, establishes the regime for the prevention of major accidents involving hazardous substances and limitations of their consequences for human health and environment.

Decree Law No.12/2020, of April 6, establishes the legal regime for trade in greenhouse gas licenses, and imposes the obligation on operators producing greenhouse gases to obtain a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Certificate (Título de Emissão de Gases com Efeito de Estufa (TEGEE)) in accordance with EU Directives and the Kyoto Protocol, while Ministerial Order No. 420-B/2015, of December 31, imposes additional taxes on CO_2 emissions on certain oil products, based on the prices of the emission license auctions at the CELE.

The legal regime for environmental liability was approved by Decree Law No. 147/2008, of July 29, and defines the objective and subjective scope on the basis of the general principal of the polluter pays, of the environmental liability of economic operators, imposing the obligation to provide one or more financial guarantees (their own and autonomous, alternative or complementary to each other) to enable operators to assume the environmental liability inherent in their activity, which may be provided through various instruments. This regime is supplemented by the "Legal Framework of Environmental Administrative Offenses" published by Law No. 50/2006, of August 29, which sets fines with maximum limits of up to €5 million in the case of very serious sanctioning procedures and in offenses committed with malice, in addition to the possibility of applying additional sanctions such as the cancellation of permits and licenses granted, cessation or closure of the activity.

Decree Law No. 75/2015, of May 11, established the Single Environmental Certificate to simplify environmental licensing procedures and regimes, regulating the issuance of the single environmental certificate (TUA), which contains all the terms and conditions for the construction, operation and monitoring of a project as regards environmental matters and all administrative certificates and permits necessary to carry out the activity.

Decree Law No. 68-A/2015, of April 30, establishes regulations on energy efficiency and cogeneration production, transposing Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 25, 2012, applicable to companies other than SMEs (small- and medium-sized enterprises), which are required to register with the Directorate General for Energy and Geology (DGEG) and record all information on their energy consumption, in order to monitor trends in this consumption, and they must also carry out an independent energy audit every four years.

Climate change and alternative fuels

Council of Ministers Resolution No. 53/2020, of July 10, approved the 2030 PNEC (2030 National Energy and Climate Plan), establishing objectives, among others, to decarbonize the national economy, strengthen the commitment to renewable energies and reduce the country's energy dependence, and Council of Ministers Resolution No. 63/2020, of August 14, approved the National Hydrogen Plan - EN-H2, of exclusively green origin.

The quality levels and characteristics of oil products are provided for in (i) Decree Law No. 89/2008, of May 30 (quality rules for gasoline and diesel fuels), and (ii) Decree Law No. 281/2000, of November 10, which establishes the limits on the sulfur level of certain types of petroleum-derived liquid fuels.

Decree Law No. 84/2022, of December 9, establishes the goals for the consumption of energy from renewable sources, transposing the RED II into Portuguese law, which specifies: (i) national targets for the use of renewable energy in energy consumption and for the share of energy from renewable sources for use in transport, to include, in the future, aviation, maritime transport and rail; (ii) sustainability criteria for the production and use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels; (iii) greenhouse gas reduction criteria for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels; (iv) mechanisms for issuing certificates of origin for electricity produced from renewable sources, heating and cooling energy, low-carbon and renewable energy sources, as well as for cogeneration energy production; and (v) mechanisms for the promotion of biofuels in land transport. The diploma was regulated by Ministerial Order No. 110-A/2023, of April 24, which establishes the calculation formulas for electricity produced from hydro and wind energy, the rules for calculating the impact of biofuels, bioliquids and fossil and biomass fuels on the contribution to greenhouse gases.

Decree Law No. 60/2017, of June 9, establishes the legal framework for the creation of infrastructure for alternative fuels: electricity, hydrogen, biofuels, synthetic and paraffinic fuels, natural gas – compressed or liquefied –, and LPG. Council of Ministers Resolution No. 88/2017, of June 26, approved the National Action Framework for the development of the market for alternative fuels in the transportation sector.

The Framework Climate Law (Law No. 98/2021, of December 31) entered into force on February 1, 2022 and establishes the regulatory framework under which Portugal undertakes to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through the implementation of energy transition measures and policies. The Law will have to be implemented over the next few years by supplementary legislation that will make changes in the energy sector through the implementation of various energy transition measures and policies: green taxation, carbon taxes on the use of fuel, policies for the use of electric and hybrid vehicles with a view to banning the sale of vehicles powered exclusively by fossil fuels by 2035, restrictive use of fossil fuel natural gas in electricity production, incentives for the use of renewable sources in electricity production, circular economy in industrialization.

Decree Law No. 30-A/2022, of April 18, approved a set of exceptional measures aimed at guaranteeing the simplification of energy production procedures from renewable sources. These measures will be in force for a period of 2 years.

On October 19, Decree Law No. 72/2022 was approved, which reinforced the exceptional flexibility measures provided for in Decree Law No. 30-A/2022, applicable mainly to installation projects for renewable energy plants (including photovoltaic plants), storage facilities, production units for self-consumption and green hydrogen production units.

The innovations are mainly focused on: (i) streamlining the prior control processes for urban operations; (ii) the creation of a new prioritization criterion for access to capacity reservation agreements with network operators, and (iii) the possibility of extending the pre-commercial operational trial period for power plants that obtained public network reception capacity in the 2019, 2020 and 2021 tenders.

Decree Law No. 11/2023, of February 10, on simplification and reform of environmental licensing, approves measures to simplify the granting of existing licenses, elimination of authorizations, licenses, acts and procedures with little relevance to environmental protection, thus facilitating economic activity without compromising environmental protection. The following are the main changes introduced by this law: (i) changes in the Legal Regime of Environmental Impact Assessments (RJAIA); (ii) changes in the regimes of the National Agricultural Reserve (RAN) and the National Ecological Reserve (REN); (iii) changes in the regime for the protection of the cork oak and the holm oak; (iv) modification of the legal regime for the use of water resources and the water law; and (v) modification of the statute establishing the general principles of action to be followed by the services and agencies of public authorities.

On July 14, 2023, a joint order of the Portuguese Environment Agency and the Directorate General of Energy and Geology (DGEG) was published concerning the projects of facilities producing electricity from renewable energies, in which the presentation of a series of elements is conditional on the continuation of the prior assessment requests for the decision to submit such projects to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

On September 6, Decree Law No. 80/2023 was published, establishing the allocation of grid connection capacity for electricity consumption facilities in high demand areas (expressly identifying Sines for the application of the special regime) and establishing a special procedure for these situations.

Electricity and natural gas sector regulation

In Portugal, Decree Law No. 15/2022, of January 14, establishes the framework of the National Electricity System and has been implemented and regulated through several administrative regulations.

Decree Law No. 62/2020, of August 28, establishes the framework of the National Gas System and has been implemented and regulated through extensive administrative regulations.

In the framework of Decree Law No. 15/2022, Ministerial Order No. 112/2022, of January 14, approves the Electro-Intensive Customer Statute that establishes a set of obligations and incentives intended to guarantee the facilities that benefit from it conditions of greater equality in terms of competition compared to similar facilities that operate in other EU Member States.

The regime for selling electricity for electric mobility is regulated by Decree Law No. 39/2010, of April 26, which stipulates that the activity may only be carried out by duly licensed operators of charging points.

The prices of electricity and natural gas supplies from market suppliers to their customers are freely agreed between the parties. However, the prices include a portion corresponding to the tariffs established for accessing the networks in accordance with the tariff regulations for the electricity and gas sectors (Regulation No. 828/2023 and Regulation No. 13/2023, of July 25), approved by ERSE.

The electricity tariffs up to December 31, 2022 were approved (under an exceptional approval regime) by Directive No. 14/2023, of July 26. The gas tariffs for the period from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024 were approved by Directive No. 135/2023, of July 25.

The sale, which includes wholesale and retail activities, is freely carried out but it is contingent on registration by the Directorate General of Geology and Energy, in addition to compliance with other obligations, supply quality, and the provision of information to various competent administrative bodies, and verification of suppliers' good standing. In order to access the wholesale market scheme, the supplier must have the status of market agent, in accordance with the Regulation on Commercial Relations, and the performance in the wholesale markets is subject to the regime established in Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European

Parliament and of the Council of October 25, 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency.

Suppliers enter into contracts with the operators of the electricity transmission and distribution networks and with the operators of the transmission networks, storage and natural gas distribution infrastructure to access the networks in accordance with the Regulation on Commercial Relations in the electricity sector and the gas sector (Regulation No. 827/2023, of July 28), the Regulation on Access to Networks and Interconnections in the electricity sector (Regulation No. 818/2023, of July 27 and the Regulation on Access to Networks and Interconnections in the gas sector (Regulation No. 407/2021, of May 12) approved by ERSE.

Decree Law No. 33/2022, of May 14, established the exceptional and temporary mechanism for the adjustment of electricity generation costs in the Iberian Electricity Market ("MIBEL"). This decree law was published simultaneously with the publication, in Spain, of Royal Decree Law No. 10/2022, of May 13, with a similar objective and content.

The obligation to establish natural gas security reserves is incumbent on market suppliers and suppliers of last resort. The overall minimum security reserves are set by Ministerial Order of the Minister responsible for the energy sector and cannot be less than the quantities necessary to guarantee the consumption of protected customers and to meet the non-interruptible consumption needs of power plants under the ordinary regime in the 12 months prior to the assessment month. In accordance with Ministerial Order No. 297/2011, of November 16 and Order No. 59/2022, of January 28, the minimum security reserves are: (i) as of December 31, 2015, 24 days of average consumption, (ii) as of December 31, 2020, 30 days of average consumption, (iii) as of December 31, 2022, (a) 45 days of average annual consumption of protected customers; and (b) 16 days of consumption equivalent to the maximum capacity of non-interruptible combined cycle plants, and (iv) as of December 31, 2025, 35 days of average consumption.

In the period from October 1 to March 31 of the following year, market agents with a gas consumption portfolio are to create and maintain an additional reserve in the national gas system in the underground gas storage infrastructure.

The amount of additional reserves in the national gas system created by each market agent is phased over this period and is calculated on the basis of the individual consumption portfolios verified in the annual period between May of the previous year and April of the year of publication of this decree.

The overall amount of additional reserves of the national gas system varies over the period from October 1 to March 31 of the following year, and may not exceed a maximum amount of 700 GWh.

Decree Law No. 70/2022, of October 14, establishes the creation of additional strategic reserves of natural gas, belonging to the Portuguese State, and establishes extraordinary and temporary measures for security of the gas supply.

Electricity and natural gas supplies are classified as essential public services and, therefore, subject to the rules on essential public services established in Law No. 23/96, of July 26, which establishes various mechanisms to protect customers, such as the reporting and assistance obligations of suppliers, obligations to give minimum prior notice for supply interruptions, prohibition of minimum consumption and minimum payment periods, and the limitation periods on the right to receive the prices of the services.

The activity of selling electricity and natural gas is subject to compliance with the service quality requirements and standards established in the Regulation on Service Quality approved by ERSE, which establishes the obligation of compensating customers in the event of non-compliance.

The sale of electricity and natural gas is subject to ERSE's regulation and supervision and to the regime of penalties for the energy sector established in Law No. 9/2013, of January 28. As the regulator of the sector, ERSE is the administrative authority with competence regarding supervision and application of penalties as a result of unfair commercial practices, non-compliance in the provision of promotional, informational and support services to consumers and users through call centers, duties related to the complaints book and the rules applicable to guarantees for consumers in supply contracts of public services.

United Kingdom

Principal national laws and main regulators

The principal laws governing the development of oil and natural gas in the United Kingdom is the Petroleum Act 1998 (as amended) (the “Petroleum Act”). In addition to the Petroleum Act, there are various environmental and health and safety legislative provisions that apply to the oil and gas industry.

Under the Petroleum Act, all rights to oil are vested in the Crown. The UK does not have a State-owned oil company and the state does not participate directly in oil and gas production, other than in its capacity as a regulator. The State benefits economically from the industry through its taxation regime.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (“DESNZ”) is the UK government department responsible for overall energy policy, including delivering security of energy supply, ensuring properly functioning energy markets, encouraging greater energy efficiency and seizing the opportunities of net zero. In terms of oil and gas, the DESNZ is responsible for offshore environmental regulation and decommissioning through the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (“OPRED”).

The North Sea Transition Authority (“NSTA”) is the operating name for the UK independent regulatory authority responsible for licensing and regulating the exploration and development of the UK's oil and gas resources, carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS) and offshore gas storage. The legal name of the regulator is the Oil and Gas Authority (“OGA”). The NSTA's main purpose is to maximize the economic recovery of UK petroleum while working to deliver the UK’s net zero emissions target by 2050. The OGA Strategy came into effect on February 11, 2021 and includes a central obligation to maximize economic recovery as well as helping to achieve the net zero target. The OGA Strategy is binding on the Secretary of State, the DESNZ, the NSTA, and all licensees, operators and owners of offshore installations on the UKCS.

The NSTA also has the power to resolve disputes, attend meetings, collect data and samples and impose sanctions to enforce the new regulatory regime.

The Health and Safety Executive (“HSE”) is the independent regulator responsible for enforcing the health and safety regime in the UK. HM Treasury is responsible for fiscal matters and HM Revenue & Customs administers the tax regime.

The objective of the regulatory regime in the United Kingdom is to:

- maximize the economic recovery on the UK's oil and gas reserves while working to deliver the UK's net zero emissions target by 2050,
- prevent environmental damage,
- uphold health and safety and environmental standards, and
- protect the UK taxpayer from any residual liability.

Voluntary codes of practice

Licensees on the UKCS are also expected to comply with various voluntary industry based codes of practice. The Commercial Code of Practice promotes positive commercial behaviors on the UKCS and the Infrastructure Code of Practice facilitates access to infrastructure by third parties.

International treaties and conventions

The UK is a signatory to a number of international treaties and conventions which impact oil and gas regulation in the UK. The UK’s access to its

Continental Shelf and the limit of UK's territorial seas is governed by the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("UNCLOS"). The UK's decommissioning regime is impacted by the 1998 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of North East Atlantic ("OSPAR").

Licensing regime

Regulation in the UK is by a licensing regime rather than a production sharing arrangement.

The power to grant licenses "to search and bore for and get petroleum" in the territorial waters of the UK and on the UKCS is vested in the NSTA.

The license is a contractual deed entered into between the OGA and the licensee (on a joint and several basis if there is more than one licensee). The terms and conditions of the license (referred to as the "Model Clauses") are published in secondary legislation and for offshore licenses are found in the Petroleum Licensing (Production) (Seaward Areas) Regulations 2008.

Environmental and Health and Safety Regulations

Although oil and gas development is mainly regulated and controlled through the terms of the license and the Petroleum Act, there is also a broad framework of environmental and health and safety legislation that licensees must comply with. The main regulators are the OPRED and the HSE, the Environmental Agency and the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency.

In 2015 various UK environmental and health and safety laws were enacted to implement the requirements of the EU Offshore Safety Directive ("OSD"), which was adopted on June 10, 2013 in response to the Deepwater Horizon disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. The OSD required the creation of an offshore Competent Authority ("CA"). Since the UK left the EU, the Offshore Major Accident Regulator (OMAR) is the UK's offshore Competent Authority. The CA functions are carried out by the OPRED and the HSE. The OMAR undertakes certain functions such as accepting, assessing, approving and/or inspecting relevant Safety Cases, Oil Pollution Emergency Plans and Well Notifications.

The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 have introduced the UK Government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), which came into force on April 1, 2019. SECR, among other things, requires large unquoted companies to report on their annual energy use and greenhouse gas emissions including from gas, electricity and transport fuel as well as an intensity ratio through their company reports.

Decommissioning regulation

The decommissioning of offshore installations and pipelines is regulated under Part IV of the Petroleum Act. The Secretary of State (acting through the DESNZ) has powers under the Petroleum Act to serve notices on a wide range of persons making them jointly and severally liable to carry out and pay for an approved statutory decommissioning program. The main objective of the decommissioning regime is to ensure that the cost of decommissioning is not borne by the Secretary of State and ultimately the UK taxpayer. The UK has also adopted a number of international and regional treaties and agreements including UNCLOS, IMO Guidelines and Standards and OSPAR.

UK Emission Trading Scheme ("UK ETS")

The UK ETS was launched in the UK on January 1, 2021, to replace the UK's participation in the EU ETS and to provide a carbon pricing mechanism as a tool for achieving the UK's net zero target. It is, to a large extent, very similar to the EUETS as it is a cap and trade scheme that seeks to reduce GHG emissions by requiring operators of facilities in certain energy-intensive sectors to surrender a number of emission allowances equal to the total emissions of carbon dioxide (and some other GHGs) from the installation for that year.

Venezuela

The Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stipulates that the mines and hydrocarbon fields, irrespective of their nature, located on national territory, offshore under the sea bed, in the exclusive economic zone or on the continental platform, belong to the Republic, are public-domain goods and are, therefore, inalienable and imprescriptible.

By virtue of organic law and to protect national interests, the Venezuelan State has reserved the Venezuelan oil activities for itself. For reasons of economic and political sovereignty and for national strategic purposes, the State holds all of the shares of Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA), or any other entity that may be created to manage the oil industry.

The Hydrocarbons Organic Law (HOL) regulates all matters regarding the exploration, operation, refining, industrialization, transport, storage, sale and conservation of hydrocarbons, including related refined products and the works required to perform these activities. Pursuant to the HOL, the performance of activities involving the exploration, extraction, collection, transport and storage of hydrocarbons is reserved to the State, which may undertake them directly or through wholly-owned State companies. The State may also conduct these activities through mixed-owned companies whose equity interest is over 50%.

The agreements with mixed-owned companies referred to in the HOL do not impose restrictions on this legal form of company in terms of transferring funds in the form of cash dividends, loan repayments or the redemption of shareholder advances in foreign currency (USD).

Activities relating to the exploration, operation, collection, storage, use, industrialization, sale and transport of non-associated natural gas and associated gas are subject to the provisions set out in the Organic Gaseous Hydrocarbons Law and its regulations. On January 14, 2016, Decree No. 2184 was published in the Extraordinary Official Journal of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 6,214, declaring a State of Exception and Economic Emergency throughout Venezuela for a period of 60 days, providing the State with the power to enact exceptional and extraordinary economic, social, environmental, political and legal measures, in addition to others. The State of Exception and Emergency has been extended consecutively on several occasions, the last of which was Presidential Decree No. 4,440, published on February 23, 2021, in the Official Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 6,615, for sixty (60) days from its publication. The National Constituent Assembly was called by the President of the Bolivarian Republic, Nicolás Maduro, via Presidential Decree No. 2,830, published on May 1, 2017; all public authorities are subordinated under the Constituent Assembly and are required to comply and ensure compliance with the legal documents issued by this Assembly. The maximum term of this Assembly has been set at two years. On May 20, 2019, the National Constituent Assembly published a Constituent Decree in Official Gazette No. 41,636 by which it extended the operation of the National Constituent Assembly at least until December 31, 2020.

Official Gazette No. 41,310, of December 29, 2017, contained the publication of the Constitutional Foreign Production Investment Law, establishing the principles, policies and procedures that regulate foreign production investments in goods and services. The special legislation regulating foreign investments in specific sectors of the economy shall prevail over this law, including those addressing hydrocarbon, mining and telecommunications matters. To date, the relevant sectoral regulation has not been published.

On January 5, 2018, the term ended, established in Resolution No. 164 of the Ministry of the People's Power of Petroleum, published in the Official Gazette of December 6, 2017, for the review and validation of all national and international contracts signed and those that are about to be signed, by PDVSA, its subsidiaries and the mixed companies where PDVSA owns shares. To date, the review process is still ongoing in the mixed companies, and the results of this process have yet to be disclosed.

In Official Gazette No. 41,825, dated February 19, 2020, Presidential Decree No. 4,131 was published, declaring an energy emergency in the hydrocarbon industry, in order to adopt the necessary measures to guarantee national energy security and protect the industry against the multi-faceted aggression, both external and internal, that is being executed to affect the country's oil production and sale. This Decree ordered the creation of the Alí Rodríguez Araque Presidential Commission for the

Defense, Restructuring and Reorganization of the National Oil Industry, the purpose of which is the design, supervision, coordination and promotion of all the productive, legal, administrative, labor and marketing processes of the national public oil industry and its related activities, including PDVSA and CVP; this Commission may design and apply a set of special temporary measures aimed at increasing, improving and boosting the productive, administrative, financial and commercial management capacities of the national public oil industry and its related activities.

Subsequently, in Official Gazette No. 42,071, dated February 19, 2021, the President of the Republic, through Decree No. 4,436, extended by twelve (12) months the term established in Decree No. 4,268, dated August 19, 2020, which had declared the energy emergency of the hydrocarbon industry.

In the Official Gazette (Ext.) No. 6,583, dated October 12, 2020, the National Constituent Assembly published the so-called Anti-Blockade Constitutional Law for National Development and the Guarantee of Human Rights ("Anti-Blockade Law"), effective as of the date of its publication. The law aims to establish a regulatory framework that provides public authorities with legal tools to counteract, mitigate and reduce the harmful effects caused by the unilateral coercive measures and other restrictive or punitive measures imposed against Venezuela that were issued or handed down by other States or group of States, by international organizations or other foreign public or private entities, which affect human rights, infringe international law and affect the right to free and sovereign development of the Venezuelan people as enshrined in the Constitution.

The new legislation is public policy and of public interest, so its provisions will be applicable to all branches of government, and to natural and legal persons, public and private, throughout Venezuela.

Monetary regime

On February 20, 2018, the launch of the "Petro" cryptocurrency was announced, backed by reserves from field 1 of the Ayacucho Block in the Hugo Chávez Frías Orinoco Oil Belt, in order to create an alternative currency to the dollar and a digital and transparent economy for the benefit of emerging countries. Such purchase may be made in convertible currencies: yuan, Turkish lira, euro and rouble. On March 19, the President of the United States of America signed an executive order prohibiting US persons and US residents from performing transactions with any digital currency issued by the Venezuelan government as of January 9, 2018, which increases that country's sanctions regime on Venezuelan natural and legal persons.

On August 2, 2018, the National Constituent Assembly published a Decree revoking the Exchange Rate System Law in Official Gazette No. 41,452, with a view to granting both natural and legal persons, whether Venezuelan or foreign nationals, full guarantees in terms of their involvement in the country's socioeconomic development model. On September 7, 2018, the Central Bank of Venezuela ("BCV") published in Extraordinary Official Gazette No. 6,405 the so-called Exchange Agreement No. 1 ("the Exchange Agreement"), the purpose of which is to establish the free convertibility of the currency nationwide.

On May 2, 2019, the Central Bank of Venezuela published Resolution No. 19-05-01 in Official Gazette No. 41,624, which authorized the so-called foreign exchange tables.

On November 19, 2019, the Presidency of the Republic published a decree instructing natural and legal persons, public and private, to register information and economic events expressed in accounting terms in sovereign cryptoassets, without prejudice to their registration in Bolivars.

On March 13, 2020 the Venezuelan Central Bank issued a circular allowing authorized banking institutions to sell foreign currency in cash, according to Exchange Agreement No. 1. The circular entered into force on March 13, 2020 and established that universal banks and exchange offices regulated by the Law on the Banking Sector and authorized as specialized intermediaries to carry out retail foreign exchange transactions are subject to its application.

The same circular establishes that the above-mentioned subjects must request authorization from the BCV's Foreign Exchange Operations Management to sell foreign currency in cash derived from retail exchange transactions. These are transactions to sell foreign currency for amounts equal to or less than €8,500, or its equivalent in another currency.

On August 6, 2021, the National Executive Branch issued Decree No. 4,553, published in Official Gazette No. 42,185 of this same date, which established a new monetary expression of the bolivar, effective as of October 1, 2021, meaning that any amount expressed in local currency prior to this date had to be converted to the new unit by dividing the amount by one million (1,000,000).

Subsequently, the Venezuelan Central Bank issued the Rules Governing the New Monetary Expression (Resolution No. 21-08-01), in Official Gazette No. 42,191 of August 16, 2021, to regulate aspects related to the new monetary scale of the bolivar established in Decree No. 4,553 of the National Executive.

2023

REPSOL Group

Integrated Management Report

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails

REPSOL

The company

Repsol's ***mission*** (its reason for being) is to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world.

Our ***vision*** (where Repsol is heading) is to be a global energy company that relies on innovation, efficiency and respect to create sustainable value in the service of societal progress.

Repsol has laid down ***values*** —Efficiency, Respect, Foresight and Value Creation— and Company behaviors —Results Orientation, Accountability, Entrepreneurial Attitude and Inspiring Leadership and Collaboration— to help this mission a reality and our vision an attainable challenge.

More information available at www.repsol.com.

The Management Report

Repsol[1], as a further show of its commitment to transparency, has drawn up this consolidated ***Management Report*** (the "*Management Report*"), which integrates both financial and non-financial information, specifically information on sustainability. This report is intended as the cornerstone of the Group's annual public reporting.

This Management Report faithfully presents the Repsol Group's business, results and financial position, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties it faces, and the approach set out in the Strategic Plan. It also provides information on sustainability, including Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.

The report not only complies with applicable legal requirements[2] but is also aligned with best practices, particularly the recommendations of the International Integrated Reporting Framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), the "*Guía para la Elaboración del Informe de Gestión de las Entidades Cotizadas*" of Spain's securities market regulator, the CNMV and the European Commission Guidelines on non-financial reporting (methodology for reporting non-financial information) (2017/C 215/01).

This report should be read together with the 2023 consolidated ***Financial Statements***, which have been filed along with this report with the CNMV (www.cnmv.es) and are also available at www.repsol.com.

Report information

The ***financial information*** contained in this document, unless expressly indicated otherwise, has been prepared in accordance with the segment information reporting model described in Appendix II and in Note 3 "Segment information" of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements. This reporting model relies on Alternative Performance Measures (APMs), in accordance with the European Securities Markets Authority (ESMA)[3] Guidelines, i.e. figures that have been "adjusted" with respect to those presented in accordance with IFRS-EU.

The ***information on sustainability*** is presented in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)[4]. Appendix V.c) "GRI Index" contains a list of the sustainability indicators included throughout this report and in certain other reports published by the Company. These indicators, together with the additional information required by Spanish Law 11/2018, and the disclosures of environmentally sustainable activities according to the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy make up the Non-Financial Statement, the content of which is as described in Appendix V.d) "Non-Financial Statement". This report also includes voluntary disclosures with reference to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) (Appendix V.f), the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB), IPIECA and the World Economic Forum (WEF); WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics – International Business Council" (Appendix V.h). Lastly, the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact have been taken into account in drawing up this information[5].

In the realm of ***corporate governance***, Repsol publishes an Annual Corporate Governance Report (Appendix VI) and an Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration (Appendix VII), drawn up in accordance with Articles 540 and 541 of the Spanish Companies Act, following the instructions of the CNMV[6].

The ***forward-looking information*** contained in this document reflects the plans, forecasts or estimates of the Group's management at the date of their authorization for issue. Such forward-looking information is based on assumptions that are considered reasonable, and cannot be considered as a guarantee of the entity's future performance, in the sense that such plans, forecasts or estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties, meaning that the future performance of the Group will not necessarily coincide with what was initially planned.

[1] Hereinafter, the names "Repsol", "Repsol Group" or the "Company" will be used indistinctly to refer the group of companies comprising Repsol, S.A. and its subsidiaries, associated and joint ventures.

[2] Among others, the Spanish Commercial Code, the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act and Law 11/2018 of 28 December, which amends the Commercial Code, the Consolidated Text of the Companies Act and the Auditing Act as regards non-financial information and diversity, and transposes into Spanish law Directive 2014/95/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups.

[3] Appendix II"Alternative Performance Measures" includes the reconciliation between the adjusted figures and those corresponding to IFRS-EU financial information.

[4] All GRI standards are followed in their 2016 version, with the exception of the Water (2018), Occupational Health and Safety (2018), Taxation (2019), Waste (2020) and Universal (2021) standards. Additionally, the new GRI standard for the Oil & Gas sector (2021), replacing GRI-G4-OG from 2012, is followed.

[5] See section 7.

[6] As set out in CNMV Circular 3/2021 of 28 September, which amends the templates for the annual corporate governance and directors' remuneration reports of listed companies. The Company also follows the recommendations of the Good Governance Code for Listed Companies, as last revised by the CNMV on 26 June 2020.

Message from the Chairman

Dear shareholders,

Industry is an essential engine driving Europe's economic prosperity and social well-being. This strategic sector not only spearheads technological development and innovation across the continent, but also plays a remarkable role in creating quality employment while pulling along other areas of the economy and having a positive impact on the trade balance.

However, Europe's industrial fabric has not been receiving the support it deserves as we move through the 21st century. Since 2014, the European Commission has been producing documents and deploying strategies in a bid to reverse the industrial decline and build an innovative and sustainable industry; one that would account for 20% of GDP across all Member States by 2020. Sadly, neither the European Union nor Spain has been able to achieve this goal.

We must carry out an energy transition that reduces emissions and decarbonizes the economy, but in an orderly manner and at a pace that allows the strength of European competitive industry to be maintained

One of the keys to reversing the gradual loss of industrial fabric may lie in European policy for the decarbonization of our economy, a process that offers clear opportunities to strengthen this sector, while also posing a number of risks if the legislation falls short of the mark.

To meet EU emission reduction targets, the industry is investing to make its processes more energy efficient and adapt its existing facilities to manufacture products with low, zero or even negative carbon footprints. This is leading to heavy investment in innovation and, most notably, the launch of new industrial projects across Europe. Meanwhile, European industry is having to meet various costs inherent in the energy transition that do not meet with any competition outside the EU.

To overcome this problem, it is imperative that we define our decarbonization from an inclusive perspective, meaning one that envisions the use of all technologies that will enable efficient and effective progress to be made toward climate neutrality, as envisioned in the European Green Deal. In the case of Spain, a stable tax framework is also needed, as are energy and regulatory policies that do not pose any technological bias, thus supporting all the investments needed to transform the industry.

Lack of support for European industry

At present, European industry accounts for 15% of GDP and employs more than 31 million people. Looking more closely at the decarbonization process, one of the sectors that can contribute the most to improving these figures is refining, with plans afoot to build some 20 facilities across Europe to produce renewable fuels. The plant that Repsol is about to bring online in Cartagena and the facility it plans to open in Puertollano in 2025 are two such projects and are prime examples of the industry's capacity to transform itself, develop new technologies and continue to boost the economy.

However, the heavy investment planned by a handful of companies does not go far enough. It is necessary for governments to provide clear support for the transition or, at the very least, not to erect barriers if we are to maximize the value of private investment. Plans to support decarbonization and energy regulation should be effective in creating attractive environments conducive to investment in order to adapt existing facilities and ensure their future viability, while boosting the growth of additional sectors.

It is essential for regulation and government policies in Europe to support and encourage the industry that competes in the free market and on the international stage. It is hugely important to differentiate between the competitive industry and what is known as the extractive, or regulated, industry, such as power grids and renewable generation, which operates safely, without the risk of encountering any external competition and is remunerated by the State and paid for by all consumers. Regulation in Europe has been supporting the extractive industry and little else, and I believe that the time has come to focus on boosting the competitive industry, which is what generates the most value for the wider economy and with lower costs for citizens.

We must embark on an energy transition process that reduces emissions and decarbonizes the economy, though in an orderly fashion and at a pace that maintains the strength of Europe's competitive industry, while ensuring the supply of energy and affordable energy costs. Otherwise, we run the risk that industrial and technological leadership will be dominated by the United States and China. The EU has great technological potential, yet we have failed to turn this into an effective driver in order to compete with the rest of the world.

A secure and stable regulatory environment

In order to plan for the future, the industrial sector needs stable and enabling rules of play, focused on empowering rather than prohibiting. They must not only drive an effective reduction in CO_2 emissions, but also ensure access to safe and affordable energy for citizens and protect the competitiveness of companies. To succeed, we must have a competitive tax framework in place that does not penalize industrial investments, which take time to mature and become viable and create new jobs, which in our sector tend to offer above-average wages.

A first step would be to encourage industrial investment through a system of tax incentives that provides equal support for all technologies that can help to reduce CO_2 emissions, as is happening in the United States through the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Until these changes happen, European industrial companies will continue to compete with a handicap, which will ultimately reduce our presence in international markets and increase the risk of relocation and job losses.

It is also important to achieve a greater degree of standardization in the incentives that companies receive in each country. Logically, each national government is free to define its own aid policy for the industrial sector, though this gives rise to contradictory and even unfair situations within the EU, with certain countries prioritizing decarbonization technologies that are largely ignored in other countries and offering better conditions than others for the development of industrial projects. As a result, there are European countries where investing in the decarbonization of industry is less profitable and this situation ultimately makes their companies less competitive.

As each sector of the economy has its own specific needs, they should not all be required to decarbonize their activities at the same pace, or rely on a single solution to achieve this

It is also essential, before approving any new law or regulation, to fully analyze the impact it could have on key issues such as business competitiveness, industrial employment, social cohesion or tax receipts, so that specific measures can be implemented to mitigate or neutralize such adverse effects. Notably, this includes the need to ensure the necessary financing, since the deployment of technologies such as renewable fuels, hydrogen, biogas, biomethane or carbon capture, use and storage —all essential for the decarbonization of the economy— will require a considerable investment by the industrial sector.

For example, Brussels believes that renewable fuels will be the main weapon in reducing the carbon footprint in areas of the transportation industry that cannot be electrified, such as aviation and shipping. However, it is somewhat surprising that no decision has been made to champion their use in road haulage, where they can and should play a key role in reducing emissions in the short term from cars and trucks, thus protecting the strength of the European automotive industry, traditionally based on the combustion engine.

If this technology is not deployed on a mass scale, and the use of renewable fuels is limited to airlines and shipping companies, the market for this product will be significantly reduced, which will make investments to develop the sector less attractive. As a result, Europe will have fewer production plants than needed to meet the growing demand for these fuels. This will in turn raise their price and force them to be imported from third countries, which will ultimately enjoy all the economic benefits, job creation and reinvestment while Europe loses out.

Security of supply and affordable prices

European industry must contend with a fairly unfavorable regulatory landscape, which also tends to turn a blind eye to its needs. A good example of this is the EU energy system in its current form. In the last decade, Brussels has been focusing on the development of renewable energies which, despite now having a greater weight within the energy mix, still cannot generate all the energy that industry needs, due to their "intermittency" and the fact that surplus power cannot be reliably stored. In tandem, it has turned its back on further investment in other basic energies needed for its economy, such as natural gas, which we currently use to heat our homes, fuel industrial processes or generate electricity.

As a result of this strategy, Europe continues to rely on third countries to meet its demand. The energy system is now more sustainable, of that we can be sure, yet it is not sufficiently diversified, and as such it is unable to guarantee society a secure supply of energy at affordable prices. Broadly speaking, energy is still fairly expensive, which, in the case of industry, makes the sector less competitive and threatens the viability of the investments we must make to complete our transformation.

Over the coming decades, hydrocarbons will continue to be needed in many sectors for as long as there are no safe and efficient alternatives. Putting obstacles in the way of their production, as the EU is doing, serves only to reduce supply and, as a result, push up the prices paid by companies and consumers for the energy they need. Instead, Brussels should focus on demand by investing across all sectors to make their energy consumption more efficient.

For instance, at Repsol we have been investing for years to make our industrial complexes more energy efficient, which has allowed us to significantly reduce our natural gas consumption. Another option would be to encourage the renewal of Spain's aging vehicle population by making it easier for citizens to buy new vehicles that are equipped with more efficient combustion engines that consume less fuel.

A just energy transition for all of society

At Repsol, we genuinely believe that the current energy transition should be urgently rethought and a new, fairer model set up so as to involve all of society and leave no one behind. As each sector of the economy has its own specific needs, not all of them should be required to decarbonize their activities at the same pace, or rely on a single solution to achieve this. Therefore, our priority must be to promote the development of all technologies that can help to achieve a reduction in CO_2 emissions. In this way, companies and citizens alike will have more options at their disposal, allowing them to choose in each case the energy solution that is most efficient and better suits their needs.

Repsol has the knowledge and experience needed to help lead Spain toward climate neutrality. As it happens, we are already doing this with our industrial projects related to renewable fuels, hydrogen and the circular economy. Fewer ideological and regulatory barriers can help us move forward with these projects and continue driving the economy and creating quality employment.

Thank you all for your ongoing trust and support.

Antonio Brufau Niubó

Chairman

Message from the CEO

Dear Shareholders,

Over the past three years, this company has met the majority of the objectives set out in the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, the roadmap that has guided our management during this period. We have therefore decided to bring forward the update of this plan and to set ourselves new business challenges with a view to 2027, which will enable us to continue to progress and move closer to our goal of reaching net zero emissions by 2050.

Before presenting the general outline of the new strategy, allow me to take stock of the work carried out during the three years of the previous plan, in which one of the main achievements has been to strengthen our financial position. In 2023, we have been able to generate an operating cash flow of €7,064 million, which is evidence of the high quality of our integrated business portfolio, the disciplined management carried out and the soundness of the forward-looking strategy we have been developing.

This company has met the majority of the objectives set out in the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan. We have therefore decided to bring forward the update of this plan and to set ourselves new business challenges with a view to 2027

One of the pillars of this strategy has been to strengthen the competitiveness of our businesses and maximize their cash generation. Today we have world-class assets that stand out for their energy efficiency, flexibility and the use of cutting-edge technology, which allows us to contribute to Spain's energy independence and guarantee the supply of oil and gas, two energy sources that continue to be essential for the economy.

Another key to this strategy has been to develop low-carbon growth platforms where we have competitive advantages and to provide them with the necessary scale. We have dedicated 32.5% of total investments during this period to the implementation of these types of initiatives. This has allowed, for example, us to continue with the transformation of our six industrial complexes in the Iberian Peninsula, which we are turning into multi-energy hubs capable of treating different types of waste and manufacturing products with a low, zero or even negative carbon footprint. These projects include the construction in Cartagena of the first plant in Spain to produce renewable fuels from organic waste and the inauguration in October last year of our first electrolyzer at the Petronor refinery.

Renewable fuels and hydrogen are two of the pillars of the company's emissions reduction strategy, which includes the construction of a second renewable fuels plant in Puertollano by 2025 and the installation of electrolyzers in all industrial complexes, provided we have an appropriate regulatory and fiscal framework. These are innovative projects for the Spanish economy that are designed to help revitalize the industry and create quality employment, but which require greater collaboration from public authorities. In order to implement these projects, we need more stable and inclusive regulation that encourages the use of all decarbonization technologies, and predictable and fair taxation that gives full security to the investments we have to make to move towards an innovative and sustainable industry.

The key objectives of the previous Strategic Plan also notably including increasing our renewable electricity generation capacity. Today, Repsol is a major player in the international renewable energy sector, with a broad and geographically diversified project portfolio. In 2023, for example, we commissioned 1,088 MW of wind and photovoltaic capacity in Spain, the United States and Chile. In addition, we have agreed to acquire asset development platforms, such as Asterion Energies, with projects in Spain and Italy, and ConnectGen, which engages in onshore wind, solar and storage in the United States, one of the largest and most promising renewable energy markets. Our total renewable generation capacity, including hydroelectric and pumped-storage plants, amounts to 2,800 MW.

Towards a multi-energy company

Over the last three years, Repsol has consolidated its profile as a multi-energy supplier that can cover all the energy needs of its customers both in the home and in mobility. We have therefore strengthened our position in the Spanish electricity sector with transactions such as the purchase of 50.01% of the retailer CHC Energía. This, together with organic growth, supported by our unique network and our recognized brand, made it possible for us to surpass two million electricity and gas customers a couple of years ahead of the date set in the previous Strategic Plan and also to end the year as the fourth largest operator in the electricity sector in terms of number of customers.

Since 2021, we have expanded our range of low-carbon solutions for mobility. In addition to increasing the number of public electric charging stations to 1,850, we have become the first company in Spain to supply 100% renewable fuels to its gas stations, our main initiative to reduce CO_2 emissions quickly and efficiently in all transport sectors. Today, this fuel can be used to refuel at more than 60 gas stations on the Iberian Peninsula and the goal is to reach 600 stations by the end of the year.

The major milestone of our multi-energy strategy has been the launch of the Energy Plans in April last year. This is a groundbreaking program in Spain that integrates all types of energy that we supply to our customers, who are offered savings based on the number of services contracted. This project not only boosted the results of the mobility business, but also helped to consolidate Waylet as the leading payment app in Spain, with 7.5 million registered users, who throughout 2023 benefited from significant savings when refueling at our gas stations.

Over the last three years we have also reorganized our exploration and production assets, focusing our activity on areas with competitive advantages, especially in OECD countries such as the US, with projects that prioritize value over production volume. In 2023, we sold the oil and gas assets in Canada and made the final decision to invest in Campos 33, a large project in Brazil. In total, average hydrocarbon production was 599,000 barrels of oil per day, an increase of 9% over the previous year.

Cash generation and results in a complex environment

During the three years that the Strategic Plan was in effect, Repsol carried out its activities in a complex and unpredictable international environment, which put pressure on raw material prices and resulted in uncertainty as to the performance of the economy. Despite this, we achieved solid results during this period, in which we obtained net income of €9,918 million, allowing us to offset more than €7,000 million in losses recognized in 2019 and 2020 due mainly to the exceptional event of the pandemic.

In 2023, net income amounted to €3,168 million, down 25% on the previous year, in a context of significantly lower crude oil and gas prices. In addition, we reached a significant milestone over the past year, which was the inclusion as shareholders of important international investors such as EIG in the Upstream area and EIP and Crédit Agricole in renewables.

Our solid financial position has also enabled us to reduce net debt, which has fallen from €6,778 million in 2020 to €2,096 million at the end of last year, and to therefore meet short-term challenges with maximum guarantees. But the most important point is that we have met our remuneration objectives ahead of schedule for all of you, our more than 520,000 shareholders, the majority of whom are small Spanish savers, who last year alone received €2,461 million in dividends and share redemptions.

Shareholder remuneration is a good example of the degree to which we are meeting our objectives. Last year, the cash dividend reached €0.70 per share, which means that we exceeded the target we had set for 2023 in the previous Strategic Plan by 8%. In addition, we have redeemed 310 million shares over the last two years, 210% more than expected, which will allow us to continue increasing the remuneration that shareholders receive for each of their shares.

A cost-effective and sustainable strategic upgrade

As you have seen, Repsol has met the majority of the objectives set out in the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan. It is therefore time to set ourselves new challenges and take advantage of the many opportunities that the energy transition offers in terms of growth for this company. The strategic update that has just been approved, which will be in force from 2024 to 2027, includes the decarbonization targets we had set for 2030 and confirms that this process can be sustainable and cost-effective.

The level of net investment during this period is set at between €16,000 million and €19,000 million. More than 35% will be earmarked for low-carbon initiatives, with the aim of increasing the production of renewable fuels, hydrogen and biomaterials, accelerating the organic development of the extensive portfolio of renewable projects and consolidating our position as a leader in multi-energy in Spain, providing customers with a unique service.

Another of our strategic objectives will be to guarantee growing and predictable cash dividends for our shareholders, to which €1,095 million will be allocated in 2024. The objective is for total dividends to increase by at least 3% per year, which we will then supplement, through share buybacks and redemptions, so as to reach 25-35% of cash flow generated by operations.

To begin with, cash dividends will grow by 30% in 2024, to €0.9 per share.

This is a solid and convincing strategy for the future, which will enable us to ensure the company's transformation in the coming years and, at the same time, contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, this new strategy shows our commitment to continuing to adhere to the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labor standards, anti-corruption and the environment, as demonstrated by my personal commitment to the CEO Water Mandate, an initiative that will allow us to expand sustainable water management beyond our facilities.

The strategic update maintains the ambitious decarbonization targets for 2030 and sets the level of investment at between €16,000 million and €19,000 million, with 35% devoted to low-carbon initiatives

The company's activities also help to boost the economies of the countries in which we operate. In 2023, we invested €2,328 million (38% of the total) in Spain, where we contributed €10,466 million to public finances, accounting for nearly 70% of the taxes that we paid worldwide and making us the company on the Ibex 35 that most contributed to public finances. Repsol currently employs more than 25,000 people in 27 countries, where we work with more than 4,000 suppliers, 86% of which are local.

Today, Repsol generates 20% of the energy consumed in Spain. This is, without a doubt, the great contribution to the progress of this country by this company and its employees, whom I would especially like to thank for their effort and commitment to this project. We are confident that this strategic update will help us to continue providing this essential service to Spanish society.

To all of you, my sincere appreciation and gratitude.

Josu Jon Imaz
Chief Executive Officer

Contents

1. 2023 Overview

Normalization of the energy markets

The global economy held up relatively well in 2023, returning to moderate growth but accompanied by considerable uncertainty. The troubling geopolitical landscape took center stage, as did the monetary policy decisions rolled out to tackle inflation, along with the economic slowdown in China.

Crude oil and, above all, natural gas prices fell sharply over the course of the year, driving down energy commodity prices across the board and allaying fears of an impending crisis in energy markets, especially in Europe. ● *For more information, see section 3. Environment*

Strong results and financial position

Against this backdrop of falling prices within the energy sector, Repsol posted strong earnings, albeit lower than those reported a year earlier.

Results for the period

(Millions of euros)	**2023**	**2022**	**Δ**
Upstream	1,779	3,029	(41%)
Industrial	2,734	3,241	(16%)
Customer	614	421	46%
LCG	75	144	(48%)
Corporate and others	(191)	(61)	(215%)
Adjusted income	**5,011**	**6,774**	**(26%)**
Inventory effect	(453)	78	(681%)
Special items	(1,274)	(2,507)	49%
Non-controlling interests	(116)	(94)	(23%)
Net income	**3,168**	**4,251**	**(25%)**

Adjusted income, which measures the ordinary course of business, came to €5,011 million, down 26% on 2022. At the *Upstream* business, earnings (€1,779 million) were down 41% as a result of the decline in crude oil (-17%) and especially gas (-48%) realization prices, which was mitigated by a 9% increase in production, to 599,000 boe/d. The *Industrial* segment's results, despite reaching €2,734 million, were down 16% on the previous year, following a decline in refining margins -albeit partly offset by high levels of facility utilization- and, above all, the low margins reported at the chemicals business in Europe. Meanwhile, the trading businesses delivered an improved set of results by profiting from the high volatility in the markets, especially in relation to crude oil and natural gas. At *Customer* (€614 million), almost all business lines improved, especially Mobility in Spain which, despite reporting a drop in sales, managed to recover its profit margins by discontinuing the discounts established by the government in 2022. Elsewhere, *LCG* reported a drop in earnings amid falling electricity prices and lower production at natural gas combined cycle plants.

Thanks to the strong financial performance of the businesses, as the energy markets return to normal, has enabled Repsol to achieve its 2025 strategic objectives

- Strong results, despite lower prices and industrial margins.
- Low levels of leverage and high liquidity.
- Growing shareholder return.

The ***Inventory effect*** (€-453 million), reflects falling inventory prices for crude oil and other products.

Lastly, ***Special items*** (€-1,274 million) includes impairment of Upstream and Chemicals assets, as well as the Spanish Temporary Energy Levy, and the impact of settlements reached to resolve lawsuits (Maxus in the United States, Addax arbitration in the United Kingdom), partly offset by the recognition of tax credits.

Non-controlling interests (€-116 million) mainly includes the income attributable to the new partners (25%) at the Upstream and Renewables businesses.

As a result, ***net income*** obtained in the period came to €3,168 million (€4,251 million in 2022). This net income includes an own tax expense of €3,301 million (effective rate of 50%), with a total of €15,112 million in taxes paid in 2023, of which €10,466 million was paid in Spain.

It should be noted that net profit does not include the capital gains arising from the sale of non-controlling interests at the Upstream business and at various LCG assets, which are directly reflected in the Group's balance sheet reserves (€920 million).

All in all, these strong results in 2023 have allowed for a significant increase in investment and in the shareholder return, and have generated ***cash*** flows of €1,178 million.

The EBITDA of the businesses (€9,254 million, down 33% on 2022 amid falling prices at Upstream and lower margins at Industrial), together with an improvement in working capital (lower inventory prices), resulted in cash flow from operations of €7,064 million. Investments in 2023 came to approximately €6,200 million, 41% higher than in the previous year, mainly for the development of Upstream assets, the development of the LCG project portfolio, the transformation of industrial complexes and the digitalization and development of the multi-energy offer at the Customer segment.

Cash generation in the period enabled the company to reduce its ***net debt*** (€2,096 million) and maintain a sturdy financial position -with low leverage (6.7%) and high liquidity (€11,067 million)-, which has been endorsed by the rating agencies by maintaining Repsol's investment grade rating and even upgrading its long-term rating.

The ***shareholder return*** includes the payment of a dividend of €0.70, which is up 11% on 2022. In addition, capital was reduced through the redemption of treasury stock, thus improving earnings per share.

● *For more information, see section 4. Financial performance and shareholder return.*

Further progress toward industrial transformation, decarbonization, and consolidation of the multi-energy profile.

- Incorporation of non-controlling interests at the Upstream business and in Renewable Energy projects.
- Development of the advanced biofuels plant in Cartagena; investment decision to electrify the crackers at Sines and Tarragona; further progress toward the hydrogen strategy by including the Tarragona electrolyzer in the European Innovation Funds; and start-up of the Company's first electrolyzer in Bilbao.
- Upwards of 7.9 million digital customers (Waylet, etc.), with a multi-energy offer (new "Connected Energy Plans" program).
- Upward of 5.4 GW in renewable wind and solar capacity (acquisition of Asterion Energies, new projects up and running in Spain, Chile, Italy and the United States, and driving organic growth) and new agreement to acquire ConnectGen (which will accelerate growth in the United States).

Performance and transformation

Key actions undertaken by the Company in 2023 included the process of making business management more efficient and agile to be able to adapt to market conditions, as well as the incorporation of new technologies and the digitalization of operations, on the path to achieving the decarbonization and energy transition targets.

At ***Upstream***, the sale of 25% of the Upstream business to EIG Global Energy Partners (EIG) was a particular highlight, as it unlocks the true value of the segment and will allow us to make further progress toward the key objectives set out in the Strategic Plan. Production (599 Kboe/d) was 9% higher than in the same period of 2022, mainly due to the ongoing drilling campaign (Marcellus and Eagle Ford) and new assets (Inpex at Eagle Ford) at unconventional sites in the United States. Further progress was made on key projects in the United States (investments at Marcellus and Eagle Ford, start of drilling campaign in Alaska, start of production at Shenzi North, and promotion of exploratory projects in the Gulf of Mexico), Brazil (final investment decision at Campos-33), Algeria (increased stake in Reggane and agreement with Sonatrach to extend gas extraction at Block 405a), Indonesia (extension of the Corridor contract), Colombia (three exploratory discoveries), United Kingdom (stake increased to 100%), and divestments in non-strategic regions (Canada), while at the same time promoting CO_2 capture, sequestration and storage projects.

At ***Industrial***, the Refining complexes reported strong margins (albeit significantly lower than in 2022), with increased utilization of conversion capacity. Meanwhile, the Chemicals businesses adapted their production, logistics and commercial schemes to better respond to an environment of weak demand and low product prices. Repsol also continued with its drive to transform large industrial complexes as part of its ongoing commitment to the future sustainability of the industry: the construction of the Advanced Biofuels Plant (C43) in Cartagena, which will be commissioned in the first quarter of 2024, thus becoming the first plant in Spain specifically designed to produce renewable fuels from lipid residues; announcement of investment in a second plant at Puertollano, which will be commissioned in 2025; investment decision taken for the first wave of electrification of the large compressors of our crackers in Tarragona and Sines; start-up of the first electrolyzer at the Bilbao refinery; and start of construction on the project to expand the Sines industrial complex (Portugal).

At ***Customer***, highlights included the decision to maintain the discounts for our customers and further enhance the Company's multi-energy profile (launch of the "*Planes Energías Conectadas*" ("Connected Energy Plans") program. This strategy, focused on the customer and supported by digitalization, has led to an increase in the number of digital customers (7.9 million) and in electricity and gas customers (more than 2.1 million following the acquisition of a 50.01% stake in CHC and a further 20% interest in Gana Energía.

At ***Low Carbon Generation***, highlights in the period included the investment made in the renewable assets portfolio, with the acquisition of 100% of Asterion Energies (development platform that manages a portfolio with 7.7 GW in Spain, Italy and France) and the agreement to acquire ConnectGen (development platform that manages 20 GW in the United States); the final investment decision on the Pinnington project (United States); and start of production of new solar and wind renewable projects in Spain, Chile and the United States. Total installed capacity in operation came to 5,006 MW. Meanwhile the sale of 49% of a portfolio of assets totaling 618 MW in Spain to Pontegadea was completed during the period in line with our strategy of asset rotation.

In the field of ***digitalization***, highlights in the period included the creation of the first Competence Center for generative artificial intelligence (AI) in the European energy sector.

Our ***transformation*** strategy is supported by various institutions. Repsol has submitted projects to the calls for European "Next Generation" funding, which would entail investments of more than three billion euros in technological innovation, decarbonization and circular economy; funds have been obtained under the "Innovation Fund Large Scale 2022: Industry electrification and hydrogen" for the Tarragona Hydrogen Network project (an electrolyzer with a capacity of 150 MW in its first phase); and further funding was obtained from the Spanish Official Credit Institute (ICO), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Spanish Institute for Energy Diversification and Savings (IDAE) for transformation projects at our industrial complexes and for the development of our renewable energy projects.

● *For more information see section 5. Performance of our businesses.*

In pursuing our objective of ***reducing greenhouse gas emissions*** to limit the effects of climate change, a number of key improvements were made to our facilities during the period, enabling the Company to avoid total of 190 thousand metric tons in CO_2 emissions. The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII), which measures progress towards our decarbonization target, reached 69.5 g/CO_2e/MJ (down 10% on the base year of 2016; target of -15% by 2025).

● *For more information, see section 7. Sustainability.*

The immense progress we have made in transforming the business and in meeting our strategic objectives prompted us to update our strategy for the 2024–2027 horizon.

● *For more information, see section 2.5 Strategy.*

Key figures and indicators

Financial indicators[1][2]	2023	2022
Earnings		
EBITDA	9,254	13,813
Operating income	7,250	10,648
Adjusted income	5,011	6,774
Net income	3,168	4,251
Earnings per share (€/share)	2.46	2.96
ROACE (%)	10.7	14.2
Cash and liquidity		
Cash flows from operations	7,064	8,923
Free cash flow	1,430	5,211
Cash flow generated	1,178	3,228
Liquidity	11,067	12,014
Investments	6,167	4,182
Available capital and debt		
Capital employed (CE)	31,166	28,229
Net debt (ND)	2,096	2,256
ND / CE (%)	6.7	8.0
Shareholder return (€/share)	0.70	0.63
Taxes paid (€ million)	15,112	17,002

Sustainability indicators[3]	2023	2022
People		
No. of employees	25,113	23,810
New employees	4,288	4,540
Total turnover rate (%)	19	21
Investment in training (€ million)	15.2	12.1
Safety		
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	6	3
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	13	11
Total frequency rate (TFR)	1.37	1.59
Environment		
Carbon Intensity Indicator (gCO2e/MJ)	69.5	68.6
Direct (Scopes 1+2) CO2 emissions (Mt)	14.8	16.3
Annual CO2e emissions reduction (Mt)	0.19	0.34
No. of spills[4]	21	24

Stock market indicators	2023	2022
Share price at year-end (€/share)	13.45	14.85
Average share price (€/share)	14.08	12.97
Market capitalization at year-end (million €)	16,374	19,712

Macroeconomic environment	2023	2022
Average brent price ($/bbl)	82.6	101.3
WTI ($/bbl) average	77.6	94.3
Henry Hub average ($/MBtu)	2.7	6.6
Electricity Pool – OMIE (€/MWh)	87.4	167.7
Exchange rate (€/$) average	1.08	1.05
CO2 (€/Tn)	85.3	81.3

Performance of our businesses[1]	2023	2022
Upstream		
Proven reserves (Mbep)[5]	1,841	1,909
Proven reserve replacement ratio (%)	69	97
Net daily liquids production (kbbl/d)	205	185
Net daily gas production (kboe/d)	394	365
Net hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	599	550
Average crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	74.3	90.0
Average gas realization price ($/kscf)	3.8	7.4
EBITDA	4,760	7,485
Adjusted income	1,779	3,029
Cash flows from operations	3,179	5,706
Investments	2,627	2,127
Industrial		
Refining capacity (kbbl/d)	1,013	1,013
Crude processed (Mtoe)	42.1	42.1
Spain conversion refining use (%)	100.0	95.2
Spain distillation refining use (%)	85.4	86.1
Refining margin indicator – Spain ($/Bbl)	11.1	15.6
Chemical margin indicator (€/t)	203	267
Sales of petrochemical products (kt)	1,923	2,451
EBITDA	3,438	5,223
Adjusted income	2,734	3,241
Cash flows from operations	3,611	2,639
Investments	1,161	1,025
Customer		
Gas stations (no.)[6]	4,524	4,651
Sales in Spain of diesel and gasoline (km^3)[7]	14,406	16,211
LPG sales (kt)	1,192	1,207
Electricity commercialization (GWh)	4,478	4,278
Electricity and gas customers (thousands)[8]	2,147	1,439
EBITDA	1,094	956
Adjusted income	614	421
Cash flows from operations	913	614
Investments	423	258
LCG		
Electricity generation (GWh)	8,718	8,734
Installed capacity in operation (MW)	5,006	3,870
Renewable capacity under development (MW)	3,338	2,588
EBITDA	176	292
Adjusted income	75	144
Cash flows from operations	95	155
Investments	1,876	667

(1) In millions of euros, where applicable..
(2) For more information, see Section 4. and Appendix II. Alternative performance measures.
(3) Figures and indicators calculated in accordance with the Group's management policies and guidelines (see Section 7.). Does not include those relating to the acquired companies Asterion Energies and RRUK (see Notes 11 and 13 of the consolidated Financial Statements), which were recently incorporated within the Group.
(4) Number of hydrocarbon spills exceeding 1 bbl to have reached the environment.
(5) For the estimation of proven and unproven oil and gas reserves, Repsol relies on the criteria established by the SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE/SEG/SPWLA/EAGE Petroleum Resources Management System, usually referred to by its acronym of SPE-PRMS (SPE – Society of Petroleum Engineers).
(6) The number of service stations includes those controlled and licensed.
(7) Sales in Spain through Repsol-controlled and licensed service stations, and by the Direct Sales business unit.
(8) Does not include the customer portfolio in Portugal.

2. Our Company

2.1 Value chain and businesses

Refining

We transform crude oil and various alternative raw materials into value-added products such as fuels, advanced biofuels and carbon-neutral materials. Our priorities also include the production of renewable hydrogen, which will be key to decarbonizing various industries moving forward.

Retail and wholesale supply of gas

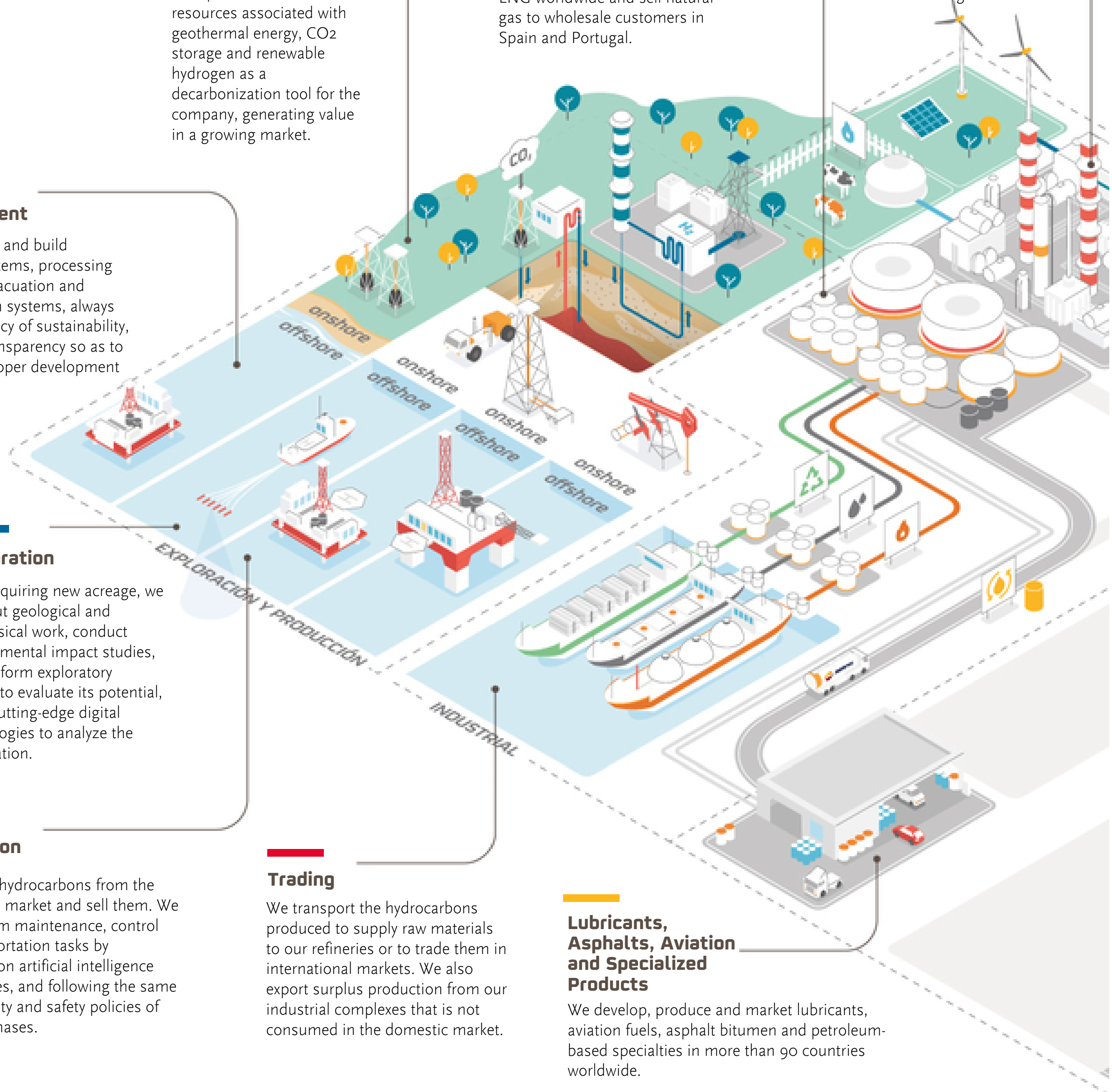
We market and trade natural gas in North America, where we also have an LNG regasification plant in Canada. We also market and trade LNG worldwide and sell natural gas to wholesale customers in Spain and Portugal.

Low-carbon geological solutions

We optimize subsoil resources associated with geothermal energy, CO_2 storage and renewable hydrogen as a decarbonization tool for the company, generating value in a growing market.

Development

We drill wells, and build collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems, always under the policy of sustainability, safety and transparency so as to ensure the proper development of the project.



Exploration

After acquiring new acreage, we carry out geological and geophysical work, conduct environmental impact studies, and perform exploratory drilling to evaluate its potential, using cutting-edge digital technologies to analyze the information.

Production

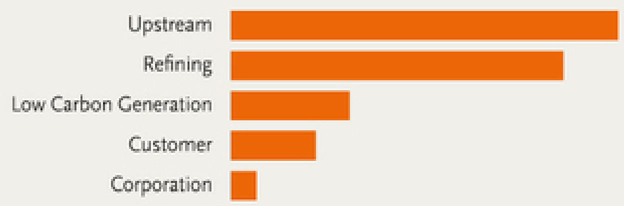
We extract hydrocarbons from the reservoir to market and sell them. We also perform maintenance, control and transportation tasks by leveraging on artificial intelligence technologies, and following the same sustainability and safety policies of previous phases.

Trading

We transport the hydrocarbons produced to supply raw materials to our refineries or to trade them in international markets. We also export surplus production from our industrial complexes that is not consumed in the domestic market.

Lubricants, Asphalts, Aviation and Specialized Products

We develop, produce and market lubricants, aviation fuels, asphalt bitumen and petroleum-based specialties in more than 90 countries worldwide.



Capital employed

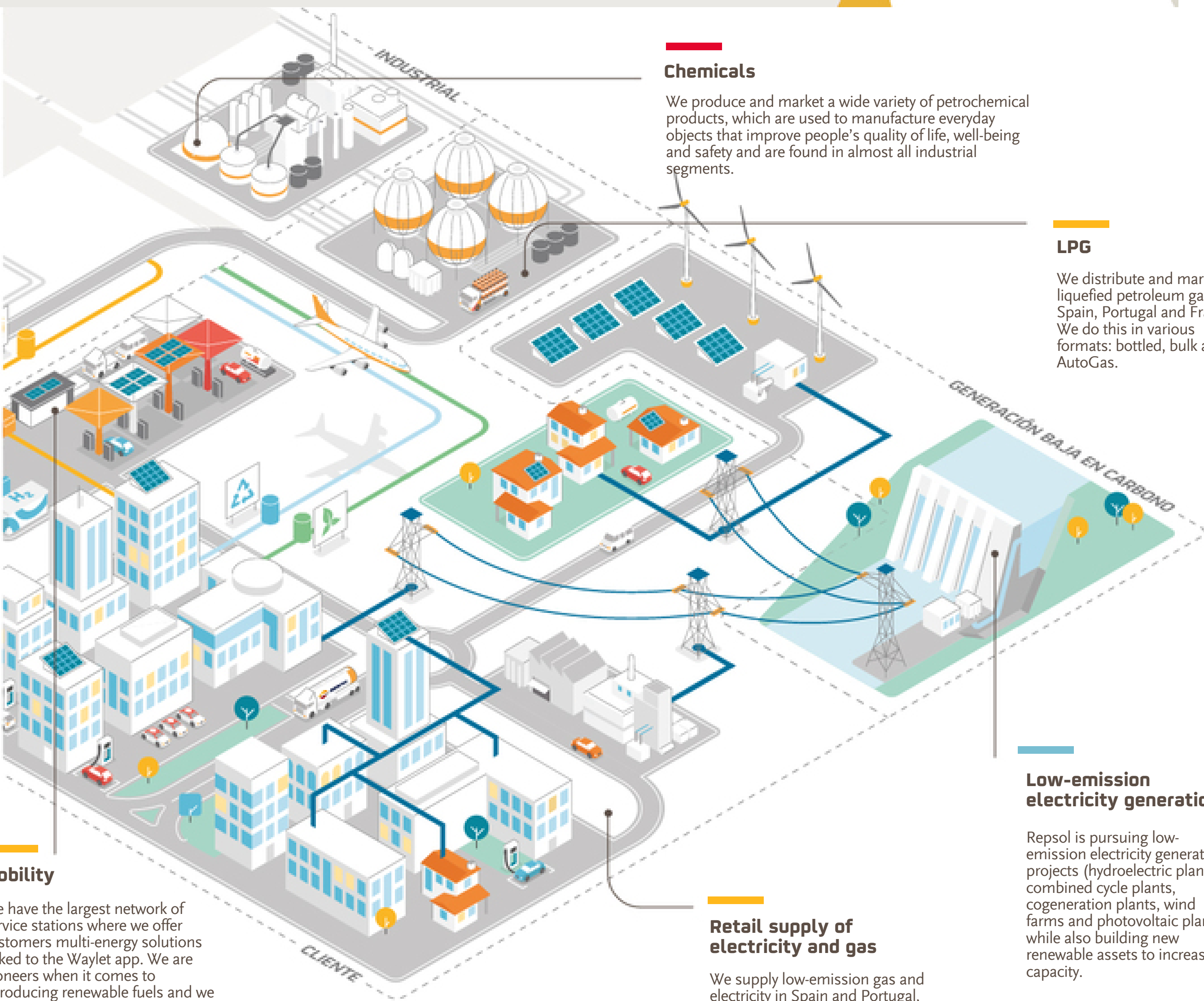
million

€31,166

Our businesses: Repsol's activities are structured around four business segments

- *Upstream*: exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas reserves, as well as the development of low-carbon geological solutions (geothermal, carbon capture, storage and use, etc.).
- *Industrial*: oil refining, petrochemicals, and the trading, transport and sale of crude oil, natural gas and fuels, including the development of new growth platforms such as hydrogen, sustainable biofuels and synthetic fuels.
- *Customer*: mobility (service stations) and the retail supply of fuel (gasoline, diesel, aviation kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, biofuels, etc.), electricity and gas, and lubricants and other specialized products.
- *Low-Carbon Generation (LCG)*: low-emissions electricity generation (CCGTs) and renewable sources.

• *For more information on the business segments, see section 5. Business performance.*



Chemicals

We produce and market a wide variety of petrochemical products, which are used to manufacture everyday objects that improve people's quality of life, well-being and safety and are found in almost all industrial segments.

LPG

We distribute and market liquefied petroleum gas in Spain, Portugal and France. We do this in various formats: bottled, bulk and AutoGas.

Low-emission electricity generation

Repsol is pursuing low-emission electricity generation projects (hydroelectric plants, combined cycle plants, cogeneration plants, wind farms and photovoltaic plants), while also building new renewable assets to increase its capacity.

Mobility

We have the largest network of service stations where we offer customers multi-energy solutions linked to the Waylet app. We are pioneers when it comes to introducing renewable fuels and we will soon be offering renewable hydrogen for mobility. We have one of the largest networks of electric charging stations in this country and we are the market leader for AutoGas.

Retail supply of electricity and gas

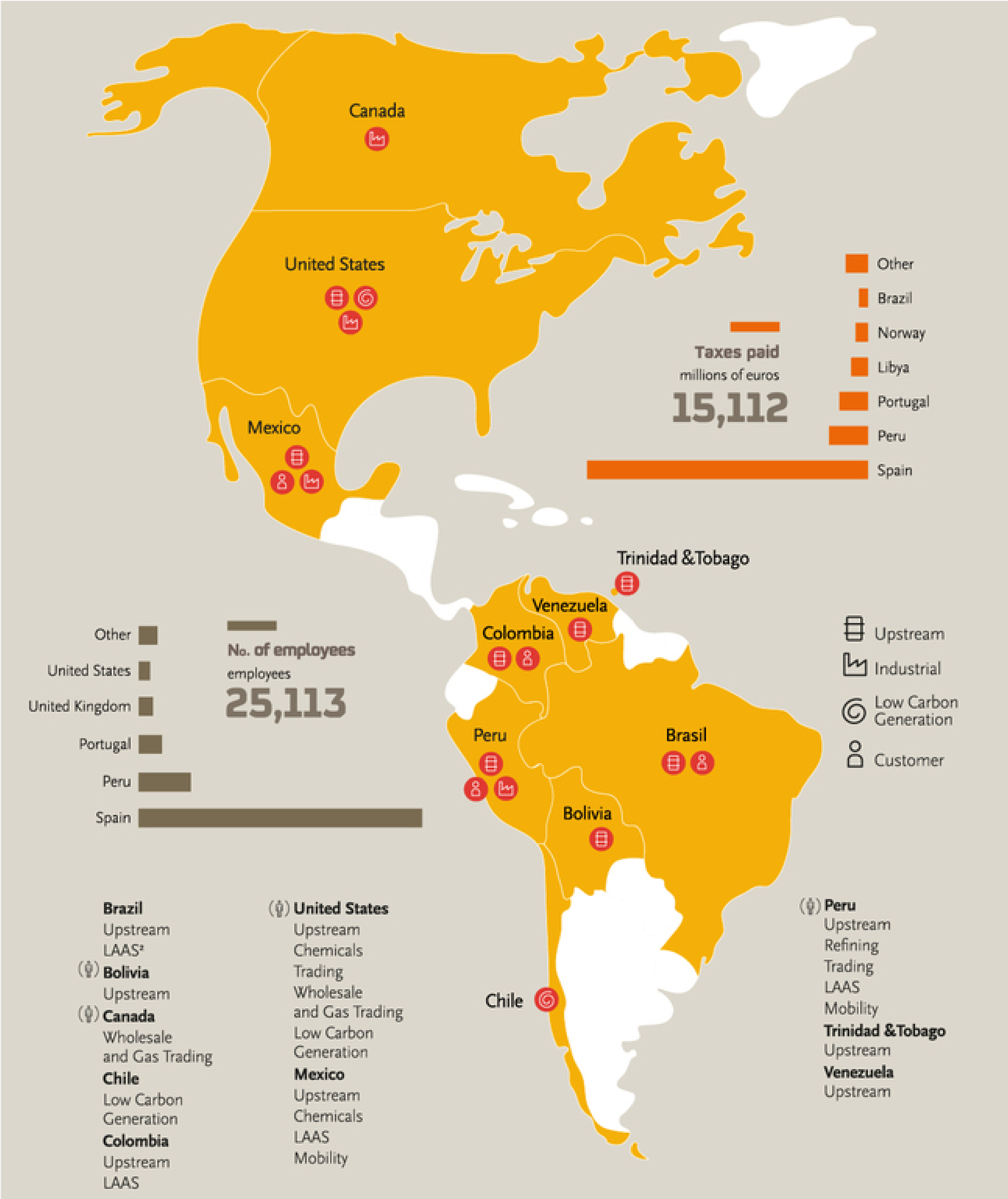
We supply low-emission gas and electricity in Spain and Portugal, where we offer our customers cutting-edge digital solutions and energy management initiatives such as self-consumption and distributed generation.

Investment

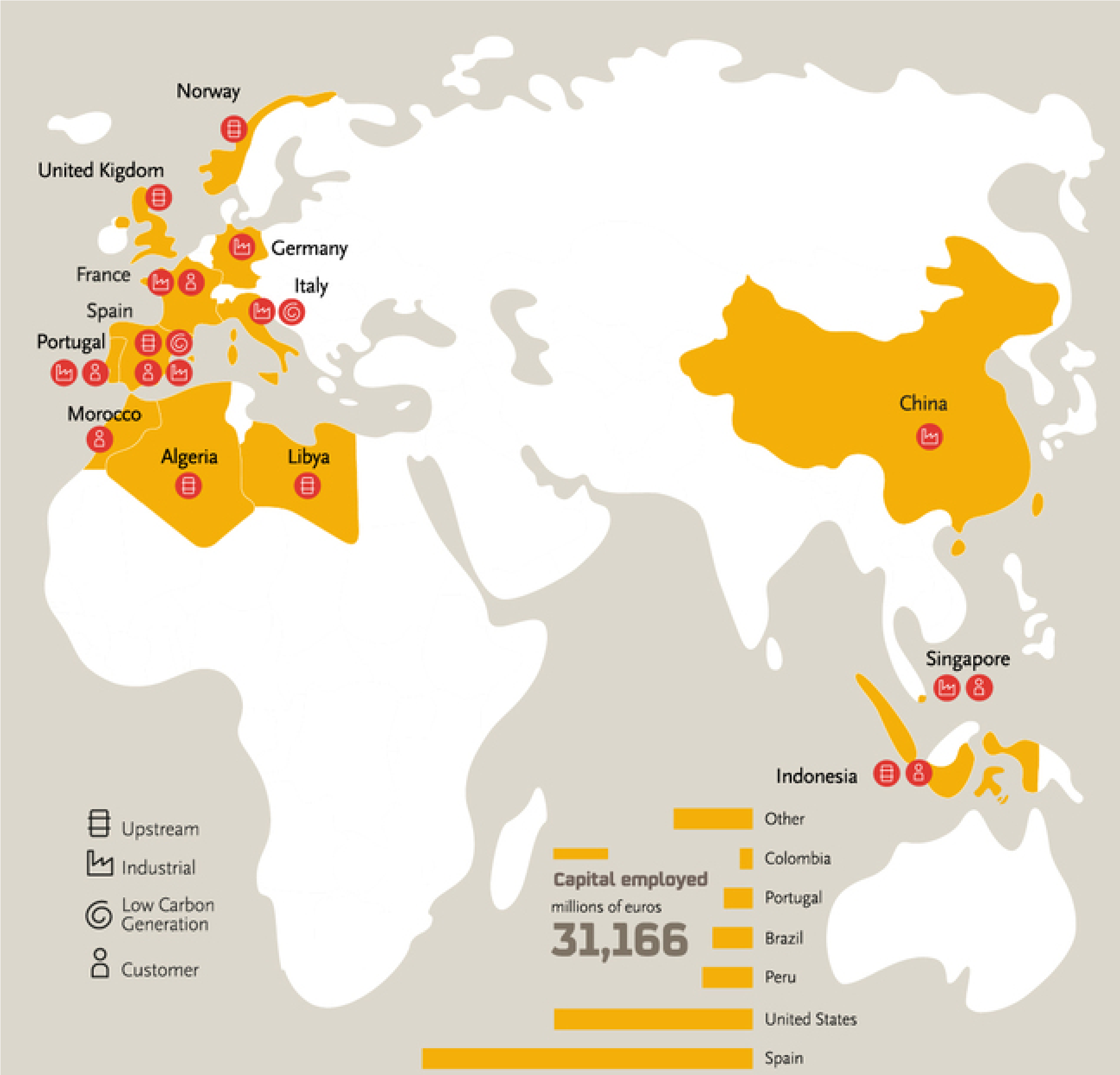
million

€6,167

2.2 Repsol around the world[1]



1. The data included in this map reflect Repsol's presence in the world as of December 31, 2023 at the activity level.
2. LAAS: lubricants, aviation, asphalts and specialized products.
(⚲) Presence of indigenous communities in areas of activity.



Spain
Refining
Chemicals
Trading
Wholesale and Gas Trading
LAAS²
Mobility
LPG
Retail Electricity and Gas
Low Carbon Generation
Geothermal (upstream)

Germany
Chemicals

(✋) **Algeria**
Upstream

Australia³
Upstream

China
Chemicals

France
Chemical
LAAS
LPG

(✋) **Indonesia**
Upstream
LAAS

Irak³
Upstream

Italy
Chemicals
Low Carbon Generation

(✋) **Libya**
Upstream

Morocco
LAAS

Norway
Upstream

Portugal
Chemicals
Wholesale and Gas Trading
LAAS
Mobility
LPG
Retail Electricity and Gas

United Kingdom
Upstream

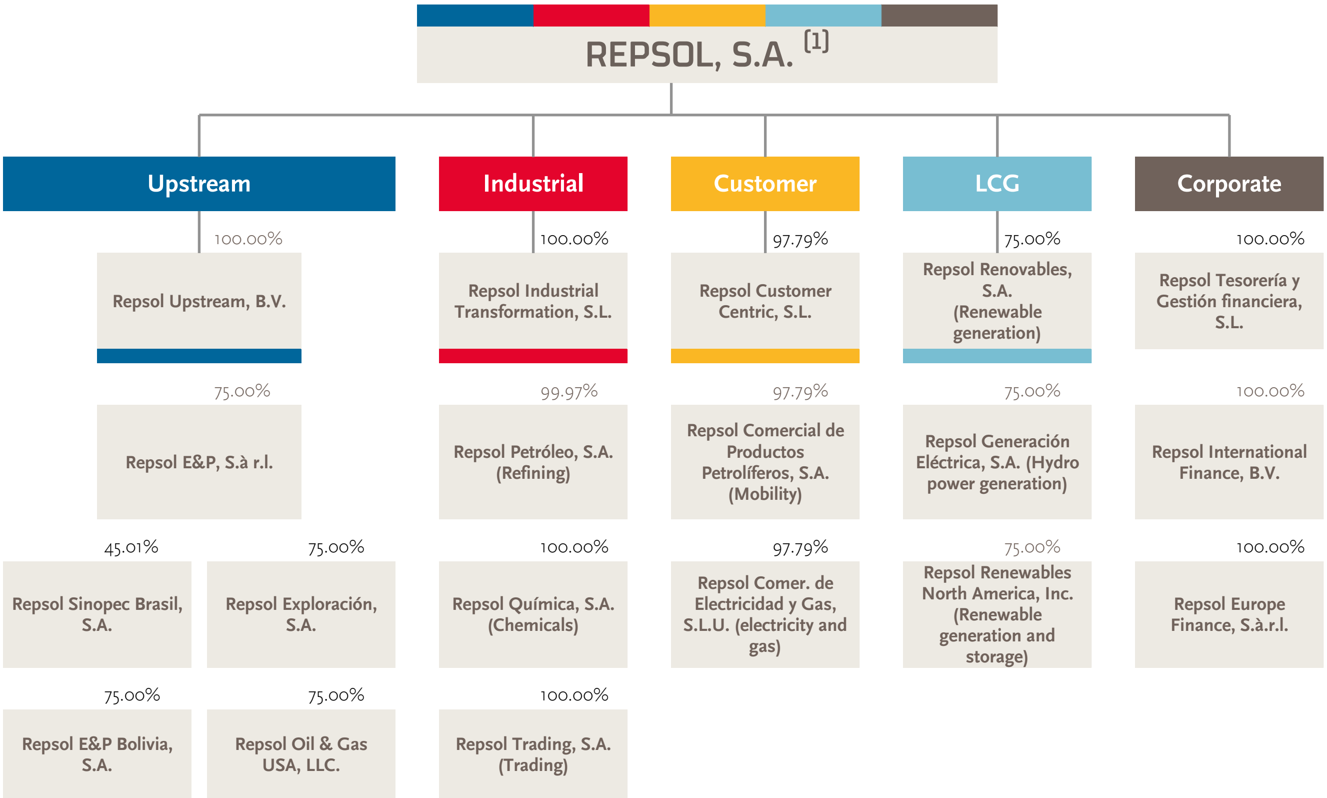
Singapore
Trading
LAAS

1.The data included in this map reflect Repsol's presence in the world as of December 31, 2023 at the activity level.
2. LAAS: lubricants, aviation, asphalts and specialized products.
3. Pending official ratification.
(✋) Presence of indigenous communities in areas of activity.

2.3 Corporate structure

The Repsol Group, whose parent company is Repsol, S.A., is made up of more than 500 companies across more than 35 countries[1].

The **corporate structure** of the Repsol Group is shown below, in the form of the main companies making up the Group:



(1) Corporate organization chart at December 31, 2023 Percentages are total Group holdings.

● *For more information, see Appendix II to the consolidated Financial Statements.*

2.4 Corporate Governance

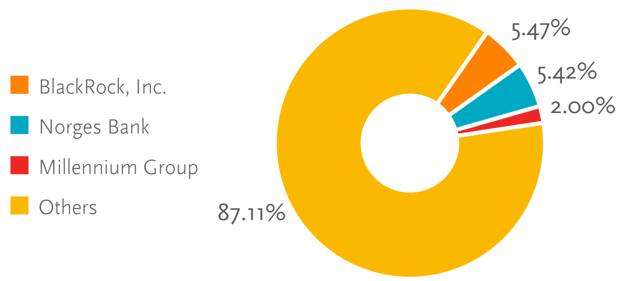
Repsol's corporate governance system guides the structure, organization and operation of its corporate bodies in the best interests of the company and its shareholders. It is based on the principles of transparency, independence and accountability and is fully compliant with national and international best practices and standards.

The **governance structure** adequately differentiates governance and management functions from oversight, control, and strategic definition functions.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 25, 2023 approved the re-election as directors of Antonio Brufau Niubó, Josu Jon Imaz San Miguel, Aránzazu Estefanía Larrañaga, María Teresa García-Milá Lloveras, Henri Philippe Reichstul, John Robinson West, as well as the ratification and re-election of Manuel Manrique Cecilia as director. All to serve a term of office of four years. The Board of Directors also appointed María del Pino Velázquez Medina to serve as an independent director.

There are no controlling or significant shareholders represented on the Board. Repsol's shareholder structure is shown below. Notably, approximately 40% of the company's institutional investors are socially and environmentally responsible investors.

Shareholder structure (latest available information)



● *For more information on corporate governance, see the Annual Corporate Governance Report (Appendix VI).*

[1] For more information, see Appendix II to the consolidated financial statements.

Corporate Governance

Shareholder Annual

Board of Directors [1]

C
Antonio Brufau Niubó
Chair – Non-Executive Director

Josu Jon Imaz
Chief Executive Officer – Executive

J. Robinson West
Independent Director

C
Mariano Marzo Carpio
Lead Independent Director

María del Pino Velázquez Medina
Independent Director

C C
Aurora Catá Sala
Independent Director

Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo
Independent Director

Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga
Independent Director

Henri-Philippe Reichstull
Non-Executive Director

Carmina Ganyet i Cirera
Independent Director

Ignacio Martín San Vicente
Independent Director

C
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras
Independent Director

Iván Martén Uliarte
Independent Director

Emiliano López Achurra
Non-Executive Director

Independent
7.3%

Executive
6.7%

Other non-executive
20%

Manuel Manrique Cecilia
Independent Director

Audit and Control Committee | Compensation Committee | Delegate Committee | Sustainability Committee | Nomination Committee

1. Composition at date of preparing this document. For more information, see section A.3 of the Annual Corporate Governance Report.
2. C stands for Chair of the Committee.

Board Remuneration

Directors receive fixed remuneration for fulfilling their supervisory and decision-making duties. Aside from the remuneration payable to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, remuneration is calculated by assigning points for seats held on the Board or its various committees, or for holding specific positions on those bodies. Each point has a remuneration equivalence, meaning there is no difference in remuneration by gender. Detailed information regarding the application of the Remuneration Policy for Directors is set out in Repsol's Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration available at www.repsol.com.

● *For further information on the remuneration of the Board and Senior Management, see Note 28 to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

2.5 Strategy

In December 2019, Repsol was the first company in the sector to announce its commitment to become a net zero emissions company by 2050, which represented the start of its strategic reorientation. In November 2020, the Strategic Plan 2021-2025 (SP 21-25) was launched, showcasing the Company's transformation path for the coming years, as well as its ambitions for 2030. Last but not least, in October 2021, at the Low Carbon Day, the strategic objectives were updated, in a bid to accelerate the Company's transformation process.

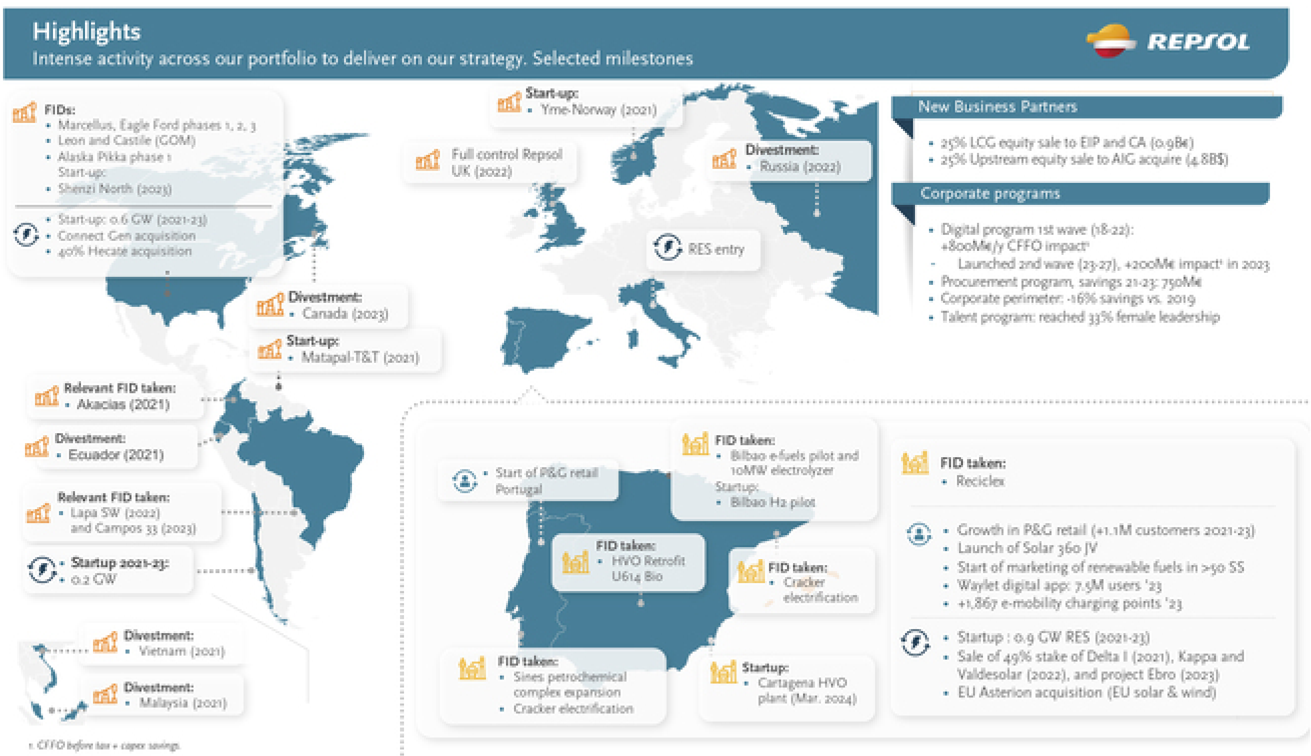
Additional cash of roughly €11,000 million was generated during the first three years of the SP 21-25, thanks to the strong performance of the Group's various businesses, fueled by a more favorable macroeconomic environment than initially expected and the incorporation of partners at the Upstream and LCG businesses. This cash has been assigned on the basis of the three principles enshrined in the SP 21-25:

- Investment flexibility and resilience: higher levels of investment (in excess of €3,000 million, 29% more than the level envisioned under the SP 21-25) have enabled Repsol to bring forward the business transformation process:
  - At Upstream, the strategy of value over volume has been successfully deployed, entailing asset divestments in non-strategic countries and the operational start-up of key projects.
  - The Industrial division has continued to transform its plants into energy hubs, developing a low-carbon strategy in areas such as hydrogen, the circular economy and renewable fuels.
  - E&G's customer base increased at the Customer segment, which now leads energy retail landscape in Spain.
  - At LCG, following the incorporation of partners, further progress has been made in building the pipeline of renewable energy projects.

For more information, see Section 5. Business performance.

- Shareholder remuneration: acceleration of the shareholder remuneration path, with an increase in the dividend to €0.70 per share (+8% compared to the path envisioned in the 2023 plan), together with the repurchase of 310 million shares (+210% compared to the planned path), thus increasing the earnings per share (+17% as more shares than expected under the SP 21-25 were ultimately retired), while also allowing higher dividends per share to be offered in the future with similar cash outflow efforts.
- Financial strength: reduction in debt, falling from €6,778 million in 2020 to €2,096 million at December 31, 2023, with a leverage ratio of 6.7%.

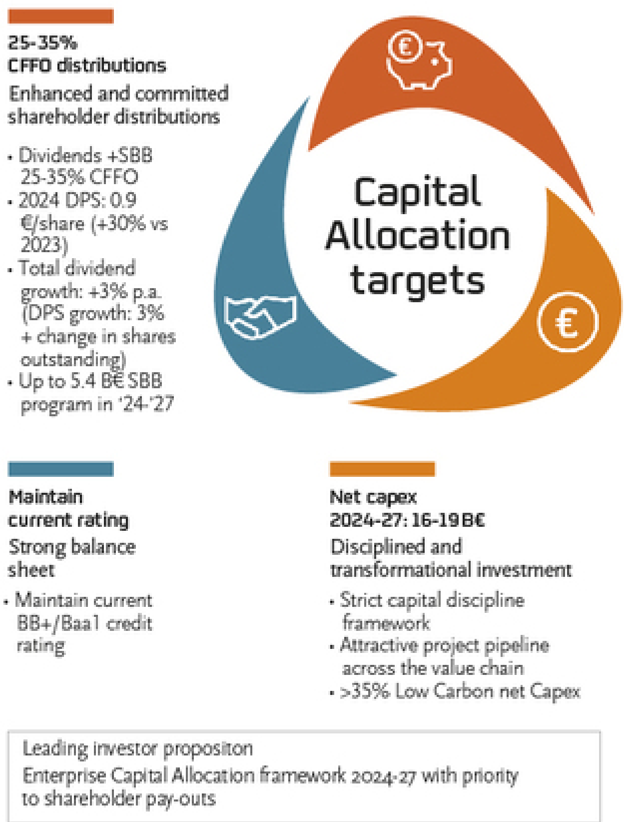
Strategic performance



Throughout 2023, after meeting most of the objectives set out in the SP 21–25, Repsol carried out a strategic reflection process that culminated in the publication of a strategic update for the 2024–2027 horizon (SP 24–27). This update reflects Repsol's approach to overcoming the energy transition following the decarbonization roadmap for the coming years, but starting from a position of financial strength and having made significant operational progress during these three years.

On a financial scale, a new capital allocation framework has been established at group level, giving priority to payment to shareholders, at a level of investment slightly higher than the average of recent years, though always remaining firmly committed to financial strength.

Capital allocation framework



- Shareholder remuneration: the new remuneration model will focus on making the dividend more stable and predictable by establishing a fixed cash outflow for dividends of €1,100–1,200 million. The dividend for 2024 is up 30% to €0.9/share, and a minimum dividend growth of +3% is assured for the following years. This dividend will be supplemented to reach 25–35% of the Group's total cash flow from operations through the repurchase and retirement of outstanding shares.
- Investment discipline: planned investment for the Group is set at between €16,000 million and €19,000 million (Investments net of divestments – including asset rotation), over the 2024–2027 period, focusing on the low-carbon businesses (above 40%), with the aim of harnessing the opportunities offered by the energy transition while transforming the project portfolio. The main strategic lines of business will be:
  - Customer: being a multi-energy leader with the aim of generating profitable growth by accompanying customers in their energy transition. Building multi-energy competitive advantages (such as in electricity and gas marketing and use of multi-energy channels), while amassing scale in new business platforms (e-mobility, distributed generation, international growth of lubricants, etc.).
  - Industrial: maximizing profitability, becoming more competitive, and building resilience in relation to conventional assets. Creating scalable and unique low-carbon fuels and materials platform (renewable fuels, green H2, Circularity and Bio materials), with strong competitive advantages and high impact.
  - LCG: this business is evolving from a phase of renewable energy platform construction (Wind and Solar), to a new phase in which it will focus on speeding up the organic growth of the project pipeline and optimizing the portfolio (Wind/Solar/Storage/ Hydro/Combined Cycle). In tandem with this, it will focus on optimizing the financial structure and profitability of new projects by systematically rotating the asset portfolio.
  - Upstream: updating and improving the project portfolio, targeting a potential liquidity event in the future. To succeed, the Group will rely on continuous portfolio rotation, focusing on assets with the greatest potential for value creation, with its sights always set on cash flow generation, and ensuring a strong balance sheet, while remaining firmly committed to providing a attractive shareholder return.
- Financial strength: the strategic update reflects Repsol's pledge to maintaining its current credit rating throughout the 24–27 period, which provides a degree of flexibility to honor both the shareholder return and the investment program.

Ambitious decarbonization targets remain in place for 2030 and beyond, demonstrating that Repsol remains firmly committed to the decarbonization process on the path to becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050.

With this strategic update, Repsol expects to present a strong and compelling investment case to the market that demonstrates that the ambitious energy transition goals are both sustainable and profitable.

Repsol has published its new SP 24–27 on the same day as this management report, which Startegic Plan is available at www.repsol.com.

● *For more information, see section 7.1 General aspects.*

3. Environment

-18 % **Brent**

-59 % **Henry Hub**

87 €/MWh **Electricity pool – Spain**

Normalization of **energy markets** and falling **energy prices**

High **inflation**

Rising **interest rates**

Weak USD

3.1 Macroeconomic environment

Recent economic trends

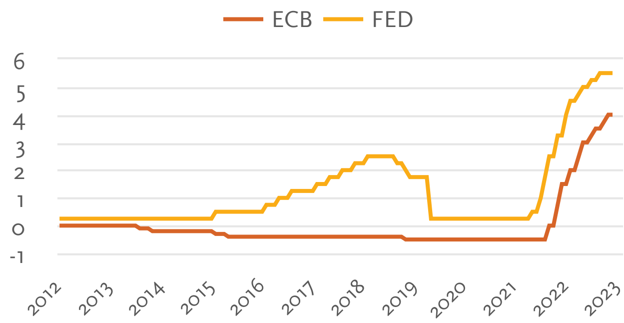
The global economy has proven to be resilient to various events happening in quick succession during the period, notably: (i) the increase in commodity prices resulting from Russia's invasion of Ukraine; (ii) the sharp tightening of policies, especially monetary policy in response to rising inflation; and (iii) China's disappointing growth despite its reopening, resulting from a real estate crisis.

Thus, the ***growth*** of the global economy in 2023 as a whole looks to have been around 2.7%, not far from the average growth of the 2010–2019 period, and one percentage point above that expected according to the consensus view among analysts at the end of 2022.

However, this performance masks some major differences between economic regions. The United States has continued to report robust growth on the back of domestic spending, effectively functioning as the engine for the rest of the world. Meanwhile, the Eurozone has been struggling to cope with the energy shock and avoid a recession, and China is finding it very hard to rekindle its economy as its growth model runs out of steam and it struggles to contend with the risks arising from the real estate crisis. While it seems feasible that China will be able to meet its 5% growth target for 2023 as a whole, this will only be possible because of favorable base effects after the reopening of its economy.

Inflation, while still above target levels in many countries, has clearly eased across the board in 2023 from the rampant levels reported in 2022, levels not seen in more than 40 years in most countries, and which triggered a cost-of-living crisis and elicited a strong response from central banks (CBs).

Trend in ECB and Fed interest rates



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Department.

Thus, the US Federal Reserve (Fed), which began its tightening cycle in March 2022, when it hiked its benchmark rate from 0.25% to 0.5%, raised it once again to 5.5% in July 2023. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB), which turned its back on negative policy rates in July 2022, left the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the deposit facility at 4.50% and 4.00%, respectively, at its September 20 meeting.

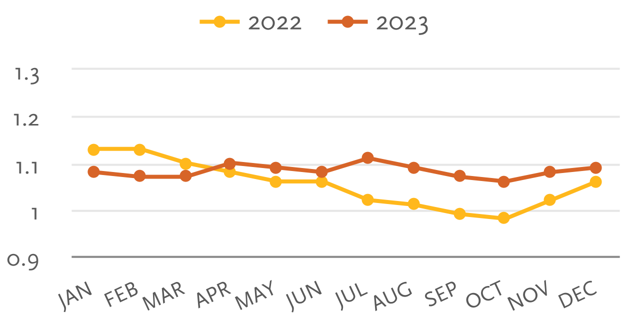
In any case, decent progress was made in taming inflation throughout 2023, meaning that no further interest hikes have been made in recent months and the financial markets are now expecting to see the first nominal rate cuts by the Fed and the ECB around mid-2024.

However, the resilience of the global economy is underpinned by support factors that could ultimately vanish, such as the previous accumulation of savings and a relatively strong labor market, which, combined with an environment of high geopolitical risks, means that the risks are biased towards lower future growth.

Turning to the ***exchange rate***, and while the dollar had largely appreciated during most of 2022, with the exchange rate against the euro hitting 0.96 dollars/euro at the end of September 2022, this broad trend began to unwind in the last few months of 2022 and in early 2023, coinciding with a more hawkish tone from the ECB and the mitigation of certain risks for Europe.

Albeit with certain fluctuations, as of February 2023 the exchange rate has been fluctuating at around 1.09 dollars/euro, so that it averaged 1.08 for the year as a whole, more appreciated than the average of 1.05 dollars/euro of the whole of 2022.

EUR/USD exchange rate performance (monthly averages)



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Department.

- *For more information, see section 6.1 Outlook for the sector*

3.2 Energy landscape

Crude oil – Brent

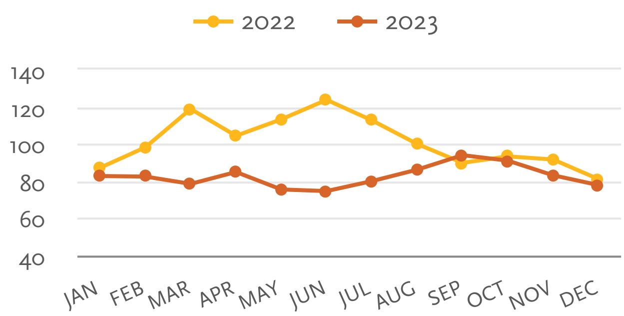
In 2023, Brent crude averaged $82.6 per barrel ($/bl), while WTI crude averaged $77.6, with the spread between the two being roughly $5/bl. The global crude oil market is currently characterized by a volatile combination of market fundamentals and geopolitical factors. On the supply side, OPEC+ production cuts —more precisely, the April 2023 agreement between the producer group and its partners to cut another 1.16 million barrels per day (bl/d) from May 2023 through the end of the year— have tightened crude supply and supported the market.

On the demand side, demand was higher than the level observed in 2019, on average by 1.1%. However, widespread fears of a recession persist in the United States and Europe, and some economic indicators continue to point downward. However, using the United States and China as barometers, the data reveals that no significant signs of recession have been seen in the oil markets. In fact, it has been demand for crude oil along with OPEC+ cuts that have supported prices throughout 2023.

Meanwhile, geopolitical risks remain a constant threat. The most significant risk is the sanctions framework surrounding the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which has added a further layer of complexity to the market. Although Russian crude oil exports continue to flow, they have been diverted from Europe to Asia -India in particular- as a direct result of the sanctions. This has led European refineries to expand their network and source from the United States, Iraq, Latin America and Africa. Yet ultimately, Russia, a major hydrocarbon exporter, and Ukraine, a neighboring country in Europe, are at war, with all the risks that this entails.

Elsewhere, the Hamas attack on Israel in early October surprised the market. Uncertainty in the market centers on the possibility that the war will draw in Iran, and the risk of disrupting flows more widely within the region. Worryingly, the escalation of attacks on tankers in the Red Sea by the Houthis -an Iranian-backed group-in late December has further strained the situation across the region. All this means that crude oil prices are exposed to high volatility, as the already tense oil market now has to contend with increased geopolitical instability.

Brent price performance (USD/bbl)



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Department.

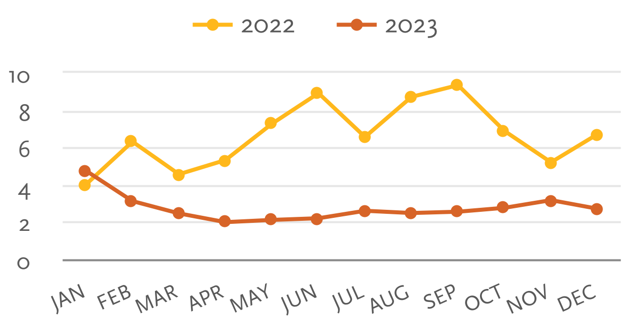
Natural Gas - Henry Hub (HH)

In 2023, the US natural gas HH price averaged $2.7/MMBtu, well below the price recorded in 2022 ($6.6/MMBtu).

The HH has remained largely unchanged so far this year. Production remains strong and is sufficient to cover domestic demand and exports, thus limiting potential price increases. In general, prices remain low in all markets and no agent expects them to reach the levels recorded in 2022 again, even in a cold winter scenario.

Looking at the Asian basin, the JKM has maintained its spread versus European prices, albeit narrower than during the fourth quarter of 2023, when a confluence of supply risks, notably strikes at the Gorgon and Wheatstone (Australia) LNG export facilities and geopolitical tensions in the Middle East kept the premium above $3. In early 2024, JKM has eased to levels of around $11/MMBtu, and we do not expect to see any major changes unless China demands more gas. Meanwhile, European prices are facing the second winter without any supply from Russia and the markets look pretty confident, judging by current prices when compared with those reported in 2022. Unlike then, market participants believe that the risk of running out of gas inventories during the coming winter is remote, even in extreme cold conditions. As a result, markers have been trading in a range of between $9 and $11/MMBtu since late 2023.

Henry Hub price performance (USD/MBtu)



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Department.

Electricity prices

The average wholesale electricity price in 2023 has fallen to €87.4/MWh, well below the €167.7/MWh seen in 2022, although it remains well above historical values. We would need to add to this price the adjustment made to consumers in the market following implementation of the electricity price adjustment mechanism (known as the "cap on gas"). However, as this mechanism has been offline since the end of February due to falling gas prices, the average wholesale price has barely changed in cents.

Electricity consumption continues to shrink compared to previous years. More precisely, the average for the year was more than 2% below 2022, hitting the lowest grid electricity demand seen in 20 years, dropping even below the level reported during the year of the pandemic. New self-consumption installations account for roughly half of this slump in demand. However, if we analyze the sectors that are suffering the most from this decline, industry is probably the worst hit, dropping around 10%, while domestic consumers and commerce continue to report substantially similar data to the previous year.

The power generation matrix continues to show wind as the leading source of generation during 2023, with more than a 23% share, far surpassing nuclear (20%) and well ahead of the third-placed source, which was natural gas combined cycles (17%).

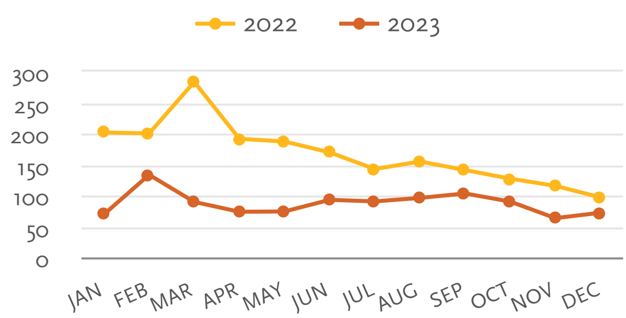
Comparing the current matrix with that of 2022, the greatest change can be seen in combined cycle generation, as in 2022 the consumer adjustment mechanism (known as the "gas cap") was in operation (since June), which encouraged the use of this technology.

Heavy change in solar generation, which has increased by more than 30% thanks to the start-up of new facilities and favorable weather conditions, with a significant increase in sunshine hours compared to normal values. Both factors have taken solar generation, in just two years, from 10% to 16% of the power generation matrix, meaning that solar power now competes closely with combined cycle technology.

Meanwhile, coal-fired generation reported a sharp decline, with utilization of existing generation infrastructure dropping from 26% last year to 13% this year. The reason is falling gas prices, which made coal a less efficient source of generation. In addition, the reduction in exports resulted in a reduced need for generation in the Spanish system.

Hydropower also recorded significant growth due to the greater availability of dammed water, 30% above the previous year.

OMIE Electricity Price Performance (€/MWh)



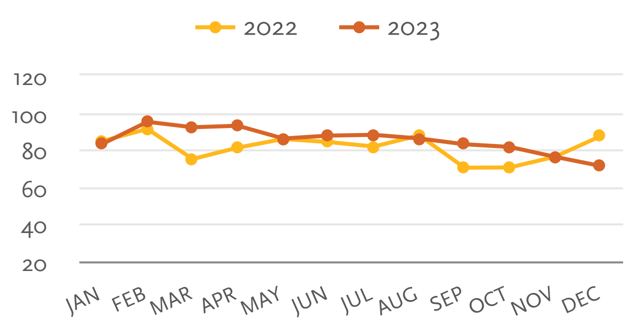
Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Department.

CO_2 emission allowances

The price of CO2 emission allowances fluctuated during 2023, moving within a range of almost €30/t around an average of €85.3 €/t, slightly above the €81.3 €/t at which it traded in 2022.

Market movements were driven by gas prices and global economic uncertainty. They were also heavily affected by regulatory changes, such as the official approval of the Fit for 55 package accompanying the emissions market reforms.

Trend in CO2 prices (€/t)



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

4. Financial performance and shareholder return

4.1 Results

Million euros	**2023**	**2022**	**Δ**
Upstream	1,779	3,029	(1,250)
Industrial	2,734	3,241	(507)
Customer	614	421	193
LCG	75	144	(69)
Corporate and others	(191)	(61)	(131)
Adjusted income	**5,011**	**6,774**	**(1,763)**
Inventory effect	(453)	78	(531)
Special items	(1,274)	(2,507)	1,233
Non-controlling interests	(116)	(94)	(22)
Net income	**3,168**	**4,251**	**(1,083)**

The strong results for 2023 have taken place as conditions gradually return to normal in the energy markets, albeit with high volatility and uncertainty, which has led to a significant reduction in crude oil, gas, fuel and electricity prices.

Adjusted income for 2023, at €5,011 million, was lower than in the previous year due to falling prices in the energy sectors. Earnings were down at Upstream (lower crude oil and, above all, gas prices), Industrial (decline in margins at both Refining and Chemicals, partially mitigated by higher profits at the Trading businesses), and LCG (lower prices captured and lower production at combined cycle plants). Conversely, earnings were up at Customer (as profit margins rallied at the fuel and electricity and gas marketing businesses in Spain).

With the inventory equity effect following the drop in the price of crude oil and product inventories (-€453 million), special items (-€1,274) and share of profits of non-controlling interests (-€116 million), net profit amounted to €3,168 million.

EBITDA was significantly down (€9,254 million vs. €13,813 million in 2022), due mainly to the decline in crude oil and gas realization prices at Upstream and lower margins at Refining and Chemicals.

EBITDA *(MIllion euros)*	**2023**	**2022**
Upstream	4,760	7,485
Industrial	3,438	5,223
Customer	1,094	956
LCG	176	292
Corporate and others	(214)	(143)
TOTAL	**9,254**	**13,813**

Upstream

Average **production** for the period was 599 Kboe/d, 9% higher than in 2022. **Exploratory activity and investment** fell during the period, while investment in development and production assets increased significantly.

Adjusted income for the segment during the year was €1,779 million, down €1,250 million compared to 2022, due to:

- the drop in crude oil (-17%), and especially gas (-48%), realization prices, which mainly affected the results obtained in the United States, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Peru, Brazil and Libya;
- an increase in sales compared to the previous year, mainly in the United States at Eagle Ford and Marcellus, following the start-up of new wells in Libya and Norway due to stoppages in 2022;
- higher amortization, largely due to increased production and investment in the United States;
- higher production costs due to the start-up of new investments and wells at Eagle Ford and Marcellus in the United States;
- lower taxes on production and hydrocarbon royalties, as prices decline; as well as lower tax on profits (effective tax rate of 40%), largely due to a reduction in operating results; and
- lower exploration expenses due to a less intense exploration campaign and portfolio optimization.

Investment (€2,627 million) was significantly up on 2022 (+24%). Investment focused on assets in production and/or under development in the United States, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and Colombia. Meanwhile, exploratory investment took place mainly in the Gulf of Mexico (United States) and Brazil.

● *For more information on the activities of the segment, see section 5.1 Upstream.*

Industrial

Adjusted income in 2023 was €2,734 million, compared to €3,241 million in 2022.

The main reasons for this change are as follows:

- The ***Refining*** businesses saw a reduction in earnings compared to 2022. International margins also slowed significantly over the period -mainly due to narrower spreads on middle distillates- mitigated by higher conversion capacity utilization levels at plants due to fewer stoppages.
- At ***Chemicals*** earnings worsened to become negative in the period, due to low product margins, lower sales (due to a reduction in production to adapt to the low price and demand environment) and lower earnings from the cogeneration plants.
- Results at ***Trading and Wholesale and Gas Trading*** saw an improvement on the previous year, largely due to an increase in the value of gas contracts and commitments.

Investment at Industrial in 2023 amounted to €1,161 million (up 13% on 2022). The investments were largely made for the maintenance and improvement of activities at the industrial complexes, as significant investments and decarbonization projects are in the works (highlights in the period included the investments made in advanced biofuel plants in Cartagena -Refining- and in linear polyethylene and polypropylene plants in Sines -Chemicals-).

● *For more information on the segment's activities, see section 5.2 Industrial.*

Customer

Adjusted income in 2023 came to €614 million, compared to €421 million in 2022.

This improvement was due to:

- Improved earnings at the ***Mobility*** business, mainly at service stations in Spain due to the lower discounts applied, despite the lower volumes sold.
- Improved results at ***Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialized Products,*** driven by Lubricants and Asphalts (lower cost of raw materials), though partially offset by a downturn in earnings at Aviation (despite an increase in volumes sold).
- Earnings at ***LPG*** worsened, mainly due to lower margins (regulated bottling) and lower volumes sold.
- There was an improvement in ***Electricity and Gas sales***, due to lower energy supply prices, despite lower consumption among customers (who increased to 2.2 million -including 32,000 in Portugal-).

Investments at Customer in 2023 amounted to €423 million, up 64% on 2022. Investments were mainly allocated to the Electricity and Gas supply businesses (with the acquisition of a 50.01% stake in CHC Energía and a further 20% stake in Gana Energía and 45% in Gespevesa, as well as a significant effort to improve levels of customer acquisition), and also to service stations in Spain.

● *For more information on the segment's activities, see section 5.3 Customer.*

Low Carbon Generation

Adjusted income in 2023 was €75 million, compared to €144 million in 2022.

- At ***Renewables***, earnings were higher than in 2022, due to an increase in production, driven by higher hydro power and the entry into production of new solar and photovoltaic projects, along with lower clawback expenses imposed by Spanish Royal Legislative Decree 18/2022.
- At ***Combined Cycles***, earnings were down due to lower production (lower thermal gap and scheduled stoppages) and lower prices captured (despite gas prices being lower).

Investments in 2023 amounted to €1,876 million (up 181% on 2022). These funds were mainly used for the acquisition of a 100% stake in Asterion Energies and a further 35% stake in the Antofagasta wind farm (Chile), and also for the development and production start-up of new renewable energy projects in Spain (notably Delta II) and the United States (Frye and Outpost).

● *For more information on the segment's activities, see section 5.4 Low Carbon Generation.*

Corporate and other

Earnings for 2023 amounted to -€191 million (vs. -€61 million in 2022). The worse financial result is due to the excellent results on treasury stock positions obtained in 2022, offset by the higher return on investment.

Meanwhile, Repsol has continued its efforts to reduce corporate costs, in line with the objectives envisaged in the 21–25 Strategic Plan, while continuing to promote digitalization and technology initiatives.

Net income

Net income is affected by the following factors:

- The **inventory effect** of €-453 million compared to €78 million in 2022, due to lower crude oil and petroleum product prices.
- **Special items** in 2023 (€-1,274 million) include impairment (mainly at Upstream and Chemicals), the Spanish Temporary Energy Levy (GTE) and the impact of agreements reached to resolve litigation proceedings, partially offset by the recognition of tax credits.

Special items (Million euros)	2023	2022
Divestments	14	84
Indemnities and workforce restructuring	(83)	(65)
Impairment [1]	(1,184)	(1,793)
Provisions and others[2]	(21)	(733)
TOTAL	**(1,274)**	**(2,507)**

(1) In 2023, this mainly includes impairment at Upstream (affecting productive assets in the United States, T&T, and Colombia, due to the derecognition of the goodwill arising from the acquisition of ROGCI and tax credits in the United States) and assets and investments at the Chemicals business; and reversal of impairment at the Group's refineries in Spain and in assets sold as part of the Upstream divestment process in Canada. ● For more information see Note 20 to the consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) In 2023, it mainly includes the impact of the Spanish Temporary Energy Levy, provisions for credit risk in Venezuela, risks and other tax matters. A further highlight in the period was the impact of the agreements marking an end to two significant lawsuits related to investees in the United States and the United Kingdom, relating to events that took place before Repsol acquired its stake in those companies. In the United States, the lawsuits related to the company Maxus (acquired by YPF in 1995) were ended, while in the United Kingdom, Repsol and Sinopec agreed to end the arbitration proceedings initiated by Sinopec in relation to the process of acquiring a 49% stake in RRUK from the Canadian group Talisman in back 2012. ● *For more information in relation to these agreements, see Notes 13 and 15 of the consolidated Financial Statements.* It also includes recognition of tax credits. ●*For more information, see Note 22 to the consolidated Financial Statements.*

- **Income attributable to non-controlling interests** amounted to €-116 million in 2023, and includes earnings attributable to the new partners (25%) of the Upstream and Renewables businesses.

As a result of all the foregoing, the Group's **net income** in 2023 was €3,168 million, compared to €4,251 million in 2022. Profitability indicators and earnings per share are as follows:

Profitability indicators	2023	2022
ROACE – Return on average capital employed (%)	10.7	14.2
Earnings per share (€/share)	2.46	2.96

4.2 Cash generation

Cash flows *(€ Million)*	2023	2022
EBITDA	9,254	13,813
Changes in working capital	567	(1,871)
Collections/(payments) of corporation tax	(2,097)	(2,607)
Other collections/(payments)	(680)	(442)
Dividends received	20	30
I. Cash flow from operations	**7,064**	**8,923**
Payments on investments	(6,174)	(4,392)
Proceeds from divestments	540	680
II. Cash flow from investing activities	**(5,634)**	**(3,712)**
Free cash flow (I + II)	**1,430**	**5,211**
Dividends [1]	(979)	(989)
Operations with non-controlling interests [2]	2,174	1,117
Net interests and leases	(164)	(397)
Treasury shares	(1,283)	(1,714)
Cash generation	**1,178**	**3,228**

(1) Includes the coupons from perpetual bonds ("Other equity instruments").

(2) In 2023, key events included the sale of 25% of the Upstream business, the sale of 49% of a portfolio of renewable assets in Spain to Pontegadea and capital contributions from owners. Highlights in 2022 included the sales of 25% of Repsol Renovables and 49% of the stakes held in the Valdesolar and Kappa solar facilities.

Cash flow from operations (€7,064 million) was lower than in 2022, due to the significant decline in EBITDA amid falling hydrocarbon prices at Upstream and slowing industrial margins, mitigated by an improved performance in terms of working capital, which in 2022 was exceptionally negative (€-1,871 million), owing to the effect of the higher cost of inventories due to higher prices and volumes of inventories at the Industrial businesses.

The significant increase in investment led to an increase in **cash flows from investing activities** (€-5,634 million). Investments in 2023 included those made at the Upstream segment (particularly those carried out in the United States, including the investment to acquire Eagle Ford from INPEX) and LCG (inorganic acquisition of 100% of Asterion Energies and organic growth to continue with international expansion in the United States and undertake projects in Spain). Meanwhile, divestitures in the period largely related to the Upstream business, following the divestment of assets in Canada and the sale of a 20% stake in an infrastructure asset in the US Gulf of Mexico.

● *For more information on the main acquisitions and divestitures, see Notes 11, 13 and 19.7 of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

Free cash flow amounted to €1,430 million (€5,211 in 2022). The cash obtained from the 25% dilution at the Upstream (€1,852 million collected to date), the contribution from non-controlling shareholders (€292 million) and the sale of 49% of a portfolio of renewable projects in Spain (€169 million, as shown under the heading "Transactions with non-controlling interests") cover a large part of the cost of financing, the shareholder return (higher cash dividend) and the acquisition of treasury stock (-€1,283 million, which include the buy-back plans for the cancellation of treasury stock), generating ***cash of*** €1,178 million.

4.3 Financial position

In 2023, in line with the pledge to strengthen the Group's financial structure, Repsol continued to pursue various lines of action to hold debt levels steady.

Continuing our policy of financial prudence and our commitment to maintain a high degree of liquidity, the liquidity held at the end of the year (in the form of cash and available lines of credit) was sufficient to cover debt maturities through to the second quarter of 2033, without the need for refinancing, thus allowing the Group to cope with the heavy volatility and uncertainty present within the financial markets.

Main financing transactions

In 2023, the main financial transactions were as follows:

- In January and June 2023, Repsol International Finance B.V. repurchased and partially canceled the bond issued in March 2015 worth €1,000 million (maturing in March 2075 and paying an annual coupon of 4.5%), for a nominal amount of €274 million.

- In May, a bond of Repsol International Finance, B.V. (RIF) was canceled at maturity, for a nominal amount of €300 million and paying a variable coupon indexed to the 3-month Euribor + 70 basis points.

Sustainable finance

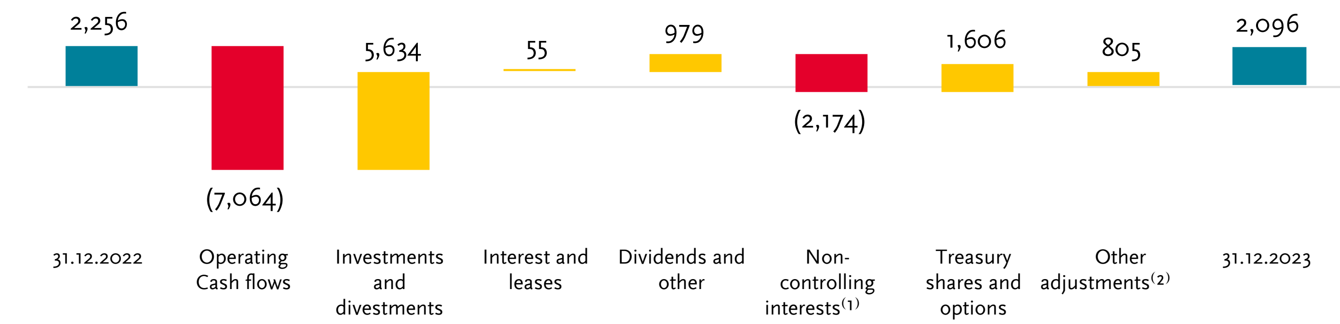
In pursuing the integral sustainable financing strategy implemented through the Sustainable Finance Framework (available at www.repsol.com), highlights in 2023 included:

- The European Investment Bank (EIB) granted a loan of €120 million to support the construction and operation of the Cartagena advanced biofuels plant.
- The Official Credit Institute (ICO) granted a €300 million loan linked to the transformation of our industrial facilities. As of June 30, it had yet to be drawn down.
- The EIB granted a loan of €575 million for the deployment and commissioning of wind farms and photovoltaic plants in Spain with a total capacity of 1.1 GW.

Indebtedness

Net debt (€2,096 million) was significantly down compared to December 2022, mainly due to higher operating cash flow and the cash released from the 25% dilution of the Upstream business. The **leverage** ratio (6.7%) was down from the December 2022 level (8.0%).

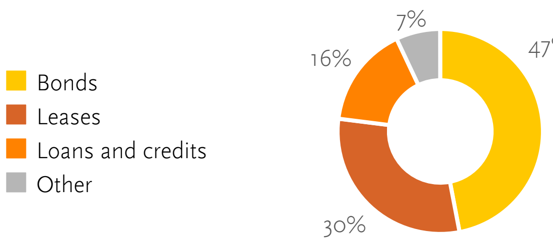
Net debt variation
Million euros

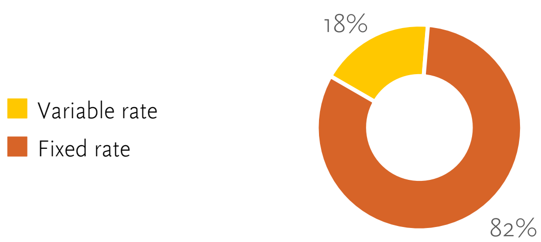


(1) Includes the proceeds from the sale of 25% of Upstream and 49% of a portfolio of renewable assets in Spain.
(2) Includes, among others, accounts payable for litigation settlements and foreign exchange effect.

Gross debt amounted to €12,047 million (€14,314 million at December 31, 2022). Its composition and maturity at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Gross debt





€ Million	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2028 and beyond	TOTAL
Bonds[1]	900	1,477	499	748	—	2,080	5,703
Leases	642	445	345	306	287	1,594	3,618
Loans and credits	1,354	183	67	46	46	214	1,911
Commercial paper (ECP)	246	—	—	—	—	—	246
Other[2]	99	5	7	57	57	345	569

Note: the amounts shown in the table are the accounting balances recognized in the balance sheet.
[1] The maturity of the subordinated bonds is presented as occurring on the first call date.
[2] Includes mainly institutional financing and derivatives.

Credit ratings

The credit ratings assigned to Repsol, S.A. by the various ratings agencies are currently as follows:

Term	Standard & Poor's	Moody's	Fitch
Long-term	BBB +	Baa1	BBB+
Short-term	A-2	P-2	F-1
Outlook	stable	stable	stable
Date of latest modification	11/16/2022	12/20/2022	06/01/2023

In 2023, Fitch Ratings upgraded Repsol's long-term credit rating to BBB+, with a stable outlook, and also upgraded its short-term rating to F-1.

Liquidity

Group liquidity at December 31, 2023, including committed and undrawn credit facilities, stood at €11,067 million, which is enough to cover its short-term debt maturities by a factor of 3,4. Repsol had undrawn credit facilities amounting to €2,637 million and €2,681 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

4.4 Shareholder return

Repsol's decisions regarding the shareholder return depend on various factors, including the performance of the businesses and its operating results (see section 2.5).

The cash remuneration received by shareholders in 2023[1] was 0.70 €/share, as follows:

- in January, a dividend of €0.325 gross per share charged to voluntary reserves from retained earnings and a dividend of €0.025 gross per share charged to 2022 earnings, for a total of €454[2] million.
- in July, a final dividend of €0.35 gross per share charged to 2022 earnings, for a total of €447[2] million.

Additionally, in June[3] and December[4], two capital reductions were carried out, through the redemption, in the first of them, of 50 million treasury shares and, in the second, of 60 million (a total of 110 million shares redeemed), which contributed to the shareholder return by increasing earnings per share.

Shareholder return in 2024

In January 2024, shareholders were remunerated with €0.4 gross per share through the distribution of: (i) €0.375 gross per share paid out against voluntary reserves from retained earnings[5]; and (ii) an interim dividend charged to 2023 earnings of €0.025 gross per share. A total of €487 million was paid out[6].

At the reporting date, the Board of Directors has agreed to propose, at the next Annual General Meeting, the payment in 2024 of a dividend charged to 2023 earnings (in addition to the dividend paid out in January 2024) equivalent to €0.5 gross per share which is scheduled to take place on July 8, 2024. Also, it has agreed to implement a program to buy back treasury shares for a maximum of 35 million shares and to propose to the next Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders a capital reduction through the amortization of 40 million treasury shares of one euro nominal value each.

- *For more information, see section 2.5 Strategy.*

At December 31, 2023, the outstanding balance of treasury shares was 578,697, representing 0.05% of share capital at that date[7].

Our share price

Repsol's share price was highly volatile during the year, ultimately ending the year 9% down on the level reported at the start of the year, impacted by the slump in hydrocarbon prices (especially natural gas in the United States; -59% at the Henry Hub). However, the average share price for the period was 9% higher than in 2022.

The Group's main stock market indicators in 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Main stock market indicators	2023	2022
Shareholder remuneration(1) (€/share)	0.70	0.63
Share price at end of period(2) (euros)	13.45	14.85
Period average share price (euros)	14.08	12.97
Period high (euros)	15.73	16.12
Period low (euros)	12.53	10.42
Number of shares outstanding at end of the period (million)	1,217	1,327
Market capitalization at end of period(3) (million euros)	16,374	19,712
Dividend yield(4) (%)	4.7	6.0

(1) See previous section.
(2) Share price at year-end in the continuous market of the Spanish stock exchanges.
(3) Year-end closing market price per share, times the number of outstanding shares.
(4) Remuneration per share for each year / Share price at end of previous year.

[1] For more information on the total returns received by shareholders, see the "Share capital" section of Note 6 "Equity" to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements. The remuneration received by shareholders in 2022 was 0.63 €/share.
[2] Remuneration paid to outstanding shares of Repsol, S.A. conferring the right to receive the dividend.
[3] Agreed at the 2023 Annual General Meeting, under item seven on the Agenda.
[4] Agreed by the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. at its meeting held on July 26, 2023, within the scope of the resolution passed at the 2023 Annual General Meeting under item eight on the agenda.
[5] Agreed at the 2023 Annual General Meeting, under item six on the Agenda.
[6] Remuneration paid to the outstanding shares of Repsol, S.A. entitled to receive the dividend.
[7] Treasury shares: For further information, see Note 6.2 Treasury shares and own equity investments of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.

5. Performance of our businesses

5.1 Upstream

January		March	April	May	June
Purchase of Inpex's **assets** in Eagle Ford (USA) **completed**.		**Agreement to sell 25%** of the Upstream business.	Extension on Rev contracts in Norway and Block 29 in Mexico.	FID taken on BM-C-33 **in Brazil and positive well result** in Colombia.	Agreement to extend operations at **Block 405a in Algeria**.

July	August	September	October	November	December
Start of the Pikka **development drilling campaign in Alaska**.	**Agreement to sell** remaining assets in **Canada (completed in October)**.	**Positive well** result in the US Gulf of Mexico (Black Tip-2 ST1).	**End of arbitration proceedings in the United Kingdom and acquisition** of Sinopec's 49% stake in **RRUK**	**Sale of Salamanca asset** in GoM and **exploration agreement reached with Talos Energy**.	Two **positive wells in Colombia and extension of the Corridor contract** in Indonesia.

Our activities

- New areas: identification and entry into new projects (organic or inorganic growth).
- Exploration: geology, geophysics and exploratory drilling activities in the search for hydrocarbon resources.
- Evaluation: drilling of appraisal wells, definition of the volumes discovered and determination of their commercial viability.
- Development: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves.
- Production: commercial operation of hydrocarbons.
- Dismantling: abandonment and refurbishment of all facilities to leave the area in the same environmental condition as prior to the commencement of operations.
- Low-carbon geological solutions: search for opportunities, studies and development of projects to generate geothermal energy, projects for the capture and storage of CO_2 and for the removal of surplus natural gas and green hydrogen, its storage in the subsoil and subsequent use.

Our performance in 2023

€ Million	2023	2022	Δ
Operating income	2,936	5,705	(2,769)
Income tax	(1,185)	(2,703)	1,518
Investees and non-controlling interests	28	27	1
Adjusted Income	**1,779**	**3,029**	**(1,250)**
Special items	(864)	(570)	(294)
Non-controlling interests	(156)	—	(156)
Net Income	**759**	**2,459**	**(1,700)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(40)	(47)	7
EBITDA	**4,760**	**7,485**	**(2,724)**
Investments	**2,627**	**2,127**	**500**

Main operating figures

	2023	2022
Net undeveloped mining area (km²)	31,898	48,680
Net developed mining area (km²)	4,081	5,183
Proven reserves of crude oil, condensate and LPG (Mbbl)	656	635
Proven natural gas reserves (Mboe)	1,185	1,274
Proven reserve replacement ratio (%) (1)	69	97
Net production of liquids (kbbl/d)	205	185
Net production of gas (kboe/d)	394	365
Net hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	599	550
Average crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	74.3	90.0
Average gas realization price ($/kscf)	3.8	7.4

(1) Reserves replacement ratio: quotient between total additions of proven reserves in the period and production in the period.

Information on oil and gas exploration and production activities

To coincide with the publication of this Management Report, Repsol publishes "Information on oil and gas exploration and production activities" at www.repsol.com, to provide detailed information on acreage, exploration and development activity, net proven reserves, future cash flows, production, and other useful information.

Strategic Priorities: Yield and upgrade portfolio

1 Unconventionals Reduce break even and gain scale	2 Conventionals Produce higher margin / lower carbon barrels	3 Low-carbon solutions Reduce emissions and build a focused business
• Increase operated production and inventory.	• Deliver safely key projects in value and in time.	• Accelerate the asset decarbonization process.
• Optimize operating model.	• Integrate UK operations.	• Build a strong portfolio of CCS and geothermal projects.
• Improve capital efficiency.	• Optimize cash generation in assets.	• Consolidate technical capabilities
	• Capture emerging opportunities in the portfolio.	

Main events

Repsol completed the sale of 25% of its Upstream business, thus unlocking the embedded value of this business (under the deal, the Upstream business was valued at $19,000 million).

The efficiency measures and greater focus on the value of the portfolio of oil and gas assets, which were implemented in an environment of low prices, have been essential in achieving strong results amid the current environment.

● *For more information, see section 4.1 Results.*

Management of the asset portfolio

The Company has been steadily improving its portfolio by rotating assets in a view to concentrating and consolidating production in key areas, where Repsol has built a strong position capable of benefiting from synergies that generate greater competitive advantages.

In 2023 a significant investment agreement was reached for gas extraction in Brazil (FID on Campos 33). Sinopec's 49% stake in the UK assets was acquired following the agreement reached to end the arbitration proceedings previously initiated by Sinopec, a 6.75% stake in Reggane Nord in Algeria was acquired. In addition, the production contracts in Algeria (405a) and Indonesia (Corridor) were extended. Elsewhere, the remaining productive assets in Canada were sold, thus marking an end to Repsol's Upstream activity in this country for now.

Meanwhile, several decarbonization projects were promoted in the United States and Indonesia for the capture, sequestration and storage (CCS) of CO_2, as well as geothermal projects in Spain.

Average production

Average production totaled 599 Kboe/d in 2023, 9% Kboe/d higher than in 2022, thanks to the connection of new wells at the Marcellus and Eagle Ford (USA) unconventional assets, the acquisition of Inpex's Eagle Ford (United States) assets, lower maintenance activity in Peru, higher gas demand in Venezuela, no further force majeure outages in Libya, and higher production at YME (Norway). This was partially offset by the sale in 2022 of assets in Chauvin, Duvernay and Montney in Canada, maintenance activities in Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil and Indonesia as well as the natural decline of the fields.

Exploration campaign

In 2023, the drilling of four exploratory wells in Colombia and one in the United States was completed. In addition, two appraisal wells were completed, one in the United States and the other in Brazil. Of those completed, four yielded positive results (three exploratory wells in Colombia and one appraisal well in the United States), one was negative (exploratory well in the United States) and two still remained under evaluation at December 31 (one exploratory in Colombia and one appraisal well in Brazil). The appraisal well in Brazil was subsequently declared positive in January 2024. As of December 31, one exploratory well in Colombia was undergoing drilling operations and was completed in January 2024, with a positive result.

Acreage

In 2023, interests were acquired in the Alaminos Canyon, Walker Ridge, Green Canyon and Atwater Valley areas of the US Gulf of Mexico. Repsol acquired a 50% interest at Block 9 in Mexico and increased its stake in Blacktip in the US GoM to 50%. Meanwhile, various exploratory blocks were returned, mainly in Indonesia (4,633 km), Colombia (3,933 km), Mexico (3,456 km), Brazil (1,748 km) and Guyana (1,556 km).

Reserves

In 2023, 150 Mboe of proven reserves were incorporated, mainly extensions, discoveries and reviews. The total reserve Replacement Ratio was 69% in 2023 (97% in 2022).

Development of new technologies

In April, Repsol implemented, with the help of Halliburton, a new technology based on the Landmark DecisionSpace 365 Well Construction Suite tool to automate the well design process. Well Construction Suite and Digital Well Program help standardize this process and automate routine work. They will ultimately help shorten well planning time, automate engineering calculations and minimize downtime.

North America

Main assets

Countries	Assets [1]	% Repsol	P/D/E [2]	L/G [2]	Description
United States	Shenzi	28.00%	P	L-G	Deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico south east of Louisiana
United States	Eagle Ford	89.84%	P	L-G	Unconventional onshore shale gas assets with associated liquids in south of the state of Texas
United States	Marcellus	85.20%	P	G	Unconventional onshore shale gas projects, mainly in the states of Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia
United States	Buckskin	22.50%	P	L-G	Deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico southwest of Louisiana
United States	North Slope - Pikka	49%	D	L	Asset under development in northern Alaska
United States	North Slope - Horseshoe	49%	E	L	Exploratory area comprising the Horseshoe discovery in northern Alaska
United States	Castile - Leon	47.13%	D	L-G	Deep-sea exploratory asset in the Gulf of Mexico southwest of Louisiana State
United States	Monument	20%	E	L-G	Active in deep waters in the Gulf of Mexico

(1) Further information in Appendix IIB of the consolidated Financial Statements
(2) P: Production / D: Development / E: Exploration / L: Liquids / G: Gas

Main events

United States: development begins at Alaska, GoM exploratory discovery and CCS projects

The purchase of Inpex's Eagle Ford assets in the United States was completed in January.

In March, at Marcellus, Repsol was one of the first companies to use a new, cleaner "E-fleet" stimulation technology to transition from diesel to gas-fired turbines. By implementing this innovative technology, Repsol expects to reduce CO_2 emissions from its Marcellus operations by up to 23%.

In April, drilling of Castile's first development well in the Gulf of Mexico was completed.

In May, Repsol raised its stake in the Blacktip deepwater project —which includes the Blacktip and Blacktip North discoveries in the US Gulf of Mexico— to 50% by acquiring interests from previous owners Shell and Equinor. The remaining 50% is held by operating partner Llog Exploration.

In May, the US Department of Energy selected Repsol to head up a carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) project off the coast of Louisiana, in a consortium with Crescent Midstream LLC, Cox Operating LLC and Carbon Zero US LLC.

In June, Repsol acquired a 33% interest in blocks 644, 687, 688 and 731 in the Alaminos Canyon area and a 20% interest in blocks 004, 005, 048, 090, 091, 092, 134 and 135 in the Walker Ridge area of the US Gulf of Mexico.

In July, Repsol and its partner SANTOS placed the drilling rig at Pikka in Alaska, initiating the drilling campaign of the first 12 producing wells, as part of the development plan for the asset.

In September, the Texas General Land Office (GLO) awarded two CO_2 storage licenses located off the coast of Corpus Christi (Texas) to a consortium led by Repsol. The consortium has Repsol as operator and also includes Carbonvert (Carbonvert Inc.), MEPUSA (Mitsui E&P USA) and POSCO (POSCO International).

In September, the Blacktip- 2 ST1 delineation well (US Gulf of Mexico) was completed, with a positive result. The well was drilled at the Alaminos Canyon 380 license, which is part of the Blacktip project operated by Llog Exploration, in which Repsol holds a 50% share.

In November, Repsol agreed with Talos Energy to carry out a seismic reprocessing project on 400,000 gross acres in the Green Canyon and Atwater Valley areas in the US Gulf on a 50/50 basis. Of the acreage to be reprocessed, Talos will contribute around 96,500 acres that it holds as acreage, which equates to approximately 17 deepwater blocks in the Atwater Valley area. The aim is to identify future subsea exploration and exploitation projects in the area of mutual interest in and around the Talos-operated Neptune platform, which would serve as the host facility for any new volumes.

Also in November, Repsol agreed to sell a 20% stake in Salamanca Infrastructure LLC to its partners ArcLight and Centaurus Energy in exchange for $130 million. This Midstream company is currently building and will ultimately own the floating production system (FPS) that will receive production from 2025 onwards from the Castile and Leon development blocks. Repsol retains a 2.5% stake in the company, a seat on the board of Salamanca FPS, and also retains its stakes in the upstream Castile and Leon assets.

In December, Repsol made the final investment decision (FID) for the Monument project in the US Gulf of Mexico. The Monument project, in which Repsol holds a 20% stake, is operated by Beacon.

Canada: cessation of Upstream activities in the country

On October 17, Repsol sold its oil and gas assets in Canada to Peyto for $523 million as part of its ongoing portfolio management process, as it looks to focus on its strategic regions.

The agreement encompasses all mining rights, related facilities and infrastructure of the Upstream business, including assets in the Greater Edson area with net production of 23 kboe/d (mostly gas).

Following this transaction, Repsol walked away from the Upstream business in Canada and wound up and liquidated ROGCI, the former parent company of the Talisman group acquired in 2015.

Mexico: block 29 extension, new block 9 and mangrove restoration

In April, Repsol received approval from the Mexican regulator to extend the exploration period of its contract in the Area 29 Southeast / Campeche deepwater basin for three years until June 18, 2026. Repsol is the operator of Block 29, with a 30% share.

Repsol Exploración México, in line with our goal of environmental protection and sustainability, embarked on two mangrove restoration projects in the Tabasco area in 2023.

The first, which began in January, is taking place in Laguna de Términos, more precisely in Bahamitas, Ejido de San Antonio Cárdenas and Ejido de Sabancuy. This project will last for two years, during which time 222 people will take part in training workshops.

The second, located in the San Pedro River area and being undertaken in partnership with Schlumberger México (SLB), aims to restore the Rhizophora Mangrove through community-run nurseries. Notably, this area was declared a Protected Natural Area in August 2023 because it is the only mangrove forest in the world that has no contact with the sea.

In December, a 50% stake was acquired in Block 9, located in the state of Tabasco in the Gulf of Mexico waters of the Salina Basin. Our partner and operator is ENI, which holds the other 50%.

Performance indicators

Operations performance	2023	2022
Net production of liquids (Mbbl)	22	17
Net production of natural gas (bcf)	324	250
Net hydrocarbon production (Mboe)	79	62
Crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	75.1	90.5
Gas realization price ($/kscf)	2.2	5.8
Oil production wells	1,132	974
Gas production wells	860	1,877
Development wells completed:	118	80
Positives	115	78
Negatives	2	1
Under evaluation	1	1
Completed and ongoing exploration wells(1):	1	1
Positives	—	—
Negatives	1	1
Under evaluation	—	—
Ongoing	—	—

(1) Does not include appraisal wells (one completed with a positive result in 2023; two with a positive result and one negative in 2022).

Main figures	2023	2022
Net developed acreage (Km^2)	895	2,219
Net undeveloped acreage (Km^2)	4,098	7,912
Net acreage under development (Km^2)	1,867	3,749
Net exploration acreage (Km^2)	3,127	6,382
Net proven reserves (Mboe)	758	858

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Number of employees	581	819
% of women	33	33
% of women in leadership positions	25	25
Oil spills reaching the environment (t)(1)	33.58	12.03
CO2e emissions (Mt) (Scope 1 + 2)(2)	1.4	1.4
TRIR	1.92	4.11
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	2	1
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	8	8
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	745	396

(1) Oil spills of more than one barrel to have reached the environment.

(2) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) shown here will be subject to additional verification in accordance with EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of the 2024 Management Report.

Latin America

Main assets

Countries	Main assets[(1)]	% Repsol	P/D/E [(2)]	L/G [(2)]	Description
Trinidad and Tobago	BP TT	30.00%	P	L-G	Columbus offshore basin
Brazil	BM-S-9 (Sapinhoá)	15.00%	P	L-G	Ultra-deep waters in the pre-salt of the Santos basin
Brazil	BM-S-9A (Lapa)	15.00%	P	L	Ultra-deep waters in the pre-salt of the Santos basin
Brazil	BM-S-50 (Sagitario)	12.00%	E	L-G	Ultra-deep waters in the pre-salt of the Santos basin
Brazil	BM-C-33 (C-M-539)	21.00%	D	L-G	Ultra-deep waters in the pre-salt of the Campos basin
Brazil	Albacora Leste	6.00%	P	L-G	Deep Waters in the Campos Basin
Bolivia	Margarita - Huacaya (*Caipipendi*)	37.50%	P	L-G	Southern Sub-Andean Basin to the south of the country
Bolivia	Sábalo	24.17%	P	L-G	Southern Sub-Andean Basin to the south of the country
Bolivia	San Alberto	24.17%	P	L-G	Southern Sub-Andean Basin to the south of the country
Colombia	CPO-9 Akacias	45.00%	P	L	Llanos basin in the center of the country
Colombia	Cravo Norte	5.63%	P	L	Llanos basin next to the border with Venezuela
Peru	Camisea (Blocks 56 and 88)	10.00%	P	L-G	Ucayali basin, in the Andean region
Peru	Block 57 (*Kinteroni* & *Sagari*)	53.84%	P	L-G	Madre de Dios basin, in the Andean region

(1) Further information in Appendix IIB of the consolidated Financial Statements
(2) P: Production / D: Development / E: Exploration / L: Liquids / G: Gas

Main events

Bolivia: Transfer of Mamoré and Surubí to YPFB

In June, an agreement was signed between YPFB and Repsol to transfer operations and terminate the operating contract for the Mamoré I area, northwest Surubí field.

• *For more information on the geopolitical risks in Bolivia, see Note 20.3 Geopolitical risks to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

Brazil: final investment decision on Campos 33

In January 2023, the final investment decision (FID) was made on the Lapa SW block in the Santos basin. When it goes into operation in 2025, Lapa Sudoeste will increase production from the Lapa field by 25,000 barrels of oil per day.

In May, the final investment decision (FID) on the BM-C-33 block was approved, which will help ensure an orderly transition to a low-emission future as it will be a key supplier of gas to the Brazilian domestic market. Repsol was the operator during the exploration stage when the Gavea, Seat and Pao de Açucar fields were discovered. The investment includes an innovative concept in Brazil, namely the use of a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading Unit (FPSO) that will be able to process the gas produced at the site and specify it for sale without the need for additional processing.

Colombia: three discoveries at CPO-9

In May, the discovery of hydrocarbons at the Tinamú-1 well was completed and in December two further discoveries were confirmed at the Magnus-1 and Kimera-1 wells, all located in block CPO-9, in which Ecopetrol holds a 55% share and acts as operator, while Repsol holds the remaining 45%.

In January 2024, the REX NE N-01 exploratory well was completed with positive results. The well was drilled at the Cosecha block operated by SierraCol, in which Repsol hods a 17.5% stake.

Guyana: completion of the Kanuku contract

In May, Repsol did not renew the Kanuku contract at the end of the second exploratory phase, having already fulfilled all of its exploratory commitments.

T&T: completion of drilling phase one

In May, Repsol and its operating partner BP successfully completed phase one of their drilling campaign that began in October 2022. The campaign includes three wells at the Mango field, one well at the Savonette field and three wells at the Angelin field. The wells are producing more than 180 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd).

Venezuela: improvement of prospects for the operation

While the political and economic situation remained the same in 2023, the prospects for the operation did improve somewhat due to the relaxation of the US Government's coercive measures against Venezuela following the concession the GL44 license to the Oil&Gas sector in October. However, in January 2024 the United States announced that, in the absence of progress between Maduro and his representatives and the Plataforma Unitaria opposition, especially in regards to allowing all presidential candidates to compete in this year's elections, the license would not be renewed once it had run its term (April 2024), thus dampening the future outlook.

● *For more information on geopolitical risks in Venezuela, see Note 20.3 – Geopolitical risks to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

Performance indicators

Main figures	2023	2022
Net developed mining area (Km^2)	648	688
Net undeveloped mining area (Km^2)	20,071	28,088
Net acreage under development (Km^2)	3,646	4,046
Net exploration mining area (Km^2)	17,073	24,731
Net proven reserves (Mboe)	866	846

Operations performance	2023	2022
Net production of liquids (Mbbl)	26	27
Net production of natural gas (bcf)	383	381
Net hydrocarbon production (Mboe)	95	95
Crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	67.8	82.9
Gas realization price ($/kscf)	4.0	6.4
Oil production wells	691	711
Gas production wells	210	224
Development wells completed:	**20**	**29**
Positives	19	24
Negatives	1	4
Under evaluation	—	1
Completed and ongoing exploration wells (1):	**5**	**7**
Positives	3	2
Negatives	—	4
Under evaluation	1	—
In progress	1	1

(1) Does not include appraisal wells (one still in appraisal in 2023 but declared positive in January 2024; no activity in 2022)

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Number of employees	588	591
% of women	34	34
% of women in leadership positions	26	26
Oil spills reaching the environment (t) (1)	—	—
CO_2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2) (2)	0.2	0.2
TRIR	1.24	1.55
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	1	—
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	—	—
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	3,034	4,727

(1) Oil spills of more than one barrel to have reached the environment.

(2) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) shown here will be subject to additional verification according to EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of the 2024 Management Report.

Europe, Africa and Asia

Main assets

Countries	Main assets[1]	% Repsol	P/D/E[2]	L/G[2]	Description
Norway	Operated assets (Varg, Yme, etc.)	Average 65.39%	P	L-G	Offshore assets located in the North Sea to the south of the country
Norway	Non-operated assets (Visund, Gudren, Mikkel, etc.)	Average 13.19%	P	L-G	Offshore assets located in the North Sea to the south of the country
United Kingdom	RSRUK operated assets (Claymore, MonArb, Orion, Piper, etc.)	Average 79.26%	P	L-G	Offshore assets located mainly in the Central North Sea basin
United Kingdom	Non-operated assets (Andrew, etc.)	Average 8.57%	P	L-G	Offshore assets located mainly in the Central North Sea basin
Algeria	Reggane Nord	36%	P	G	Gas assets in the center of the country in the Reggane basin
Algeria	405a	35.00%	P	L	Assets located in the Ghadames/Berkine basin, east of the country
Libya	NC-115	20.00%	P	L	Asset located in the Murzuk basin in the southwest of the country
Libya	NC-186	16.00%	P	L	Asset located in the Murzuk basin in the southwest of the country
Indonesia	Corridor	24.00%	P	L-G	Onshore asset in the South Sumatra basin
Indonesia	Sakakemang	45.00%	E	G	Onshore asset operated in the South Sumatra basin

(1) Further information in Appendix IIB of the consolidated Financial Statements
(2) P: Production / D: Development / E: Exploration / L: Liquids / G: Gas

Main events in the period

Norway: license extension at the Rev field

In April, the Norwegian regulator granted a further extension to produce at the Rev field under license PL 038 C (Viking Graben), valid from the end of 2023 to the end of 2026. Repsol is the operator at the Rev field with a 70% stake.

Spain: Aid awarded for Geothermal activities

In November, the Ministry of Ecological Transition took the first steps to award an aid package to promote geothermal energy in Spain. Under the provisional decision, Repsol has been awarded €15 million in funding to set up three wells in Madrid, La Palma and Tenerife.

United Kingdom: agreement with Sinopec

In October, Repsol and Sinopec, shareholders of the Repsol Sinopec Resources UK (RSRUK, currently RRUK) joint venture, agreed to end the arbitration proceedings initiated by Sinopec in relation to the process to acquire a 49% stake in RRUK from the Talisman Group in 2012, which culminated in November with the acquisition by Repsol of Sinopec's stake in RRUK.

● *For more information, see Notes 13 Investments accounted for using the equity method and 15.2 Disputes of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

Libya: operations with no incidents

Operations progressed normally during the year, despite the unstable political situation.

In January 2024, production was interrupted for a few days over safety concerns, but was resumed on January 23.

● *For more information, see Note 20.3 Geopolitical risks to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

Algeria: new contract for hydrocarbon exploration and increase in the stake held in Reggane Nord

In June, Repsol signed a hydrocarbon exploitation contract at Block 405A. Under this new contractual framework, Repsol has agreed to undertake new investments alongside its partners —Algeria's Sonatrach and Indonesia's Pertamina— to allow the partners to recover a further 150 Mboe or thereabouts. The new contract has yet to be officially ratified by the Algerian regulator. ● *For more information, see Note 20.3 Geopolitical risks to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

In October, it successfully completed the purchase of an additional 6.75% stake in the Reggane Nord asset. The operation is part of the European strategy to seek opportunities to increase its stake in gas supplies to Europe. Thus, the stakes held in Reggane Nord are as follows: Repsol 36%, Sonatrach 40% and Wintershal Dea 24%.

Indonesia: 20-year extension of the Corridor productive asset

In March, Repsol began work on the initial engineering and design tender for its Sakakemang project in onshore Indonesia, which aims to exploit the Kali Berau Dalam gas field and incorporate a carbon capture and storage (CCS) system.

In December, the extension of the Corridor contract for an additional 20 years came into effect, with a new expiration date of December 2043. Repsol's participation in this extended period was reduced from 36% to 24%. Our partners at Corridor are PT Pertamina Hulu Energi, with 30%, and the operator Medco Energi, with 46%.

In January 2024, the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources approved the Plan of Development (PoD) for the Sakakemang project.

The PoD envisions a facility for the production of the discovered gas resources and includes a CCS (carbon capture and storage) system to dispose of the CO2 produced.

Performance indicators

Main figures	Europe		Africa		Asia	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net developed acreage (Km²)	872	489	938	816	728	970
Net undeveloped acreage (Km²)	1,123	1,440	4,641	4,642	1,966	6,598
Net development acreage (Km²)	1,574	1,087	2,446	2,326	806	1,048
Net exploration acreage (Km²)	421	842	3,132	3,132	1,887	6,520
Net proven reserves (Mboe)	63	54	122	115	32	36

Operations performance	Europe		Africa		Asia	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net production of liquids (Mbbl)	13	11	14	12	0,4	1
Net production of natural gas (bcf)	27	30	13	16	59	71
Net hydrocarbon production (Mboe)	17	16	16	15	11	13
Crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	82.4	101.2	82.1	100.8	78.7	95.3
Gas realization price ($/kscf)	12.5	32.2	7.0	7.7	7.0	8.3
Oil production wells	190	184	391	383	1	2
Gas production wells	18	13	28	25	37	33
Development wells completed:	**10**	**14**	**19**	**14**	—	**1**
Positives	7	11	19	14	—	1
Negatives	1	1	—	—	—	—
Under evaluation	2	2	—	—	—	—
Completed and ongoing exploration wells [(1)]:	—	—	—	—	—	**1**
Positives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negatives	—	—	—	—	—	1
Under evaluation	—	—	—	—	—	—
In progress	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Europe: Does not include appraisal wells: no activity in 2023 or 2022. Africa: Does not include appraisal wells: no activity in 2023 or 2022. Asia: Does not include appraisal wells: no activity in 2023 or 2022.

Sustainability performance	Europe		Africa		Asia	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Number of employees	1,519	616	111	109	67	90
% of women	31	31	13	13	39	41
% of women in leadership positions	26	26	3	—	27	36
Oil spills reaching the environment (t) [(1)]	—	1.47	—	—	—	—
CO2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2) [(2)]	0.10	0.1	—	—	—	0.4
TRIR	4.54	1.57	—	—	—	—
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	—	—	—	—	—	1
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	947	604	1,109	2,345	—	—

(1) Oil spills of more than one barrel to have reached the environment.

(2) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) shown here will undergo additional verification in accordance with EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the following edition of the 2024 Management Report.

5.2 Industrial

January
Agreement with ASAJA to convert waste into renewable fuels.

February
Investment decision to **electrify the crackers at Tarragona and Sines.**

March
Start **of Sines expansion** and inauguration of new maritime terminal in A Coruña.

April
Start-up of the LNG **bunker terminal investment in Santander**.

May
Launch of **new bio-based poleolefins.**

June
Further progress in building an **advanced biofuels** plant in Cartagena.

July
Announcement **of new investment in advanced biofuels** plant in Puertollano.

September
Launch of the new range of **Repsol Reciclex® EVA copolymers**

October
Start of renewable **hydrogen production** at Petronor.

November
Agreement to **export green hydrogen** to the Netherlands and Germany.

Our activities

- Refining: production of fuel, sustainable biofuels and carbon-neutral materials.
- Chemicals: production and marketing of a wide range of products (including basic and derivative petrochemicals), focusing on waste recovery and the circular economy.
- Trading: transport and supply of crude oil, gas and products to the refining system, marketing of crude oil and products outside the proprietary system.
- Wholesale, marketing and gas trading: LNG/natural gas supply and trading, including LNG regasification and retail supply to customers in North America and the Iberian Peninsula.

Our performance in 2023

Million euros	2023	2022	Δ
Operating income	3,626	4,315	(689)
Income tax	(884)	(1,071)	187
Investees and noncontrolling interests	(8)	(3)	(5)
Adjusted Income	**2,734**	**3,241**	**(507)**
Inventory effect	(401)	59	(460)
Special Items	(286)	(1,903)	1,617
Non-controlling interests	(41)	(75)	34
Net income	**2,006**	**1,322**	**684**
Effective tax rate (%)	(24)	(25)	—
EBITDA	**3,438**	**5,223**	**(1,786)**
Operating Investments	**1,161**	**1,025**	**136**

Sustainability performance

	2023	2022
Number of employees	10,184	9,914
% of women	31	31
% of women in leadership positions	29	29

Main operating figures

	2023	2022
Refining capacity (kbbl/d)	**1,013**	**1,013**
Europe	896	896
Rest of the world	117	117
Conversion rate in Spain (%)	**63**	**63**
Conversion utilization Spanish Refining (%)	**100**	**95**
Distillation utilization Spanish Refining (%)	**85**	**86**
Crude oil processed (millions of t)	**42.1**	**42.1**
Europe	38.3	38.6
Rest of the world	3.9	3.6
Refining margin indicator ($/Bbl)		
Spain	11.1	15.6
Peru	8.8	18.5
Petrochemical production capacity (kt)		
Basic petrochemicals	2,656	2,656
Petrochemical derivatives	2,243	2,243
Chemical margin Indicator (€/t)	**203**	**267**
Sales of petrochemical products (kt)	**1,923**	**2,451**
Gas/LNG commercialization (Tbtu)	**236**	**239**
Gas sales in North America (Tbtu)	**495**	**598**

Strategic Priorities: Yield and develop low carbon platforms

Maximize the level of profitable activity	Develop renewable fuels hubs
• **Reduce break-even and decarbonize operations.** Implement extensive efficiency and decarb programs supported by: digitalization, electrification, and joint refining & chemicals optimization	• **Leading renewable fuels platform in Iberia.** Lead renewable fuels business in Iberia, initiating the journey to transform Repsol's sites into Renewable & circular hubs taking advantage on existing assets, and access to feedstocks through strategic partnerships and renewable fuels regulatory incentives.
• **New role of Trading.** Level up Trading portfolio with structural positions that underpin the value of current and future industrial assets, and hinterland development.	• **Potential to expand renewable fuels business to United States.** Develop a low carbon platform in the US, building on its attractive regulation and leveraging Repsol's capabilities.
• **Transform current chemicals portfolio.** Reinforce portfolio quality and resilience through: olefins integration (Sines) and growth in differentiated products. Lead circular & low carbon transformation in Iberia towards circular and low carbon materials.	

Main events

Activity at the Industrial business was affected by the high volatility within the international raw material and product markets, and production, logistics and commercial structures had to be adjusted accordingly.

The price volatility allowed Repsol to achieve better margins sporadically, although the ongoing war in Ukraine and regulatory uncertainty have worsened the environment in which the industrial businesses must operate.

The new tax on energy companies, which was meant to be temporary and extraordinary, may be here to stay, which would ultimately punish companies like Repsol that invest in industrial assets, generate employment and ensure the country's energy independence. Conversely, it favors importers that do not create jobs or generate any significant economic activity in Spain.

All this has not detracted from the transformation of industrial complexes into decarbonized multi-energy hubs, in a process that has included the start-up and further development of numerous projects. This growth helps to assure the country's energy supply, while providing thousands of long-term jobs. Repsol is investing heavily, having ended the year with a total organic investment of €1,161 million, to ensure that these facilities —five of which are located in Spain— manufacture products with low, neutral and even negative carbon footprints.

This ongoing transformation is being supported by important institutions such as the European Investment Bank, the European Union, the Spanish Official Credit Institute (ICO) and the Spanish Institute for Energy Diversification and Savings (IDAE). The four entities have been providing financial support for various projects of Repsol aimed at achieving zero net emissions.

• *For more information, see section 4.1 Results.*

5.2.1. Refining

Main assets

The Repsol Group owns and operates six refineries: five in Spain (Cartagena, A Coruña, Bilbao, Puertollano and Tarragona), with a total distillation capacity of 896 thousand barrels of oil/day (including the stake in Asfaltos Españoles S.A. in Tarragona), and one in Peru, where it owns a 99.2% stake, with an installed capacity of 117 thousand barrels of oil per day.

	Primary distillation	Conversion rate [2]	Lubricants
Refining capacity	Thousands of bbl/d)	(%)	(Thousands of t/d)
Cartagena	220	76	155
A Coruña	120	66	—
Puertollano	150	66	110
Tarragona[1]	186	44	—
Bilbao	220	63	—
Repsol Total (Spain)	**896**	**63**	**265**
La Pampilla (Peru)	117	24	—
TOTAL	**1,013**	**59**	**265**

(1) Includes 50% of the capacity of Asfaltos Españoles S.A. (ASESA), a company 50% owned by Repsol and CEPSA.
(2) Ratio of equivalent Fluid Catalytic Cracking ("FCC") capacity to primary distillation capacity.

Performance: high margins

The prevailing volatility was evident in the case of the refining margin indicator in Spain ($11.1/bbl). The margin indicator steadily fell in the first few months of 2023, starting with a very strong January at $20.3/bbl but retreating in May by as much as 70%. This was largely down to the weak performance of middle distillates due to the ample availability of product in European stocks and slowing demand. Diesel margins fluctuated throughout the year (increasing as a result of lower supply due to incidents at other refineries and low global stocks, and decreasing due to sluggish demand). This supply-demand mismatch is compounded by the endemic state of refining activity in Europe, in which refining capacity has fallen by more than 10% in the last decade, mainly due to the closure of 24 facilities amid an environment of low profitability and regulatory uncertainty.

Average distillation utilization was 85% in Spain compared to 86% the previous year, impacted by higher maintenance shutdowns (primarily multi-year shutdowns at the A Coruña refinery: distillation units, vacuum, reforming, hydrodesulfurization and distillation units; at the Cartagena refinery: hydrocracker and the Crude 2 unit; at the Tarragona refinery: distillation unit and visbreaker; and at the Bilbao refinery: distillation, reforming, HDT and visbreaking unit).

In Peru, the refining margin index stood at $8.8/bbl, compared to $18.5/bbl in 2022, due to the drop in gasoline, diesel and turbo spreads. Average distillation utilization was 86% in Peru compared to 80% in the previous year, impacted in 2022 by the closure of terminals following the oil spill.

● *For more information on the spill, see Section 7.2. Environmental information and Note 19.10 Environmental expenses of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

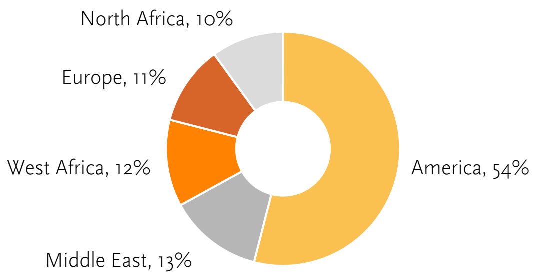
(Thousand metric tons)

Processed raw material	**2023**	**2022[1]**
Crude oil	42,111	42,196
Other raw materials	8,196	6,603
TOTAL	**50,307**	**48,799**

(1) In 2023, the presentation criteria between Crude oil and Other raw materials for the Group's refinery in Peru was updated to bring it in line with the criteria used in Spain, thus modifying the 2021 figures for comparative purposes.

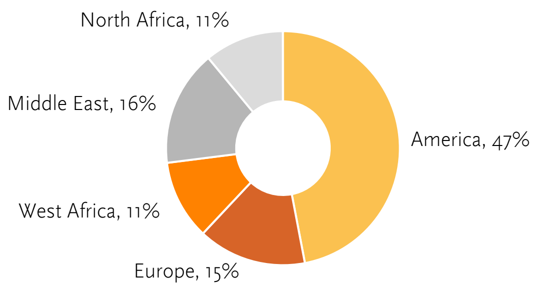
Source of crude oil process

2023



42,111 Ktn

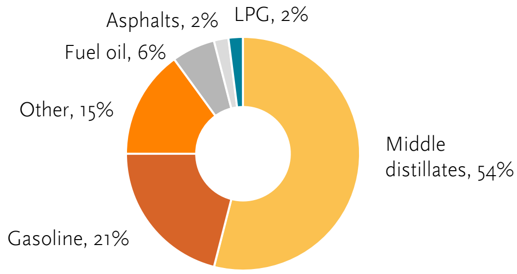
2022



42,196 Ktn

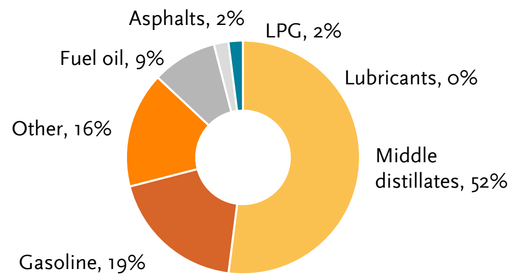
Refining production

2023



46,887 Ktn

2022



45,518 Ktn

Development of cutting-edge decarbonization projects

In March, Repsol inaugurated the maritime terminal at the outer port of Punta Langosteira (A Coruña). This project to transfer the crude oil operations to the Outer Port has entailed an investment of more than €126 million and the construction of a large piece of infrastructure featuring the highest standards of quality, safety and environmental protection. The new facilities will be key to the ongoing industrial transformation of the complex, thus contributing to the Port Authority of A Coruña Green Port initiative for the creation of renewable energies.

This initiative complements the development in Cartagena of Spain's first advanced biofuels plant; or the electrolyzers linked to the facilities in Bilbao or Tarragona (see section on Hydrogen, Circular Economy and Renewable Fuels). Repsol is also progressively increasing its production of biofuels, which has contributed positively to the results of the industrial business.

● *For more information, see section 7.2.2 Technology for decarbonization.*

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Oil spills (>1bbl) reaching the environment (t)	0.36	1,461.10
CO_2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2)[1]	8.5	8.6
TRIR	1.43	1.88
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	3	2
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	3	2
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	3,217	1,559

(1) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) will be subject to additional verification according to EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of the Integrated Management Report.

5.2.2. Chemicals

Main assets

Production at Repsol's Chemicals business is concentrated in three petrochemical complexes, located in Spain (Puertollano, Tarragona) and Portugal (Sines), in which there is a high level of integration between basic chemicals and derived chemicals, as well as with the Group's refining activities in the case of the Spanish complexes. Repsol owns subsidiaries and affiliates through which it operates plants that manufacture polyolefin compounds, synthetic rubber and specialty chemicals, the latter through Dynasol, a 50% alliance with the Mexican group KUO, with plants in Spain, Mexico and China, alongside local partners.

Production capacity	*(Thousand tons)*
Basic petrochemicals	**2,656**
Ethylene	1,222
Propylene	909
Butadiene	185
Benzene	290
Methyl tert-butyl ether / Ethyl tert-butyl ether	50
Derivative petrochemicals	**2,243**
Polyolefins	
Polyethylene(1)	793
Polypropylene	513
Intermediate products	
Propylene oxide, polyols, glycols and styrene monomer	937

(1) Includes ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) and ethylene butyl acrylate (EBA) copolymers.

Performance: falling margins and demand

The performance of the Chemicals business was significantly lower than in 2022, with a significant decline in the margin indicator (€203 vs. €267/t in 2022). This reduction is down to a considerable slump in demand has led to lower activity and adjustments to plant operations. Sales amounted to 1,923 kt, down 22% on the previous year.

Thousand metric tons

Sales by product	2023	2022
Basic petrochemicals	372	651
Derivative petrochemicals [1]	1,551	1,800
Total	**1,923**	**2,451**
Sales by market		
Europe	1,581	2,033
Rest of the world	342	418
Total	**1,923**	**2,451**

(1) Includes ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) and ethylene butyl acrylate (EBA) copolymers.

Electrification of industrial complexes

The investment decision was made for the first wave of electrification of the large compressors of the crackers at Sines and Tarragona, for an amount of €165 million and an expected emission reduction of 260 kt of CO_2, which will enable these units to emit 15% less. Both projects will be operational in 2025.

Differentiation and Circular Economy

In February, Repsol Reciclex® stepped up its circular polyolefin production. The company will install a new production line for mechanically recycled plastics, with sufficient capacity to manufacture 25 kt/year at Puertollano (16 kt/year at present), making this center a benchmark for the circular economy in the Iberian Peninsula. The unit will come on stream in the last quarter of 2024.

In March, construction began on the project to expand the industrial complex at Sines (Alba Project). The project includes the construction of two new plants, one for linear polyethylene and the other for polypropylene, with a production capacity of 600 kt/year. The new products will be 100% recyclable and can be put to use in highly specialized applications in industries such as pharmaceuticals, automobiles and food. Further initiatives underway include decarbonization and energy efficiency programs, photovoltaic power generation projects, electrolyzers for hydrogen production and improvements to logistics infrastructures.

In May, Repsol launched bio-based polyolefins to reduce the medical sector's carbon footprint. For the manufacture of these products, traditional raw materials are replaced by oils from sustainable crops or organic waste, which have previously captured CO_2 from the atmosphere through photosynthesis during the natural growing cycle. As a result, these bio-based polyolefins deliver a negative carbon footprint according to the "cradle-to-gate" methodology, by effectively removing more CO_2 from the atmosphere than the emissions generated in the supply chain processes.

In July, in collaboration with Quimidroga, a polypropylene compound was approved to replace metal and other heavier polymers in water treatment applications (industrial, urban waste, desalination flotation systems and drinking water). This new polypropylene composite reinforced with mineral fillers has been optimized for a high value-added application as an alternative to the use of metals or other heavier polymers. The experience gained in polypropylene compounds has brought Repsol closer to its end customers as it seeks to provide advanced solutions to their needs.

Also in July, the Puertollano industrial complex joined the Castilla-La Mancha Network of Circular Economy Agents, comprising more than 70 public and private waste recovery, waste revaluation and transformation entities, all looking to build alliances that will lead to business projects to promote a more sustainable and efficient change in the production model.

In September, as part of its commitment to the sustainability of plastic materials, Repsol launched the first range of 100% circular EVA copolymers on the market bearing ISCC Plus certification. The Repsol Reciclex® range of EVA copolymers incorporates 100% circular vinyl acetate from chemical recycling, thus helping to reduce the carbon footprint and champion the circular economy.

● *For more information, see sections 7.2.3 Circular economy and 7.3 Social information.*

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Oil spills (>1bbl) reaching the environment (t)	—	—
CO_2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2)[1]	2.6	3.2
TRIR	1.06	2.36
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	—	—
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	2	—
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	281	361

(1) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) will be subject to additional verification according to EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of the Integrated Management Report.

5.2.3. Trading

The main function of Trading is to optimize the supply and marketing of the Group's positions in international markets for crude oil and petroleum products (integrated supply chain) and its activity consists of (i) the supply of crude oil and products for refining systems and other Group needs, (ii) the marketing of crude oil and associated products from its own production, (iii) the maritime transport of crude oil and derivative products associated with these activities, and (iv) the management of crude oil and product hedges in the financial derivative markets.

Performance: capturing opportunities as they arise

Strong results in 2023, albeit down on 2022, across all the main businesses, including both Crude and Products, as well as Shipping and Bunker, supported by the strength of our value chain and the opportunities to be had amid the volatile environment.

In 2023, a total of 1,394 vessels were chartered (1,401 in 2022) and 406 time charter fleet voyages took place (382 in 2022).

Technological development and decarbonization

A new strategy has been adopted in maritime transport, known as "Just In Time Arrival". Just in time arrival adjusts the speed of the vessels on route so that they enter port right on time, thus avoiding unnecessary waiting times. This provides environmental benefits by reducing the ship's speed, reducing fuel consumption and thus CO_2 emissions. In addition, congestion in the port and anchorage can occasionally lead to collisions, so it also reduces the risk of safety incidents occurring. This strategy is aligned with the recommendations of the Oil Companies International Marine Forum (OCIMF) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

In October, Repsol made its first supply of renewable fuel produced from used cooking oil. The 2.4 kt operation, achieved by blending fuel oil with 20% renewable fuel, was carried out in three deliveries in the port of Barcelona to a Royal Caribbean cruise ship in August and September, achieving a 19% reduction in CO_2 emissions. A similar operation was also completed in early October in Singapore, involving the supply of 300 t of the same renewable fuel to K Line and through our JV with Golden Island.

5.2.4. Wholesale and Gas Trading

Main assets and operations

As of December 31, 2023, the Group had regasification and transportation assets at its North American marketing businesses, including the Saint John LNG regasification plant (formerly known as Canaport) and gas pipelines in Canada and the United States. In the northeastern United States, where natural gas supply is often constrained due to a lack of storage capacity, cold weather scenarios can cause significant spikes in benchmark prices. The Company's activity in this area focuses on optimizing the margin obtained from the marketing and sale of regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Saint John LNG and natural gas acquired on the market. Repsol also markets and trades natural gas in North America from its own production in the United States (Marcellus), as well as gas acquired from third parties.

It also ensures the efficient supply of the demand for Repsol Group gas and markets and trades gas within the Spanish and Portuguese gas system and in the international LNG market.

Performance: falling prices and reduced demand

In 2023, commercial activity took shape amid an environment of falling prices and lower demand compared to the same period of 2022, which ultimately led to a reduction in sales in the United States (388 TBtu in 2023) and for supply and marketing in the Iberian Peninsula and International (237 TBtu in 2023).

Start-up of the LNG bunkering plant in Santander

In April, Repsol started activities in relation to the LNG bunkering plant in Santander, thus completing the infrastructure for the supply of LNG to ships in northern Spain, which began in 2023 with the Bilbao plant, and during which time we supplied our customer Brittany Ferries with more than 1.5 Tbtus, along with other third parties.

	2023	2022
LNG regasified (TBtu) at St. John LNG	8	10
Gas Traded in North America (TBtu)	495	598
NG and LNG for supply and marketing in Spain and International (TBtu)	236	239

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Spilled hydrocarbons (>1bbl) (t)	—	—
CO2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2)	0.03	0.01
TRIR	—	2.29
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	—	—
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	—	—
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	82	88

5.2.5. Hydrogen, Circular Economy and Renewable Fuels

Hydrogen

In October, Repsol announced the start of renewable hydrogen production at the Petronor industrial center. With an investment of €11 million, the 2.5 MW electrolyzer has sufficient capacity to generate 350 metric tons per year of renewable hydrogen for industrial use, mainly at the refinery, as a raw material to manufacture products with a lower carbon footprint.

In November, Petronor signed an agreement to export green hydrogen to the Netherlands and Germany, through the ports of Amsterdam and Duisburg respectively, with the aim of forming an intra-European hydrogen corridor.

Work also got underway in 2023 on the EPC phase of the 10 MW electrolyzer that will supply renewable hydrogen to the Bilbao synthetic fuels demo plant and the 4 MW electrolyzer in Sines associated with the Alba project.

Repsol continues to identify hydrogen production opportunities on an international scale. In Spain, we are currently working on feasibility studies for Phase II of the electrolyzers linked to our industrial complexes, while analyzing the further possibility that these projects could also function as potential export hubs.

The European Commission has recognized the Cartagena 100 MW, Petronor 100 MW and Tarragona 150 MW electrolyzers as Projects of Common Interest (PCIs). PCIs link up the energy systems of EU countries and can benefit from accelerated permitting and funding procedures.

Renewable fuels

The following projects were completed and implemented during the year:

- Significant progress was made toward the construction of the first advanced biofuels plant at the Cartagena refinery, which is due to come online in the first quarter of 2024. More than €200 million has been invested in the project, which will be able to produce 250,000 metric tons per year of advanced biofuels from waste, achieving a reduction of 900 kt/year of CO_2.
- Investment was approved for the second advanced biofuels plant at the Puertollano refinery, with a total investment exceeding €120 million, to be commissioned in 2025. The project will transform a former diesel processing unit into a plant that will produce 240 kt/year of renewable fuels from used cooking oil, animal fats and other vegetable oil waste, thus avoiding CO_2 emissions of 750 kt/year.
- The Board of Directors approved the construction of a demo plant for the production of synthetic fuels from captured CO_2 and renewable hydrogen in Bilbao.

- Repsol, Naturgy and Reganosa announced the development of several biomethane plants in Galicia, which will have a combined capacity of approximately 600 GWh/year, to be produced from waste from the livestock sector and other sources such as municipal and industrial waste. This renewable gas will be used to decarbonize sectors such as transportation, both residential and industrial, and can be used in processes at Repsol's refineries.

Further progress was also made in the achievement of:

- EcoPlanta, the first plant in Spain to rely on innovative technology to recover non-recyclable municipal solid waste into circular methanol that will then be used to manufacture new materials and advanced biofuels.

Circular economy

A partnership agreement was signed with ASAJA in January to transform agricultural and livestock waste into renewable fuels and to reuse by-products from the refining industry as fertilizers in agricultural soils to increase their yield and productivity.

Recognition and external support

Further highlights include the support received from several external institutions in the context of the ongoing industrial transformation process:

- The Official Credit Institute has granted a loan of €300 million linked to sustainability criteria and focused on the transformation of Repsol's industrial complexes.
- The European Investment Bank (EIB) granted a loan of €120 million to support the construction and operation of the Cartagena advanced biofuels plant.
- The IDAE has granted €38 million in aid, €10 million for the installation of a 30 MW electrolyzer at Puertollano and €15 million for a second 30 MW electrolyzer located at the former thermal power plant of Meirama (A Coruña), and and €13 million for the installation of the 10 MW electrolyzer and the Abantos mobility plant.
- In July, the decision on the projects proposed for the "Innovation Fund Large-Scale Call 2022: Industry electrification and hydrogen" (one of the world's largest funding programs for the development of innovative low-carbon technologies) was published, in which our project —Tarragona Hydrogen Network (T-HYNET)— was one of those put forward to receive the grant (an electrolyzer with a capacity of 150 MW during phase one, making it the largest in Spain, and due to be started up in 2026) and which was ultimately awarded funding of €62.8 million.
- Petronor received, alongside its technological partner O.C.O. Technology, a total of €282,000 under the European Commission's Innovation Fund program for its mineralization project. More precisely, the project involves the construction of the EU's first carbon-negative production plant for eco-aggregates. The plant is expected to treat 22 kt/year of waste and have a production capacity of 56 kt/year.
- Repsol, Arcelor, Iberia and Holcim have joined forces under the name All4Zero to create a hub for industrial technological innovation, with the aim of developing decarbonization and circular economy projects.

● *For more information, see section 7.3 Social information.*

5.3 Customer

January
Extension of discounts at our service stations in Spain.

February
New agreements to make further progress in **sustainable mobility.**

March
New agreements to **drive distributed generation** at Repsol (Solmatch).

April
Discounts linked to the new **multi-energy offer ("Connected Energies Plans").**

May
Launch of **Repsol Klin** (new car wash network) and new agreements reached with the airline industry.

July
Acquisition of a 50.01% stake of electricity and gas marketing company **CHC Energía**.

August
Repsol reaches **7 million digital customers.**

September
Twice the discounts for customers of "Connected Energies Plans"

November
Agreement with AtlasAir-Inditex for the supply of renewable fuel.

December
Repsol exceeds **2.1 million retail customers** for electricity and gas.

Our activities

- Mobility: marketing and sale of oil, biofuels and other products at service stations and wholesale (Direct Sales), offering a differentiated value to industries such as shipping, heavy industries and end consumers.
- Lubricants, aviation, asphalts and specialized products: production and sale of lubricants, bases for lubricants, bitumen for asphalts, jet fuel, extender oils, coke, sulfur, paraffins and propellant gases.
- LPG: acquisition, production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases.
- Marketing of electricity and gas: retail supply (residential and businesses) of electricity and gas in Spain and Portugal.
- New businesses: Repsol is committed to electric mobility and hydrogen, as well as distributed electricity generation.

Our performance in 2023

Million euros	2023	2022	Δ
Operating income	819	564	254
Income tax	(208)	(144)	(64)
Investees and non-controlling interests	3	1	2
Adjusted income	**614**	**421**	**193**
Inventory effect	(52)	19	(71)
Special items	(155)	(177)	22
Non-controlling interests	(10)	(7)	(2)
Net income	**397**	**256**	**142**
Effective tax rate (%)	(25)	(25)	—
EBITDA	**1,094**	**956**	**138**
Operating investment	**423**	**258**	**165**

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Number of employees	9,081	8,957
% of women	50	49
% of women in leadership position	32	31

Main operating figures	2023	2022
Own marketing sales (kt)	**14,406**	**16,211**
Number of service stations	**4,524**	**4,651**
Europe	3,792	3,819
Rest of the world	732	832
Sales of lubricants, asphalts and specialized products (kt)	**4,534**	**4,307**
Europe	2,995	2,691
Rest of the world	1,539	1,618
LPG Sales (kt)	**1,192**	**1,207**
Europe	1,170	1,180
Rest of the world	22	27
Retail supply of electricity and gas (Spain)		
Electricity sold (GWh)	4,478	4,278
Electricity and gas customers (thousands) (2)	2,147	1,439

(1) Own marketing sales in Spain are sales marketed through own and licensed gas stations, and by the Direct Sales business unit.

(2) Does not include the customer portfolio in Portugal (36,000 customers). The 2022 figures do not show the customers of Gana Energía, a company in which Repsol acquired a controlling stake in December 2023.

Strategic priorities: Yield and scale-up multi-energy

Strengthen core businesses	• Differentiation. • Efficiency and optimization. • Non-oil growth. • Selective network expansion. • Low carbon fuels.
Build multi-energy advantage	• Power and gas retail growth. • Build multi-energy platforms: ▪ Value proposition. ▪ Digital. ▪ Physical channels.
Scale new business platforms	• e-Mobility. • Distributed generation. • Lubricants International growth. • New businesses.

Connected Energies Plans: unique multi-energy offering in Spain

Effective April 1, the company replaced the discounts for refueling at its service stations with a new savings proposition that includes not only fuels, but also electricity, gas, solar power and electric mobility. This extensive range allows Repsol customers to rely on a single supplier to cover all their energy needs and they can earn discounts on the fuel they buy by arranging their other energy products and making payment through the Waylet app.

Customers can accumulate savings in Waylet from 5 to 20 euro cents per liter of fuel on a permanent basis and up to 100% of the cost of charging their electric vehicle at the company's public charging stations and service stations. They can also save up to 20% of the amount purchased at Repsol partners, depending on the number of energy services they have arranged with Repsol. The savings earned through Waylet can then be deducted from future payments at service stations and electric charging stations, from Repsol energy bills (electricity and gas), or from the cost of butane cylinders, heating oil, or gift cards, and also in any of the more than 4,400 establishments adhered to the Waylet network.

In September, it decided to double the savings offered to customers, who can now benefit from a balance of up to 40 euro cents per liter of fuel and 100% of the amount spent on electric charging, depending on the services they have arranged with Repsol. This measure has been extended until January 10, 2024.

Main events

Repsol's transformation is taking place in tandem with the consolidation of its multi-energy profile, from which customers stand to benefit by having a single supplier capable of covering all their energy needs in relation to mobility and in the home (fuel, electricity, heating, solar or electric mobility) and whose commercial range —a pioneer concept in Spain— is known as "*Planes Energías*".

These plans have enabled Repsol to reach 7.9 million digital customers.

At the electricity and gas retail supply business, Repsol reached a portfolio of more than 2 million customers at the end of the period, thanks partly to the acquisition of a 50.01% stake in CHC Energía and the effective takeover of Gana Energía.

With the exception of the Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialized Products business, where kerosene sales in Aviation and Specialized Products continued to improve, the other commercial businesses were impacted during the period by lower demand, affecting both Mobility (partly due to the end of government-approved discounts) and LPG and electricity and gas retail supply.

5.3.1. Mobility

Assets and operations

At December 31, 2023, Repsol had 4,524 service stations, with the following geographical distribution:

Country	No. of points of sale
Spain	3,275
Portugal	517
Mexico	207
Peru	525
Total	**4,524**

Fuel sales at service stations in Spain were down 4% on 2022, largely due to the impact on 2022 sales of the universal discounts, while Direct Sales (gasoline + automotive diesel) were down 27%, as market conditions were not the same as in 2022.

Driving digitalization and biofuels

May witnessed the launch of Repsol Klin, a new car wash network concept with a fully personalized, digitalized service, where all payments can be made through Waylet (which reached 7.5 million users). Klin is now an integral part of Repsol's commercial offer, which seeks to meet the new needs of drivers of vehicles, vans and motorcycles.

Retail supply of biofuels and circular economy

Repsol began selling 100% renewable diesel at three service stations (Madrid, Barcelona and Lisbon), making it the first Spanish company to sell 100% renewable fuel on the Iberian Peninsula. At the end of 2023, a total of 50 service stations were supplying advanced biofuel with net zero emissions in the main cities and transport corridors of the Iberian Peninsula.

Repsol also launched a new collection point service for used cooking oil at our service stations in the Community of Madrid, so that this oil can be used as a raw material to produce renewable fuels, with zero net CO_2 emissions.

● *For more information, see section 7.3 Social information.*

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Oil spills (>1bbl) reaching the environment (t)	14.10	4.11
CO_2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2) [1]	0.02	0.02
TRIR	1.01	0.85
% of contracts with human rights, environmental and anti-corruption clauses	98	100
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	—	3

(1) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) will be subject to additional verification according to EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of 2024 Management Report.

5.3.2. Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialized Products

Assets and operations

Production of Lubricants, Asphalts and Specialized Products is mainly concentrated in Spain, although in the case of Lubricants there are two additional manufacturing hubs: Mexico, through the joint venture with Bardahl, which covers the Americas; and Indonesia and Singapore, through the joint venture with United Oil, which covers Southeast Asia. Both cover areas where the lubricants market is expected to grow the most on average over the coming years. The commercial division has a strong international component, with deliveries in more than 90 countries around the world.

Repsol markets and sells aviation fuel in various locations, most notably in Spain, France, Portugal and Peru.

Performance: increase in sales

Sales were up compared with 2022 (+5%), driven by Specialized Products and Aviation.

Sales (k metric tons)	Lubes.	Asphalts	Spec.[1]	Aviation	Total 2023	Total 2022
Spain	76	360	1,227	2,334	3,996	3,779
Europe	25	143	1,165	411	1,744	1,433
Africa	2	38	1,165	—	1,205	1,189
Americas	54	2	22	437	515	618
Other	69	—	187	—	256	242
TOTAL	**225**	**544**	**3,766**	**3,181**	**7,715**	**7,261**

(1) Bases for lubricants, extender oils, sulfur, kerosenes and propellant gases.

Decarbonization of the airline industry

In 2023, several significant agreements for the decarbonization of the airline industry were signed with:

- Iberia Airport Services, to carry out, for the first time in Spain, the handling activities at Bilbao Airport with 100% renewable fuel.
- Air Europa, for the regular supply of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) for one flight per month from Madrid to Buenos Aires (1.5% of SAF, approx. 1,300 l/month).
- Iberojet, to operate one flight per month with 2% Repsol SAF on the Madrid-San José (Costa Rica) route.
- AtlasAir-Inditex, for the supply of SAF.
- Ryanair, to promote its use of renewable fuels in Spain and Portugal and to establish a collaboration framework for the coming years.
- Gestair, the leading business aviation operator in Spain, with the aim of developing projects for new sustainable fuels.
- The Regional Government of Castilla-León and Eliance for the supply of 12 emergency response helicopters with 3% SAF.

In 2023, Repsol Aviation earned the RSB EU RED and RSB CORSIA certifications issued by the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB): enabling the sale on the voluntary market of the decarbonization attribute of the SAF to any company (whether or not an airline) anywhere in the world ("book&claim" system).

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Oil spills (>1bbl) reaching the environment (t)	—	—
CO2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2) (1)	0.01	0.01
TRIR	0.91	0.41
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	—	—
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	—	—
% of contracts with human rights, environmental and anti-corruption clauses	100	100

(1) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) will be subject to additional verification according to EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of the Integrated Management Report.

5.3.3 LPG

LPG has become a key ally in tackling the ecological transition and is a genuine alternative for making immediate progress toward the decarbonization targets, without losing any competitiveness and taking into account the geographic and demographic circumstances of each region.

Assets and operations

Repsol is the leading retail distribution company of LPG[1] in Spain and the third largest operator in Portugal. It has also been operating in the French market since 2019.

LPG sales by geographical area *(thousands of metric tons)*	2023	2022
Europe	**1,170**	**1,180**
Spain	1,072	1,084
Portugal	96	94
France	3	2
Latin America	**22**	**27**
Peru	22	27
TOTAL	**1,192**	**1,207**

In Spain, Repsol distributes bottled LPG, bulk LPG and AutoGas, with around four million active customers, and it also supplies other operators. In Portugal, Repsol distributes bottled LPG, bulk LPG and AutoGas to the end consumer and also supplies other operators. In Peru, it supplies AutoGas.

Performance: drop in sales

LPG sales in 2023 were slightly down on the previous year.

LPG sales volume by product *(thousands of metric tons)*	2023	2022
Bottled	571	597
Bulk, piped and others (1)	621	610
TOTAL	**1,192**	**1,207**

(1) Includes AutoGas sales, LPG operations and other.

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
Oil spills (>1bbl) reaching the environment (t)	—	—
CO2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2) (1)	0.001	0.004
TRIR	1.82	1.08
No. of Tier 1 process incidents	—	—
No. of Tier 2 process incidents	—	—
% of contracts with human rights, environmental and anti-corruption clauses	100	100

(1) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) will be subject to additional verification according to EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of the Integrated Management Report.

Decarbonization of factories

In 2023, five self-consumption photovoltaic plants continued to power the Puertollano, Montornés, Pinto, Huelva and Algeciras facilities (259,440 kWh; avoiding the emission of 123 metric tons of CO_2), and also two further plants (Alcudia and Tarragona) are currently being assembled.

5.3.4. Retail supply of electricity and gas

Performance: sustained customer growth and improved earnings

In 2023, the business sought to achieve further growth in customers by leveraging the multi-energy proposition and harnessing inorganic growth opportunities. This growth was almost entirely financed by the strong revenues achieved by the business in a market in which electricity prices were lower than those reported a year earlier.

At year-end 2023, Repsol had a portfolio of 2.1 million customers in Spain, including the 247,000 customers of Gana Energía and the 307,000 customers of CHC Energía(2.2 million customers, including also the 36,000 from Portugal). Currently, these figures represent a market share of 5.6% (vs. 4.2% in 2022). This growth was achieved thanks to a strategy based on competitive terms for new customers, taking advantage of portfolio purchase opportunities, focusing on loyalty and growth at Gana Energía.

The volumes traded at year-end 2023 amounted to 4,478 GWh of electricity (4,278 GWh in 2022) and 1,560 GWh of gas (1,650 GWh in 2022), impacted by lower consumption by B2B customers and milder temperatures.

Acquisitions and stakes in electricity and gas retail suppliers

In July, the Spanish Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC) approved the agreement to acquire 50.01% of CHC Energías, an electricity and gas retail supply company with more than 300,000 customers. Likewise, in December a further 20% stake in Gana Energía was acquired, thus becoming the controlling shareholder of the company.

[1] In Spain, prices continue to be regulated for piped LPG and LPG bottles of between 8 and 20 kg with a tare weight above 9 kg, excluding bottled mixtures for using LPG as fuel. For further information on the applicable legal framework in Spain, *see Appendix III of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

5.3.5. New businesses

Electric mobility

In 2023, several significant agreements were reached with:

- Mercadona, for Repsol to manage the charging stations installed at its supermarkets.
- SEUR, to install and operate more than 150 charging stations at its 55 work centers in Spain, to make further progress in the process of decarbonizing its fleet.
- Bolt, to expedite the energy transition for small vehicle fleet owners, self-employed workers with private vehicles for hire and cab drivers, thanks to a comprehensive charging service with the assurance that the electricity used is 100% renewable.
- Alphabet, so that the leasing company's customers can charge their electric vehicles at any of the public charging stations.
- FREENOW, to make Repsol an approved energy supplier in Spain for the company's drivers, with a vehicle charging service at service stations or on public roads using 100% renewable electricity.

As of December 31, 2023, Repsol has one of the biggest electric vehicle charging networks in the Iberian Peninsula, with more than 1,850 public charging stations installed, 59% of which were operational due to the fact that the legalization process introduces a certain time lag of several months between the installation of a charging station and its start-up.

Waylet

Distributed generation

In March, agreements were signed with the Archbishoprics of Madrid and Toledo to develop Solar Communities at their buildings in order to promote the generation and consumption of locally produced renewable electricity. An agreement was also signed in July with the Escolapias Foundation to install self-consumption systems at seven schools, and in December with PórticoSports for the deployment of solar communities at its sports facilities.

Solmatch currently has 408 solar communities in Spain, with a total installed capacity of 13,039 KWp.

In November, Repsol and Krean completed a corporate restructuring process whereby Repsol acquired 100% of the shares of Ekiluz Promoción and Ekiluz Energía and Krean acquired a 100% stake in Ekiprojects. With this transaction, Repsol has obtained a portfolio of 21 energy communities under development, capable of accommodating 16,000 members. This portfolio of projects has received 12 IDAE grants amounting to €14 million.

In December, the remote self-consumption business Solarpack Click&Go was acquired through the purchase of a 10 MWp photovoltaic plant and a portfolio of 900 customers associated with its production under a long-term fixed-price supply contract.

5.4 Low Carbon Generation

January	February	March	April	May	June
Start of production at **Atacama** in Chile and at **San Bartolomé I and II** in Spain.	Acquisition of 100% of **Asterion Energies** and wind and solar power projects from **ABO Wind**.	Start of production at the **Polux wind farm** in Spain.	Start of production at **Solar Elena** Phase I in Chile.	Increased stake (50%) at **Antofagasta** in Chile and announcement of **expansion work in Italy**.	Start-up of **Jicarilla I and Baterías** in the United States and agreement to promote **the offshore wind power** industry in Spain.

July	August	September	October	November	December
Controlling stake (100%) of the **Antofagasta** wind farm in Chile.	Start-up of production at **Frye** in the United States.	Agreement to acquire **ConnectGen** from Quantum Capital Group.	Start-up of production at **Sigma** in Spain.	Sale of **25% of a renewable portfolio** in Spain to Pontegadea.	Start of production at **Las Majas**, **Odón de Buen** and **El Tomillar** in Spain.

Our activities

- Combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) plants: power generation through combined cycle technology located in Zaragoza and Algeciras
- Renewables: power generation through hydroelectric plants (conventional and pumped storage) located in the north of the Iberian Peninsula and wind and solar photovoltaic farms located in Europe (Spain and Italy), the United States and Chile.

Our performance in 2023

€ million	2023	2022	Δ
Operating income	134	245	(111)
Income tax	(31)	(59)	28
Investees	(28)	(42)	14
Adjusted income	**75**	**144**	**(69)**
Special items	(32)	7	(39)
Non-controlling interests	(23)	(15)	(9)
Net income	**20**	**136**	**(117)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(23)	(24)	1
EBITDA	**176**	**292**	**(116)**
Investments[1]	**1,876**	**667**	**1,209**

Main operating figures	2023	2022
Installed capacity in operation (MW)	**5,006**	**3,870**
Combined cycle	1,625	1,625
Solar photovoltaic	1,242	453
Wind	846	499
Hydro	693	693
Cogeneration	600	600
Renewable capacity under development (MW)	**3,338**	**2,588**
Electricity generation (GWh)	**8,718**	**8,734**
Combined cycle	4,796	5,950
Wind and solar	2,750	1,908
Hydro	1,172	876

[1] In 2023 and 2022, it includes, among other items, investment in generation via renewable technologies: Wind (€639 million and €233 million, respectively); Solar (€632 million and €445 million, respectively); Storage (€16 million and €23 million, respectively); and Hydro (€5 million and €2 million, respectively). In 2023, it includes Asterion Energies inorganic investment (€544 million, 76% of which assets are estimated to be Wind and 24% Solar).

Strategic Priorities: Grow advantaged platform

Develop and optimize Iberian portfolio	Create and evolve international platforms	Maximize CCGT profitability and monetize Group gas
• Develop and optimize Iberian portfolio: 2-3 GW in 2024-27. • Progress Aguayo II with focus on regulatory support. • Develop integration advantage in Green Hydrogen. • Leverage flexibility provided by hydro and gas positions. • Offshore wind: monitor opportunities.	• Growth in the U.S., ◦ Develop 2-3 GW additional capacity 24-27. ◦ Consolidate portfolio with ConnectGen with increased wind share. ◦ Deploy new operating model for US platform. • Control and full consolidation of Ibereólica JV. • Accelerate Italian presence.	• Maximize energy management and optimization (exposures at different maturities).

5.4.1. Low carbon generation

In 2023, several inorganic acquisitions (Asterion and ABO Wind and takeover of the Antofagasta wind farm) were completed, marking significant progress toward the renewable strategy.

In September, an agreement was reached (expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2024) to acquire the renewable energy company ConnectGen, with its project portfolio of 20 GW and development capabilities, in exchange for $782 million from Quantum Capital Group. With this agreement, Repsol has added an onshore wind energy platform in the United States to further complement Hecate's solar and storage assets. Ultimately, it strengthens Repsol's position as a global player in the wind power sector by increasing its international presence and helping it achieve the goal of having 9–10 GW of installed capacity by 2027.

Repsol continues to grow through a model that envisions the development and growth of projects in early stages and value enhancement of assets by bringing in partners (a particular highlight in 2023 was the sale to Pontegadea of a 49% stake in a portfolio of assets in Spain for total of 618 MW), which will ultimately increase the return on investment.

Assets and production start-up in Spain, Chile and the United States

Repsol is a major player in the Spanish electricity generation market, with a total installed capacity in operation of 5,006 MW and capacity under development of 3,338 MW as at December 31, 2023 (up 29% and 29% on 2022, respectively).

Repsol has hydroelectric power plants in operation with an installed capacity of 693 MW, located in the north of Spain and offering enormous potential for further organic growth, as it is planned to expand the capacity of the current Aguayo facility located in San Miguel de Aguayo in Cantabria with a second reversible pumping plant (Aguayo II), by leveraging the existing lower and upper reservoirs, with the aim of adding four generation unit of 250 MW each to achieve a total capacity of 1,361 MW.

Furthermore, the division has two gas combined cycle plants, in Algeciras (Cadiz) and Escatrón (Zaragoza), with a combined capacity of 1,625 MW, as well as cogeneration plants located at the Group's industrial complexes in Tarragona, Santander, Cartagena, Bilbao, Puertollano and La Coruña as part of its Chemical and Refining activity, with a combined capacity of 600 MW.

Operational wind power generation capacity amounts to 846 MW, corresponding to the Delta I project (comprising eight wind farms located in Aragón with 335 MW), Delta II (277 MW located in Aragón: Cometa I and Cometa II, with 60 MW of capacity, which came into operation in early 2022 and were joined in 2023 by San Bartolomé I and San Bartolomé II with 99 MW, Odón del Buen II and III with 28 MW, Las Majas with 83 MW and Polux with 8 MW) and Pi, located in Castile and León (20 MW, in production at the start of the year). In addition, in Chile, Repsol is part of the joint venture with the Ibereólica Renovables group, in which it participates in the commercial operation of the two phases of the Cabo Leones III wind farm (94 MW belonging to Repsol) and the Atacama wind farm (83 MW), which started production in January 2023.

Solar generation capacity in operation comes to 1,242 MW, relating to the photovoltaic facilities Valdesolar (with 264 MW), Kappa (with 127 MW), Sigma (204 MW of total capacity, which started production in 2023), all in Spain; and Jicarilla 1 and 2 (with a combined capacity of 147 MW, including an associated battery storage system) and Frye (with 435 MW put into production in 2023) in the United States. Elsewhere, in Chile, through the joint venture with the Ibereólica Renovables group, Repsol is involved in the commercial operation of the Elena solar farm (38 MW corresponding to Repsol), which started production in April 2023.

The acquisition of Asterion's project portfolio has expanded the Group's renewable operating capacity to 65 MW (in Spain and Italy).

INSTALLED CAPACITY 2023 (MW)	2023	2022
Oviedo – Navia	193	193
Picos de Europa – Picos	113	113
Aguilar – Aguayo Aguilar	387	387
Hydroelectric and pumping plants (1)	**693**	**693**
Zaragoza – Escatrón	804	804
Algeciras – Bahía de Algeciras	821	821
Combined cycle plants	**1,625**	**1,625**
Cogeneration plants	**600**	**600**
Wind	**846**	**499**
Solar photovoltaic (2)	**1,242**	**453**
TOTAL generation capacity in operation (3)	**5,006**	**3,870**
Wind projects	1,153	997
Solar projects	2,185	1,591
TOTAL renewable generation capacity under development (3)(4)	**3,338**	**2,588**

(1) Hydroelectric plants are a renewable and efficient source of electricity and serve to store usable electricity at times when there is a shortfall in other renewable sources.
(2) Includes battery capacity at Jicarilla I.
(3) Includes the capacity pertaining to Repsol's stake in the joint venture with the Ibereólica Renovables Group in Chile.
(4) Relates to those assets under construction and those for which a final investment decision (FID) has been reached.

Generation capacity under development in Spain is 1,312 MW (wind projects of 789 MW and solar projects of 523 MW).

In the United States, solar development generation capacity comes to 1,656 MW at solar facilities in Texas: Frye (202 MW out of a total of 637 MW), Outpost (629 MW) and Pinnington (825 MW), with construction due to start in 2024.

In Chile, the Antofagasta 364 MW wind farm is currently under development (the remaining 50% stake in the plant was acquired in July).

Asterion has contributed 109 MW of renewable development capacity for the Group (in Spain and Italy).

Performance: increased renewable production

In 2023, electricity production amounted to 8,718 GWh compared to 8,734 GWh in 2022 (excluding cogeneration plant production). This reduction was a product of lower demand and the decline in combined cycle production, offset to some degree by the start-up of new renewable energy projects. Renewable production amounted to 3,922 GWh, 41% higher than the previous year.

Power selling prices were down, due to the considerable volatility of raw materials in the international market and, more specifically, electricity prices in Spain, which were significantly lower than in 2022 (which were exceptionally high). This impact has been mitigated by the long-term power sales strategy.

Inorganic growth and international expansion

In February, 100% of Asterion Energies was acquired from the European infrastructure fund Asterion Industrial in exchange for €544 million. The transaction includes a portfolio of 7,700 MW of renewable projects under development, 4,900 MW of solar PV and 2,800 MW of wind generation. The projects are mainly located in Spain, Italy and France.

● *For more information, see Note 11 of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

In February, an agreement was reached with the developer ABO Wind España to add a further 250 MW to our portfolio of renewable assets in Spain through the purchase of three wind farms (150 MW) and two solar power plants (100 MW) located in the province of Palencia. These assets are at an advanced stage of development and are scheduled to come on stream between 2024 and 2025.

In September, an agreement was reached with renewable energy company ConnectGen, to acquire a 20,000 MW project portfolio and development capabilities, in exchange for $782 million from 547 Energy, Quantum Capital Group's renewable energy development platform. ConnectGen is a renewable energy developer with a multi-technology approach and in-house development capabilities. This portfolio includes onshore wind, solar and energy storage projects, at different stages of development, in the most attractive US energy regions. This marks Repsol's entry into the US onshore wind business, one of the largest and most promising growth markets in the world. Closing of the transaction is expected in the first quarter of 2024, subject to customary regulatory approvals.

The enactment of the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in August 2022 to support renewable energy development has extended and even increased tax credits on investment and production related to such technologies, based on parameters such as job creation, domestic manufacturing or investment in depressed or economically dependent fossil fuel areas. The IRA also allows for the transfer of tax credits to third parties (credit monetization). The Group's operating projects have arrangements in place to realize the value of tax credits.

Asset turnover – strengthening the alliance with Pontegadea

In November, Repsol sold a 49% stake in a 618 MW portfolio of renewable assets in Spain to Pontegadea (one of the world's leading private investment groups) for €363 million.

This portfolio consists of 12 wind farms (398 MW) in Aragón and Castilla y León, and two photovoltaic plants (220 MW) in Castilla La Mancha and Andalusia. It also includes projects with hybridization potential that would add a further 279 MW.

Pontegadea had previously partnered up with Repsol by taking a minority stake (49%) in the wind renewable assets of Delta I (Zaragoza) in November 2021, and in the Kappa photovoltaic complex (Manzanares, Ciudad Real) in July 2022.

Expansion in Italy

Repsol has announced plans to develop renewable projects in Italy which, together with those described earlier in relation to Asterion Energies, will bring the total to 1,790 MW, comprising 943 MW wind and 847 MW solar. It will soon begin construction of its first two solar photovoltaic plants in Italy, which will have a capacity of 11 MW.

Agreements to support the offshore wind industry

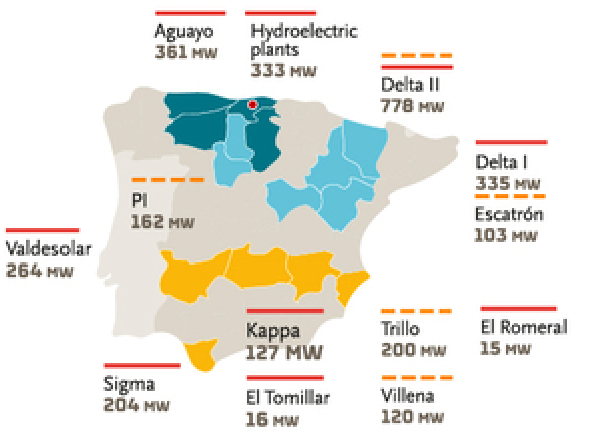
Repsol and the Port Authority of A Coruña have signed an agreement to support the floating offshore wind industry by enabling the development, construction, operation and maintenance of future floating offshore wind projects.

External support for the decarbonization strategy

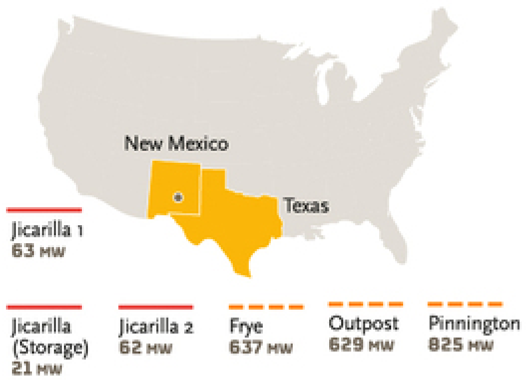
In July, the European Investment Bank (EIB) granted a loan of €575 million for the deployment and commissioning of wind farms and photovoltaic plants in Spain with a total capacity of 1.1 GW, which are expected to be operational before the end of 2025.

Geographical position of Repsol Renewables

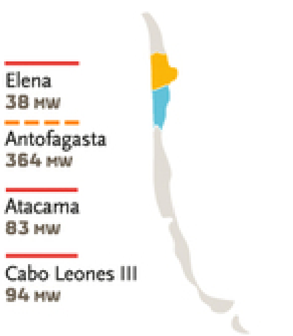
Spain



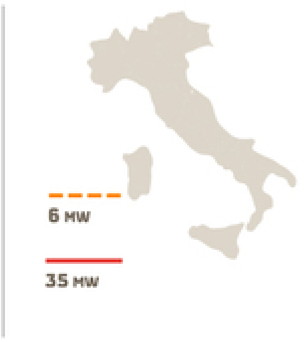
United States



Chile



Italy



Operational · Guaranteed/under construction · Hydroelectric · Solar PV · Wind · Storage · Pumping

Sustainability performance	2023	2022
No. of employees	532	451
% of women	24	25
% of women in leadership positions	20	24
CO_2e emissions (Mt) (Scopes 1 + 2) (1)	2.0	2.3
TRIR	4.02	3.45
Voluntary social investment (thousands of €)	332	56.0

(1) The Company's direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) will be subject to additional verification according to EU-ETS and international standard ISO 14064-1. Once verified, the data will be updated in the next edition of the 2024 Management Report.

6. Outlook

6.1 Outlook for the sector

Macroeconomic outlook

According to the latest IMF projections (WEO – January 24), not only did the global economy hold up better than expected in 2023, but this trend will continue and growth will stabilize throughout 2024, picking up somewhat in the second half of the year. Thus, average world growth for the year and exchange rates adjusted to purchasing power parity are expected to slow from 3.5% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2023, and would then reach 3.1% and 3.2% in 2024 and 2025, respectively.
Meanwhile, global headline inflation, after peaking at 9.5% in the third quarter of 2022, has been retreating faster than expected year on year, especially in developed countries, where it should near the target levels in 2024.

IMF macroeconomic forecast

	Real GDP growth (%)		Average inflation (%)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Global economy	3.1	3.1	5.8	6.8
Advanced countries	1.5	1.6	2.6	4.6
Spain	1.5	2.4	3.9	3.5
Emerging countries	4.1	4.1	8.1	8.4

Source: IMF (*World Economic Outlook* January 2023) and Repsol Research Department.

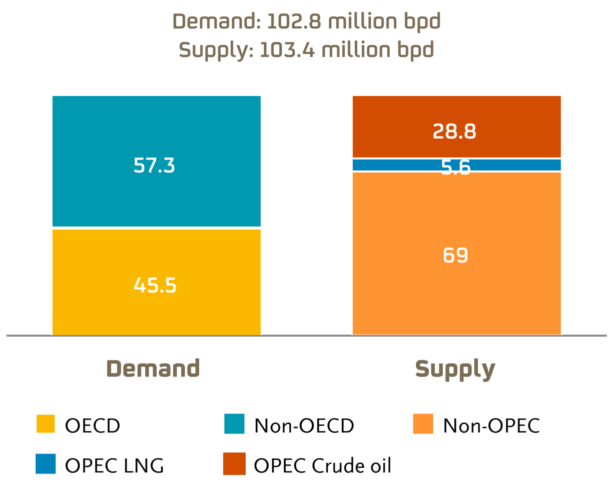
In this environment, forecasts are fraught with uncertainty and risks are skewed towards lower growth, although the risks now appear to be abating. One risk is that, given the delayed effects of a monetary tightening process that is difficult to calibrate, the slowdown in economic activity may end up being stronger than expected and/or new episodes of financial instability may emerge. Another related risk is that mounting geopolitical tensions will once again lead to supply disruptions. The recent shipping disruptions are a case in point. Last but not least, a sharper-than-expected slowdown in China remains a big cause for concern.

Energy sector outlook

In its latest December 2023 monthly Oil Market Report, the International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates an increase in global oil demand for 2023 as a whole of 2.3 million barrels a day (mbl/d,), to reach101.73 mbl/d. China would account for 77% of the annual increase, and the non-OECD economies as a whole for 97%. To give some idea of the inelasticity of oil demand even amid testing economic conditions, the IEA notes that Chinese demand reached a record high of 16.9 mbl/d in the third quarter, while estimated world consumption reached an all-time high of 102.8 mbl/d. However, global growth will slow to 1.06 mbl/d in 2024, as a tightening economic climate and continued advances in energy efficiency weigh on oil consumption.

In contrast to the strength of non-OECD countries, particularly China, year-on-year OECD demand growth was barely positive in 2023 (+80 million barrels a day, or kbl/d for short) and according to the agency, consumption within the region will likely enter a permanent decline from 2024 onwards (-270 kbl/d year-on-year). Weak manufacturing and trade depressed OECD diesel demand in 2023 (-280 kbl/d vs. 2022), while gasoline remained relatively steady (+130 kbl/d vs. 2022). However, gasoline use will begin to weaken as rising fuel prices, a cooling labor market, vehicle efficiency and electric vehicle (EV) sales begin to weigh more and more heavily on driving demand. In 2024, the projected year-on-year drop in gasoline consumption (-250 kbl/d) will exceed that of diesel (-180 kbl/d) to record the largest decline in demand among OECD fuels.

Global supply/demand balance 2024



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) and Repsol Research Department.

Within the OECD, OECD Europe has the least promising outlook. In stark contrast to the resilience shown by the US economy, Europe is once again on the brink of a recession. In a testament to the underperformance of the region's manufacturing sector, the decline has been largely due to industrial products, more precisely LPG/ethane, naphtha and diesel. Gasoil consumption fell 260 kbl/d year-on-year in the third quarter of 2023, while naphtha fared even worse, reaching, according to the IEA, multi-decade lows in both July and August (740 kbl/d).

The IEA expects world production in 2023 to average 101.9 mbl/d, which would mark an all-time high. Non-OPEC+ countries dominate global the annual increases of 2.2 mbl/d in 2023. The United States alone added 1.4 mbl/d (1 mbl/d of crude and condensates and the remainder of natural gas liquids), accounting for 65% of the growth reported by non-OPEC countries.

The IEA expects supply to increase substantially in 2024, driven mainly by the United States and other non-OPEC+ producers such as Brazil, Guyana and Canada. The additional demand from these four countries alone will account for 65% of the projected growth of 1.3 mbl/d in

2024, which will lift world oil production to a new annual high of 103.4 mbl/d. The pace of the expansion in the United States will likely slow markedly in 2024 (+590 kb/d vs. 2023), though it is still likely to hold on to its status as the main source of global supply growth.

Production from the 23-nation OPEC+ alliance shrank by 400 kbl/d in 2023, following a reduction in its production targets and heavy voluntary cuts undertaken by Saudi Arabia, along with smaller cuts by Russia. The expected loss was mitigated by Iran, which is exempt from supply cuts and which, according to the IEA, recorded an increase of 530 kbl/d, placing it as the second largest source of global growth after the US Saudi Arabia looks to have sustained the largest decline, as its additional 1 mbl/d cut initiated in July and still in effect (until the end of the first quarter of 2024) reduced its production by about 900 kbl/d compared with 2022.

The IEA expects, in view of the voluntary cuts announced on November 30, that the bloc will not vary its production in 2024. For now, it is unclear when, and indeed how, the Saudi Kingdom will decide to end its cuts. Its decision to cut production significantly tightened global oil markets in the latter half of 2023 and its market management policy will determine the pace of supply growth throughout 2024 and dictate global oil market balances.

Long-term energy sector outlook

The IEA envisions an energy environment that will remain fragile, albeit with effective ways to improve energy security and tackle emissions. The energy markets, geopolitics and the global economy remain unstable and the threat of further disruption continues to loom. Fossil fuel prices have retreated from their 2022 highs, though the markets remain tense and volatile. Aside from the ongoing war in Ukraine (with more than a year have passed since Russia's invasion), there is now the risk of a protracted conflict in the Middle East. The macroeconomic environment is gloomy, with persistent inflation, higher borrowing costs and high debt levels. However, the IEA notes that, in this complex context, the emergence of a new clean energy economy, led by solar photovoltaics and electric vehicles (EVs), provides more than a glimmer of hope looking ahead.

According to the scenarios published in the World Economic Outlook (WEO) for 2023 of the IEA, in the STEPS baseline scenario, total world primary energy demand will rise from about 15,044 million metric tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 2022 to 17,300 Mtoe by 2050. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 0.5%, slightly less than half the growth rate of energy demand over the last decade. Demand will continue to increase from 2030 to 2050, with 16% growth in emerging economies more than offsetting the 9% decline among advanced economies.

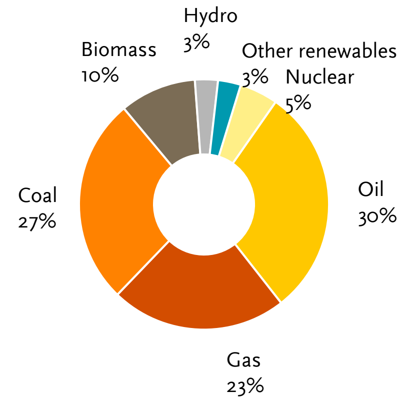
Under the STEPS, demand for each of the major fossil fuels —coal, oil and natural gas— will peak before 2030 before retreating. Oil use will peak towards the end of this decade, at around 102 mb/d. Demand for natural will steadily increase through to the end of this decade under STEPS, peaking at about 4,300 trillion cubic meters (bcm).

All renewable energy sources will increase their share over time. At present, modern bioenergy (biogas, liquid biofuels and solid bioenergy, excluding the traditional use of biomass) accounts for more than half of renewable energy demand, though solar photovoltaic and wind energy will expand rapidly over the coming years, especially in the electricity sector. The installed capacity across all renewable energy sources will more than double under STEPS.

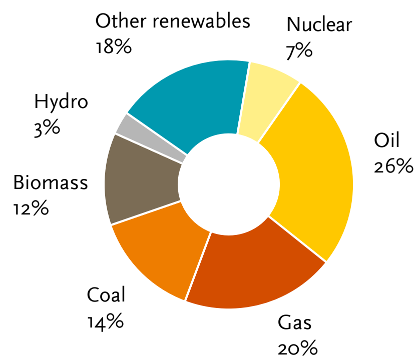
STEPS envisions a peak in energy-related CO_2 emissions in the mid-2020s, before falling from 37 Gt CO_2 to 30 Gt CO_2 by 2050. This would bring the global average temperature increase to around 2.4 °C by 2100.

World primary energy matrix under the IEA's STEPS scenario

Global 2022: 15.044 Mtpe



Global 2050 17.313 Mtpe



Source: IEA and Repsol Research Department.

6.2 Outlook for our businesses

After meeting most of the objectives set for the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, Repsol published a Strategic Update for the 2024–2027 period. The new capital allocation framework prioritizes investments, which are at a slightly higher level than the average in recent years, and the shareholder return, always with a commitment to remaining financially strong.

In 2024, the LCG business will remain one of the main drivers of the Group's energy transition. We will press forward with the organic growth and optimization of the project portfolio (solar and wind) in Spain, the United States and Chile, as we look to achieve the expected increase in renewable capacity. Excellent project execution, coupled with optimization of the financial structure and the systematic rotation of the asset portfolio, will serve to maximize the profitability of the new projects to be undertaken.

The Customer area will continue to build our position as a multi-energy leader, with the aim of increasing profitability and cash generation combined with financial discipline. All this thanks to the growth of the retail supply of both electricity and gas, the use of multi-energy channels, and building scale in new businesses (electric and hydrogen mobility, distributed generation), all while optimizing the traditional business by transforming supply points, continuing with the internationalization of the lubricants business, and promoting the distribution of renewable fuels in order to accompany customers in the energy transition.

The industrial businesses will look to optimize their activities and make them more efficient and the transformation will be galvanized through the start-up of the plant that will produce advanced biofuels in Cartagena, and the consolidation of operations at the first electrolyzer plant in Bilbao for the production of renewable hydrogen. In the meantime, further progress will be made toward other initiatives to increase the capacity of low-carbon fuels and materials (renewable fuels, green hydrogen, etc.), for the expansion of the Sines petrochemical complex in Portugal and for the decarbonization of industrial processes, such as electrification and energy efficiency. All of this will take place while we champion a culture of safety.

The Upstream division will prioritize projects focusing on the continuous improvement of operational efficiency and safety, the optimization of its asset portfolio, as well as the continued implementation of its strategy in Geological Low Carbon Solutions and greenhouse gas capture.

At the corporate areas, Repsol will continue to work to add value to the business by exercising sound governance and control, increasing efficiency, automating processes and flexibly managing corporate services. To succeed, we will continue to deploy the "Second Digital Wave" with the aim of accelerating digital transformation as a key lever in the energy transition, while promoting new digital products and rolling out disruptive technologies in production processes. Meanwhile, the Technology area will seek out the best alliances and partners in innovative disciplines, thus helping the businesses to become more competitive in the medium and long term by making them more agile and efficient.

In order to accelerate the Company's transformation, investment in 2024, stripping out the impact of asset portfolio rotation due to take place at the LCG business and divestments, is expected to be approximately €5,000 million, macroeconomic and business conditions permitting.

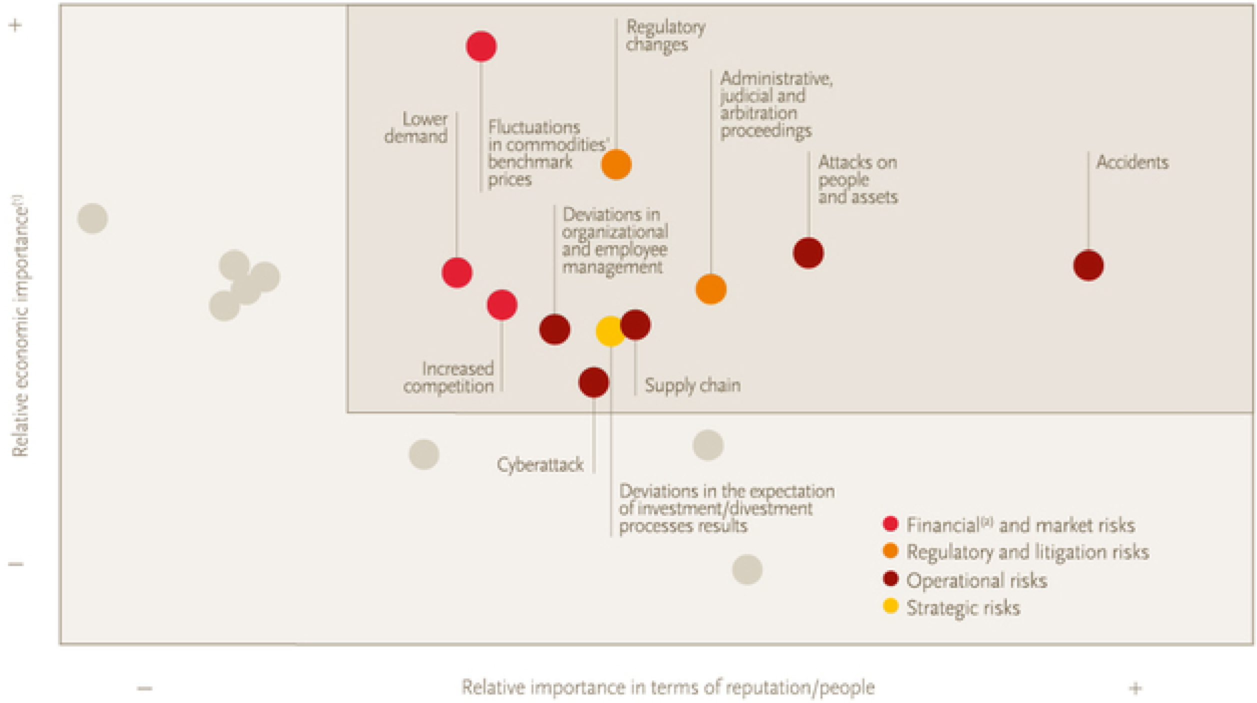
In addition, in 2024, we will offer an attractive return to our shareholders, equivalent to 25–35% of cash flow from operations. This distribution is expected to take the form of a dividend of €0.90 per share, up 29% on 2023, which will be submitted for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting, and a reduction in capital stock.

Repsol will make further strides towards its transformation objectives in 2024. Thanks to the company's financial strength and optimized performance, it will be able to ramp up its investments by accelerating the transformation while competitively remunerating shareholders and maintaining a healthy balance sheet.

6.3 Risks

The Group's main risks are identified below on a five-year horizon[1], based on their importance in terms of finance, reputation and people:

Main Risks



Note: The risks identified in the diagram are described in Appendix IV "Risks".
(1) Relative economic weight is measured in terms of loss at the 95th percentile (potential loss in scenario) according to the distribution of probability of losses for each risk over the next five-year period.
(2) See Note 10 to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.

Some of these risks are sensitive to the phenomena of energy transition and climate change. Repsol links those material risks identified in the Enterprise Risk Management System (ERMS) according to the taxonomy of energy transition and climate change risks (see Appendix V). This analysis has revealed that the key risks include those associated with regulation, the future trend in demand, fluctuations in the price of CO_2 emission allowances, a possible intensification of competition, the technical and economic uncertainty in the commercial scaling of emerging technologies, and the availability of talent and sufficient capabilities for the deployment of low-carbon technologies, as well as those relating to supply chain management for the development of new businesses. In addition, given the emerging nature of energy transition and climate change risks in the current energy environment, and in line with the commitments made, the Group is extending the scope of the analysis of these risks so that they are viewed towards 2030 and 2050.

This risk map is regularly updated, and the Sustainability Committee and the Audit and Control Committee are informed of the methodology used and the risk profile ● *For more information on climate change risks, see section 7.2.1 — Energy transition and climate change.*

A key emerging risk is the development of new digital technologies, especially generative artificial intelligence (AI). Professionals from various areas of the company (Information Systems, Legal, Audit, People and Organization, etc.) are coordinated through the IA Competency Center to guarantee the implementation of the appropriate risk management and governance protocols and to ensure employee training in these skills.

● *For more information on the Enterprise Risk Management System and for a detailed description of the main risks facing the Group on a five-year horizon, see Appendix IV. "Risks".*

[1] The Group has a methodology that, by applying common metrics, allows it to obtain an overview of the key risks, classify them according to their materiality, characterize them in an understandable and robust manner, quantify the potential economic, reputational and human impact that each business unit or corporate area may sustain, including Repsol as a whole, should it materialize, and identify, where appropriate, effective mitigation measures.

7. Sustainability[1]

7.1 General aspects

7.1.1 Introduction

A just and feasible energy transition

For Repsol, the energy transition can only be understood if it includes the principles of financial viability, efficiency, sustainability, and fairness and it must be achieved with solutions that bring about positive social and economic impacts on workers, local communities, and society in general – always being based on respect for human rights and paying special attention to the most vulnerable groups of people. This is stated in the Company's Sustainability Policy, existing since 2015 and last updated in 2022.

Repsol recognizes the need to collaborate with key players from the public and private sectors and society in general to achieve a fair transition. The company actively participates in different forums, such as IPIECA[2] and The Council for Inclusive Capitalism, with the aim of sharing best practices and expert knowledge in the field.

In terms of its workers, Repsol promotes the creation of jobs in new low-carbon activities, the relocation of teams from exploration and upstream to new subsoil activities (geothermal, capture and storage of carbon dioxide and hydrogen), the reallocation of staff to new industrial plants (new fuels production, green hydrogen, etc.), as well as digitalization training programs.

In addition, the company formally includes human rights due diligence in all its projects, collaborating with the neighboring communities where it does business in order to minimize any possible negative impacts.

For Repsol, the great challenge in terms of the energy transition is to supply the energy and products that society needs in a sustainable and affordable way while safeguarding quality industrial employment and ensuring the wellbeing of local communities.

Sustainability model

Repsol's goal is to satisfy the growing demand for energy and products, contributing to sustainable development and achieving neutrality in net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. This is stated in the Company's Sustainability Policy.

The Policy is made up of a model that establishes six pillars: climate change, environment, innovation and technology, safe and secure operation, people, and ethics and transparency.

Sustainability goals are drawn up every year for each axis of the model in the context of a multi-year strategy that takes into account our contribution to the United Nations 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the Company is held accountable for these goals each year.

The process of defining sustainability objectives is based on the identification of opportunities for improvement, from internal studies (double materiality assessment, internal sustainability risk map), as well as external references (IPIECA-WBCSD SDG roadmap for the Oil & Gas sector).

The Company's sustainability goals make up the Global Sustainability Plan (GSP), which in 2023 included 43 medium-term goals.

Based on the objectives of the Global Sustainability Plan (GSP) and the expectations of local interest groups, Local Sustainability Plans (LSPs) are defined in countries and at operational centers.
In 2023, 18 LSPs have been published: 12 in countries (Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, United States, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Libya, and Venezuela) and 6 in the industrial centers of Spain and Portugal (Bilbao, Cartagena, A Coruña, Puertollano, Tarragona, and Sines).
Our LSPs have promoted the implementation of almost 3,500 initiatives since 2014, aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs.

Repsol implements certification, verification, and assurance processes through internal and external audits to ensure compliance with national and international regulations. In addition, we undertake voluntary processes, such as the certification granted by AENOR to Repsol's 100% Circular Strategy. Likewise, the ESG ratings (CDP, MSCI, Sustainalytics, CHRB, etc.) and the sustainability awards received are an indicator of our sustainability model's success and of our compliance with objectives, as well as the quality of the Company's management.

[1] The figures and indicators in this section have been calculated in accordance with corporate standards that set out the criteria and common methodology to be applied to each area of sustainability. In general, the information includes 100% of the data for the companies where Repsol has operational control. For more information on sustainability (scope of reporting, materiality and indicators), see Appendix V Additional Sustainability Information.
[2] International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association.

ESG Awards[1]

Leadership and talent

Merco Líderes Ranking
Antonio Brufau and Josu Jon Imaz are among the top 15 executives with the best reputation in Spain in 2023.

Merco Talento Ranking
Repsol is in the top 5 among the 100 Spanish companies with the greatest ability to attract and retain talent.

Technology and digitalization

HR Excellence in Research
Repsol technology Lab is the first private research center in Europe to receive this certification.

Repsol's Digital Program
Awarded by *Capital* magazine in the Innovation category and by CIONET in the *Digital Transformation* category.

Accessibility

LEED Platinum Certification awarded by the US Green Building Council.
The corporate headquarters is a sustainable and 100% accessible workspace. Among other aspects, energy efficiency, use of alternative energies, and efficiency in water use are valued.

Communication and corporate reputation

Repsol has the **best corporate website** in Spain, according to Webranking (76.4/100 points). Sustainability is one of the most highly valued sections.

Repsol is among the **top 4 in corporate reputation** among Spanish companies, according to the Merco study.

ESG Investors

39.5% of the institutional shareholders are ESG investors.

Gender diversity

Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index 2023
Repsol is the sector leader in Spain in terms of gender equality. The company's commitment to equality and diversity makes it a global benchmark.

ESG indexes and ratings (2023 results)

Sustainalytics[2]
Repsol has received a risk rating of 25.9 (on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being the highest score), placing it in the Medium-Risk category.

MSCI
Repsol has attained an A rating (on a scale of AAA-CCC).

Moody's analytics
Repsol has attained a score of 66/100, above the average for its sector, which stands at 48.

***Corporate Human Rights Benchmark* (CHRB)**
Repsol tops the ranking of the world's 110 largest companies in the extractive and textile sector

CDP Climate change
Repsol remains in the leadership band with a score of A- (on a scale of A to D-).

ISS-ESG
Prime rating, which places Repsol among the leading companies in its sector.

FTSE Russell
Repsol achieved a score of 4.2 out of 5 in 2023, (on a scale of 1-5). The Company is positioned in the 97th percentile within the Oil & Gas sector

Repsol maintains leadership positions in its sector in the main ESG ratings.

[1] For more information on awards, see https://www.repsol.com (About Us > Our brand > Recognition and awards)

[2] In August 2023, Repsol received an ESG Risk Rating of 25,9/100 and was assessed by Morningstar Sustainalytics to be at medium risk of experiencing material financial impacts from ESG factors. In no event this information shall be construed as investment advice or expert opinion as defined by the applicable legislation. Copyright 2023 Morningstar Sustainalytics. All rights reserved. This publication contains information developed by Sustainalytics (www.sustainalytics.com). Such information and data are proprietary of Sustainalytics and/or its third party suppliers (Third Party Data) and are provided for informational purposes only. They do not constitute an endorsement of any product or project, nor an investment advice and are not warranted to be complete, timely, accurate or suitable for a particular purpose. Their use is subject to conditions available at https://www.sustainalytics.com/legal-disclaimers.

Repsol and the Sustainable Development Goals

Repsol's commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development dates back to 2015, the year of its adoption, and is reflected in all businesses and at all organizational levels, with the 2030 Agenda being a key element of the company's sustainability plans.

The Company focuses its efforts on SDGs 7, 8, and 13 due to their roles in energy access, promoting economic growth, and combating climate change. Additionally, it addresses SDGs 6, 9, and 12, emphasizing technological innovation, sustainable water management, and the circular economy. Furthermore, it prioritizes SDG 17 to address major challenges through alliances and strategic collaborations with stakeholders. The SDG target level[3] contribution is available in the 2024 Global Plan at www.repsol.com.

Repsol publishes an annual report which includes indicators, projects and testimonials that show its contribution to the SDGs both locally and globally.

In 2021, IPIECA published the SDG Roadmap for the oil and gas sector, in collaboration with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and with a very active role on the part of Repsol. In the last two years, progress has been made in aligning the company with the actions defined on this roadmap for companies, all for the sake of making a greater contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

In November of 2023, Repsol held a conference in which experts from different areas of the private sector discussed global progress with the 2030 Agenda (now that we are at the middle point of the initiative) and what challenges and opportunities remain ahead in order to achieve the goals.

SDG contribution

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	€1,836 B Investment in renewables in 2023	2,781 MW Renewable generation capacity in operation	3,338 MW Renewable capacity under development	408 Solmatch solar communities 4,700 t of CO avoided	5.3 GWh Electricity supplied for electric mobility	+1,850 Charging points for electric mobility
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	€60,345 B Direct economic value generated	€15,112 B Taxes paid	4,096 Suppliers	24,231 Employees representing 77 nationalities	40% Women	6,796 Employees who work remotely
13 CLIMATE ACTION	9.6% Reduction of Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) vs. 2016	190 kt CO_2e reduced in 2023	6.6 Mt CO_2e reduced (2006-2023)	2023 Target: 55% Reduction of S1+S2 absolute emissions	2023 Target: 42% Its progress at 2023 year-end	2050 Target: 0 Net emissions
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	24.1% Water reuse index	19.45 Mm³ Total water reused	33.3 Mm³ Water discharged (excluding water discharged into open-circuit cooling processes at combined cycle power plants)			
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	68 M€ Investment in own R&D	17.17 M€ Investment in start-ups	12 Patents	+670 Digital initiatives		
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	+320 Circular economy initiatives	+250 Strategic partnerships	40% Recovered waste	+190 Ongoing initiatives with strategic partners	+350 Alternative raw materials and technologies analyzed	
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Pacto Mundial Red Española; OECD	ICC; BIAC	DIRSE; BUSINESSEUROPE	IBM; indra	CEOE; iLBOC	Dynasol Group; HONDA

[3] The 17 Sustainable Development Goals encompass 169 interrelated targets across economic, social, and environmental spheres.

7.1.2. Materiality assessment

Materiality and stakeholder engagement[1]

At Repsol, our relationship with stakeholders is a fundamental part of our business model. Communication is therefore established with them in order to identify, understand, and record their expectations around sustainability through active listening.

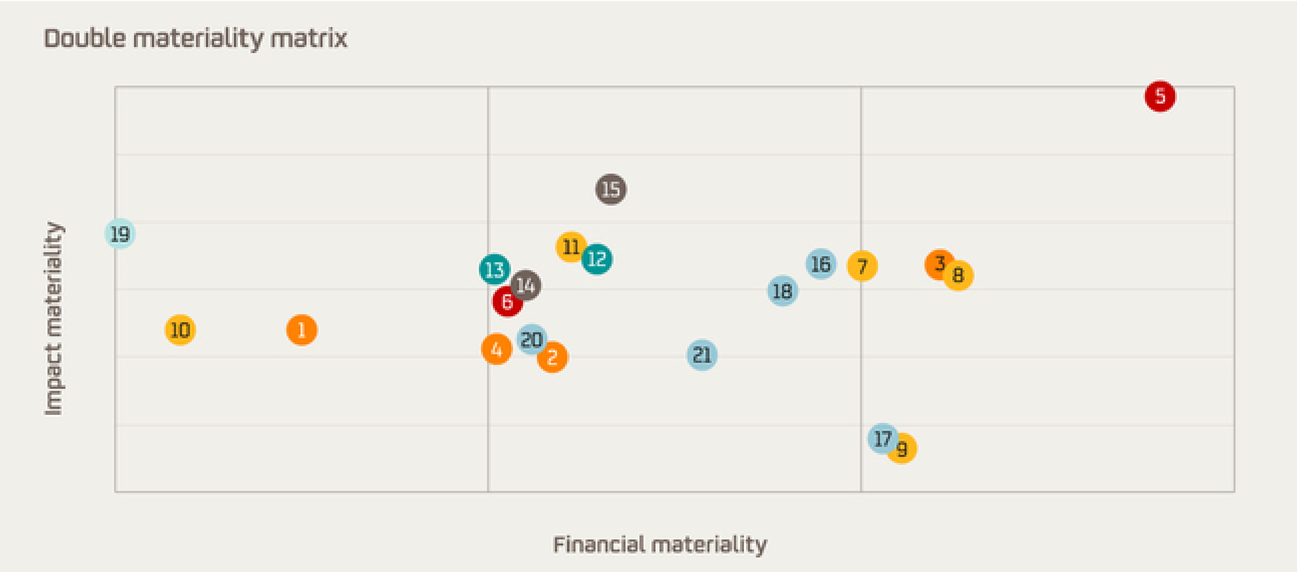
A stakeholder map is drawn up and updated periodically, in collaboration with the areas of Repsol that are in direct contact with the groups. The available channels and their effectiveness are reviewed with the aim of improving communication and meeting expectations.

The materiality assessment aims to identify which environmental, social, and governance (ESG) topics are the most material for the Company and its stakeholders and to make them part of the Company's internal decision-making processes.

During 2023, Repsol's methodology has evolved in line with the requirements of the reference standards, which set out guidelines with a double materiality approach:

- Impact materiality, this includes the impact of activities on the environment and how said impact affects different stakeholders.
- Financial materiality, this includes the potential economic impact of ESG risks and opportunities on the Company itself.

Material topics



Natural capital

1 Air quality
2 Water management
3 Circular economy
4 Biodiversity and ecosystems

Climate change

5 Energy transition and decarbonization technologies
6 Adaptation to climate change

Human capital

7 Labor rights and employee satisfaction
8 Accident rate and health
9 Attacks on facilities and employees
10 Diversity and equal opportunity
11 Talent attraction, retention, and development

Commitment to society

12 Human rights
13 Social commitment and community relations

Managing the value chain

14 Sustainability in the value chain
15 Customer satisfaction and safety

Ethics and transparency

16 Integrity
17 Responsible tax policy
18 Regulatory compliance
19 Good governance and responsible leadership
20 Responsible communication with stakeholders
21 Cybersecurity

[1] For more information on the methodology of the materiality assessment and the relationship with stakeholders, see section a of Appendix V.

7.2. Environmental information[1]

7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change[2,3]

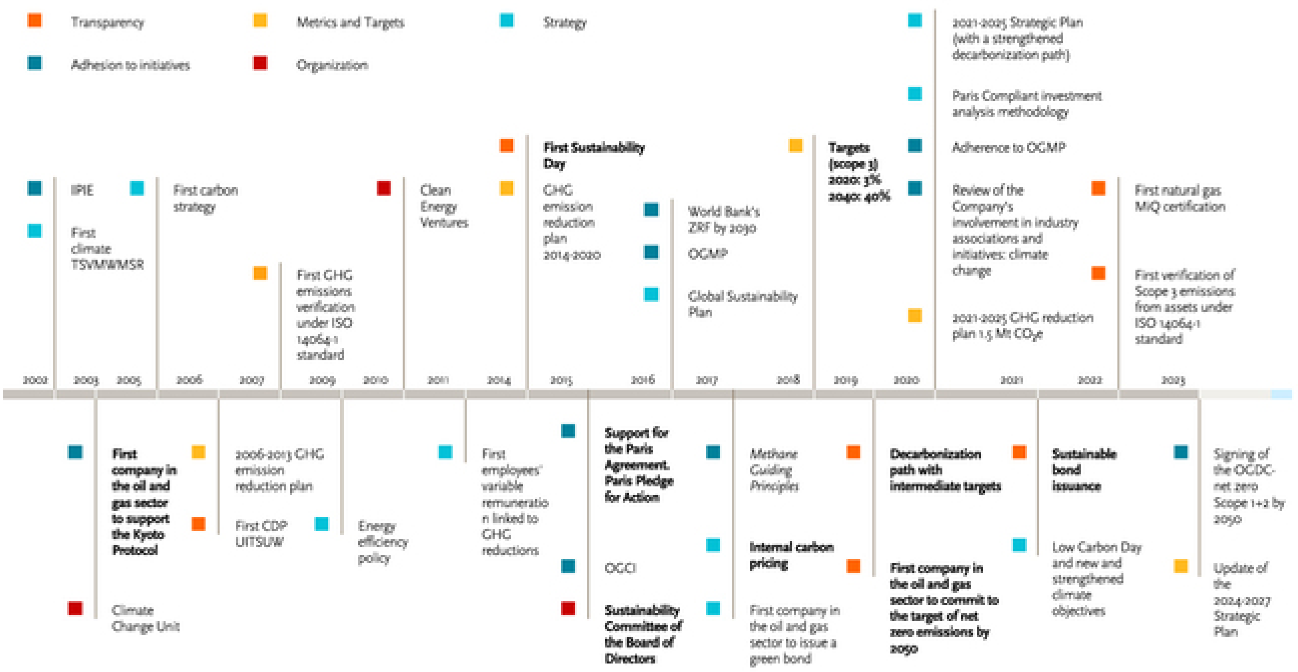
Energy plays a key role in enabling progress and improving the social well-being. Technology and its industrial application have led us to today have access to safe and affordable energy in much of the world, but its production and use generate greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

Therefore, the Oil&Gas sector faces an unprecedented challenge: decarbonizing the energy cycle while guaranteeing a reliable and affordable energy supply for the consumer.

Tackling climate change is a collective challenge that requires decisive action by energy producers and consumers as well as international collaboration to accelerate the energy transition and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from oil and gas.

Repsol has been a pioneer in the sector by taking on the challenge in 2019 to achieve net zero emissions by 2050[4] (in line with the Paris Agreement), with a commitment to technology and digitalization.

Decarbonization in Repsol's DNA



[1] More information at www.repsol.com (Sustainability / Sustainability Pillars / Environment).
[2] This section fulfills the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), to which the Company voluntarily adhered in April 2018.
[3] Each year, Repsol discloses additional climate change information in the CDP survey (available at www.cdp.net and at www.repsol.com [Sustainability - Sustainability Reports - Main Indicators and Report History]).
[4] Net Zero emissions, measured in accordance with CII methodology. For more information, see Section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets.

Roadmap for the energy transition

Environment

Climate change governance

Analysis of reference climate scenarios

Identification of risks and opportunities

Partnerships to accelerate decarbonization

Strategy and targets

Asset decarbonization

Energy efficiency and reduction of direct emissions from operations

Renewable electrification

Increase in renewable solar, wind and hydroelectricity generation capacity

Renewable liquid and gaseous fuels

Increase in the production capacity of:

- Advanced biofuels
- Synthetic fuels
- Biogas and hydrogen
- Circular polyolefins

Carbon capture

Development of CO_2 capture and storage projects

Allocation of capital to low-carbon businesses

Sustainable financing

Company resilience

Assessment of the financial impact based on different scenarios

CII reduction commitment	15%	28%	55%	100%	Net-zero emissions by 2050[4]
	2025	2030	2040	2050	

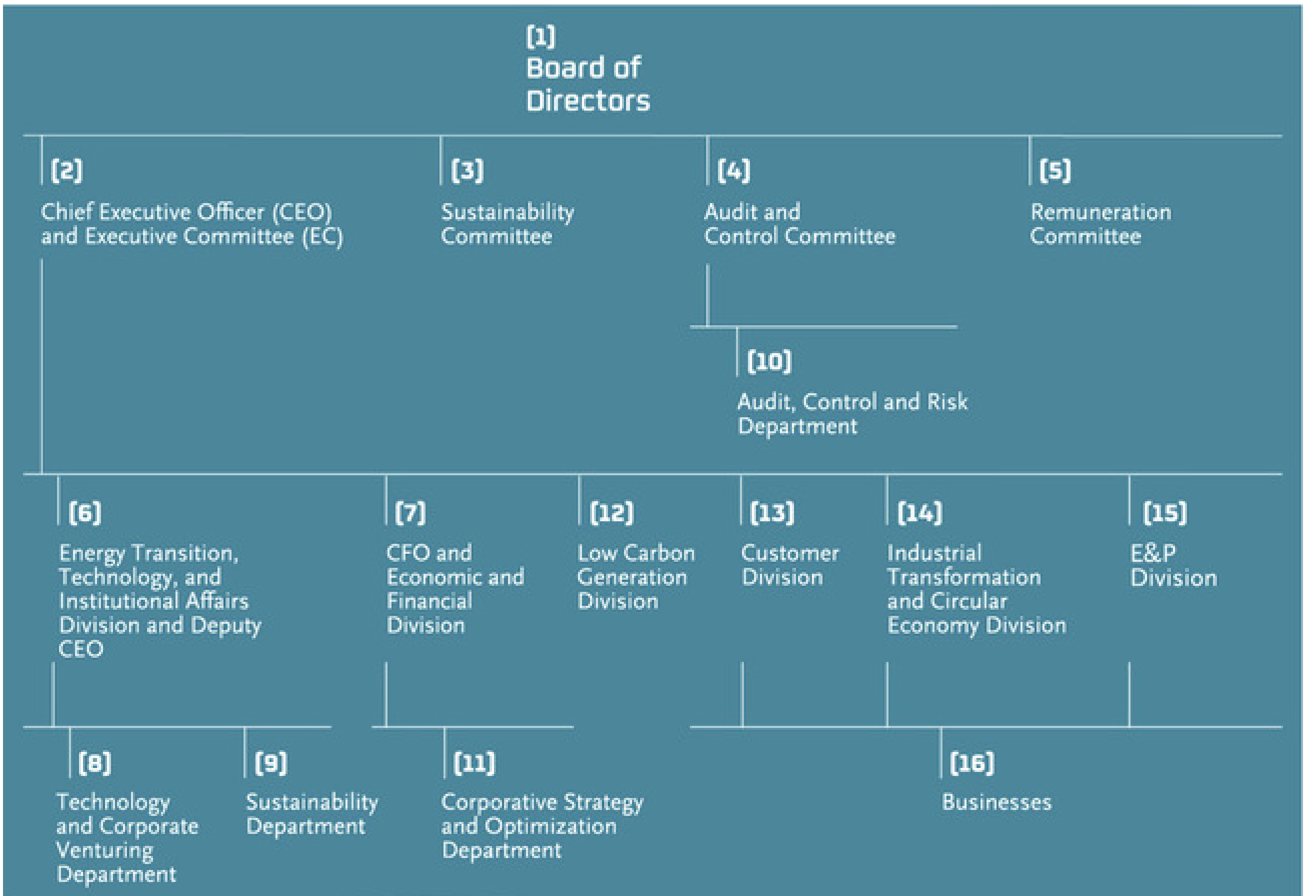
7.2.1.1 Governance

Repsol has a governance structure for managing matters related to climate change led by the Board of Directors, which approves the decarbonization strategy that forms part of the Company's strategy and oversees its compliance by monitoring sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators. This monitoring includes performance metrics, targets for reducing emissions and carbon intensity, technological advances and investment proposals. In 2022, the Board of Directors submitted the strategy and plans for the energy transition to the General Meeting of Shareholders for an advisory vote on the matter; a second presentation will be made in 2024 after an update of the strategy.

The Executive Committee (EC) and the Board of Directors oversee the compatibility of the investment proposals with energy transition targets through specific reports drawn up by the Sustainability Division. In these reports, the impact of each investment on the Repsol's Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII)[5] is measured, a metric that analyzes the Company's progress toward decarbonization. Moreover, specific training sessions were held for Board members on matters related to the energy transition and climate change. Topics included critical minerals for the energy transition, technologies for decarbonization, gas markets, and the impact of the war in Ukraine.

[5] For more information, see Section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets.

Climate change governance



[1] Approves the decarbonization strategy and the sustainability policy.

[2] Propose the climate change strategy and objectives. Regularly oversee implementation of the strategy and changes in GHG emissions and the Carbon Intensity Indicator and the fulfillment of climate change mitigation targets.

[3] Supervises and regularly monitors the decarbonization roadmap and compliance with related plans and objectives.

[4] Monitors the effectiveness of the risk management system and internal control of the Company as a whole. Annually monitors emerging and climate change risks, as part of the review of Repsol's risk map.

[5] Proposes CEO and senior management remuneration that is linked to the attainment of energy and climate change targets to the Board of Directors.

[6] Coordinates and develops the climate change strategy, the proposed targets and the monitoring of action plans with all business and corporate functions.

[7] Supervises and regularly monitors fulfillment of the climate change objectives set out in the Strategic Plan.

[8] Steers the process of exploring decarbonization technologies that will help fulfill the Company's energy transition strategy and carries out related R&D.

[9] Analyzes future climate scenarios for pursuing the decarbonization strategy and provides technical support to the businesses to ensure the sound deployment of the strategy. Develops and monitors the objectives and goals linked to the decarbonization strategy in the short, medium and long terms. Proposes the sustainability policy.

[10] The Risk and Internal Control Unit is tasked with directing and coordinating the process of identifying and assessing the climate change risks to the Company in the short, medium and long term. The Audit Unit carries out its independent and objective assurance work and lends support to the Audit and Control Committee in carrying out its functions.

[11] Draws up the strategy for steering Repsol through the energy transition and submits it to the Executive Committee.

[12, 13, 14 y 15] Monitors the implementation of the strategy by reviewing the commitments undertaken by the businesses. Validate the business plan budgets and investments and present them to the Executive Committee.

[16] Implement the decarbonization strategy. Propose annual budgets, business plans and investments necessary to make progress on the strategy.

The Sustainability Committee and the Audit and Control Committee, as well as the Executive Committee, regularly monitor the data on the implementation of the climate change strategy and progress regarding compliance with the Carbon Intensity Indicator.

Specifically, in 2023 the Sustainability Committee reviewed the following aspects, among others:

- Fulfillment of the energy transition targets by the end of 2023.
- The decarbonization strategy.
- The methodology for qualifying investments to ensure they are in line with the energy transition (Carbon Intensity Indicator).
- Targets and summary of investments aligned with the energy transition at year-end 2022.
- Climate scenarios and the evolution of the Carbon Intensity Indicator.
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions map for 2022.
- Non-financial reporting framework.
- Company's 2030-2050 scenarios for energy transition resilience.
- Climate change risk analysis (2022-2050).
- Participation in industry initiatives and associations and their alignment with the Company's climate position.
- Main implications for Repsol of the COP-28 agreements.

Likewise, the Audit and Control Committee reviewed the non-financial information published in the Management Report, as well as the non-financial risk control and management systems[6].

The Executive Committee is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition:

- It oversees and proposes to the Board of Directors the Company's strategy aligned with the energy transition, as well as the scenario analysis in the long term (2031-2050).
- It approves and assesses the targets, budgets, and annual investment plans.
- It approves the methodology for the qualification of investments to ensure that it is in line with the energy transition.
- It approves potential changes in the Carbon Intensity Indicator calculation methodology and monitors (at least once a year) the progress made towards achieving the targets established for this key indicator.
- It assesses the investment proposals and their impact on the Carbon Intensity Indicator.
- It oversees the risk management policies and the emerging risks and climate change map periodically presented by the Audit, Control, and Risk Department.

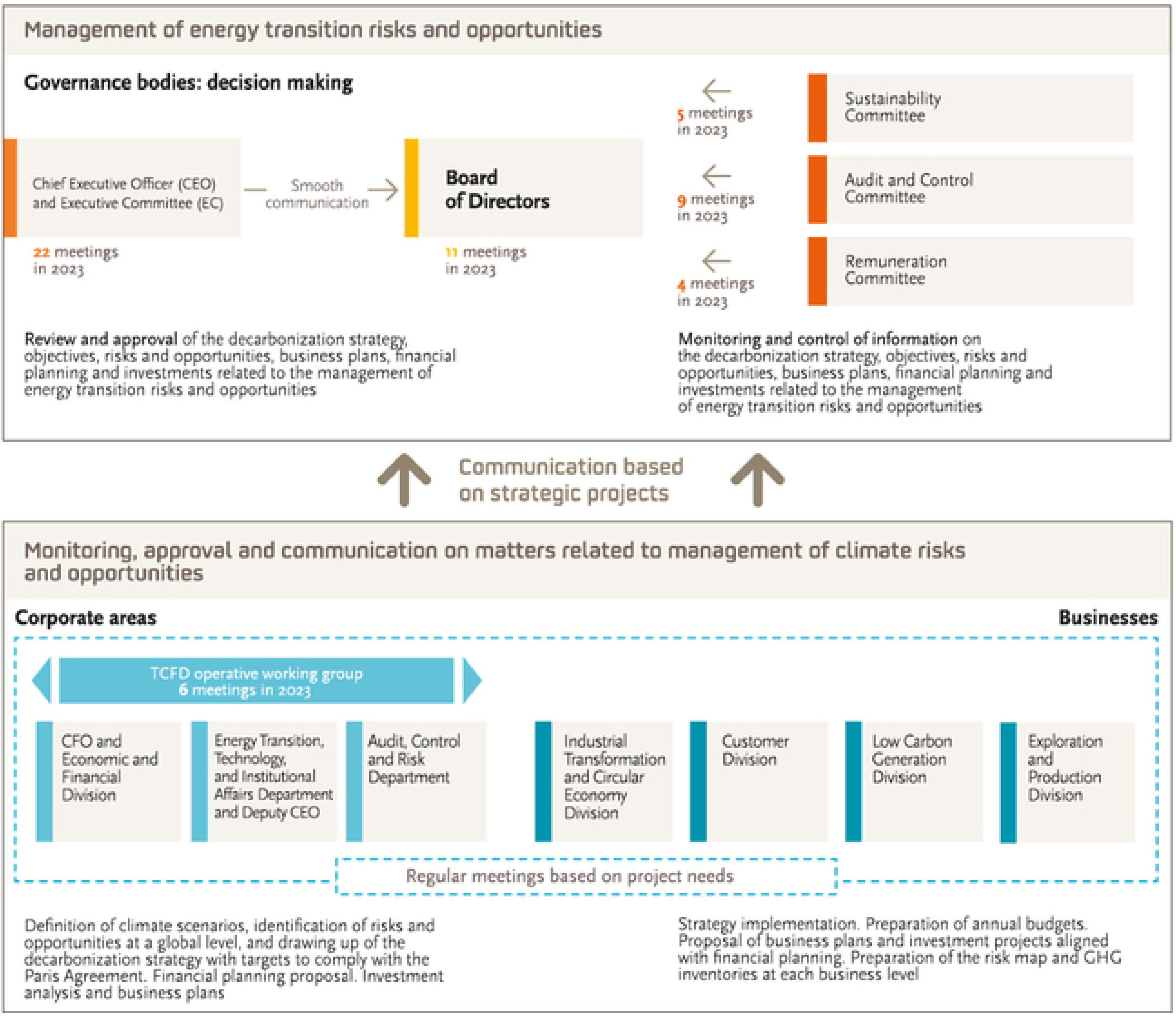
The general business departments and divisions with the most significant impact on the energy transition strategy collaborate and hold regular coordination meetings. They review ongoing projects related to managing climate change risks and opportunities, and specialized teams advise them on climate-related issues. Around 150 full-time employees work on climate and energy transition issues, distributed across corporate functions (sustainability, legal, risk management, strategy, technology, investor relations, communication, institutional relations, etc.) and business units.

Moreover, meeting energy transition targets has a direct impact on the variable remuneration of all employees.

● *See section 7.4.1 Governance model, for more information.*

[6] For more information, see the annual reports of the Audit and Control Committee and the Sustainability Committee and the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Energy transition risk governance model



7.2.1.2 Strategy

Repsol's energy transition strategy is based on achieving net zero emissions by 2050[4], i.e. reducing the CII by 100% compared to the 2016 baseline year, while providing affordable and safe energy to society, thus contributing to the global aim of achieving carbon neutrality[7].

The Company's decarbonization targets include all emissions arising from production to the final consumption of the primary energy that is produced.

Technological development will play a key role in achieving emissions neutrality and shaping the energy system of the future. The main drivers of Repsol's decarbonization are:

- Energy efficiency, reduction of direct emissions from current operations, and portfolio optimization towards less carbon-intensive assets.
- Renewable electricity generation.
- Renewable liquid and gaseous fuels.
- Carbon capture, use, and storage.

Repsol, in establishing and monitoring its decarbonization strategy, considers the short and medium-term risks and opportunities[8] related to climate change (up to 2030), aligning with the Company's Strategic Plan; this period offers greater visibility into environmental conditions and the allocation of capital to specific projects.

In the longer term (up to 2050), Repsol uses global and regional energy demand scenarios to explore possible decarbonization paths, taking into account the uncertainties of the energy transition associated with factors such as the pace of technological development, regulation or the needs and habits of energy consumers.

[7] The objective of achieving carbon neutrality is to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions from sources and anthropogenic removals via sinks in the second half of the century, all on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development and eradicating poverty, as established in article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement.
[8] For more information, see section 7.2.1.3, Risks and Opportunities.

Reference energy scenarios

The current context, with a more complex and fragmented geopolitical landscape, has led to greater attention being paid to energy security, access to affordable energy, and industrial competitiveness, along with decarbonization, as key objectives for an orderly and fair transition.

For this decade, Repsol is establishing the foundations and hypotheses for its strategy (prices, demand, regulatory context, etc.) based on references that include the consensus of analysts and institutions, the regulations of the countries where it operates, and its own vision of the progress of the energy transition. These bases and assumptions are consistent with those used for other projections made by the Group, such as those related to the calculation of the recoverable value of assets.

In the longer term, given the uncertainty with regards to the pace and direction of the energy transition, the scenario analysis based on different assumptions about changes in the energy and climate context (demand for oil, gas, and renewables, changes in technologies, climate policies, physical impacts of climate change, etc.) will become particularly important.

Repsol considers different scenarios to test the resilience of the Company's strategy to the financial risks arising from climate change and the necessary transition to a decarbonized energy mix. The aim is not to determine which scenarios will be the most likely, but rather to evaluate how the Company would achieve its objectives if the reference climate scenarios materialize.

Specifically, the Company has adopted as a reference to develop its long-term forecasts the World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios of the International Energy Agency (IEA), as they are widely referenced in the energy sector.

In the case of Europe, where Repsol has most of its industrial assets (refining and chemical) and commercial assets in Spain and Portugal, the demand scenario for final energy products that the Company projects is determined by the climate neutrality targets for 2050 set by the European Green Deal and its legislative package called Fit for 55 and the new decarbonization roadmap Repower EU, as it pertains to transport and industry.

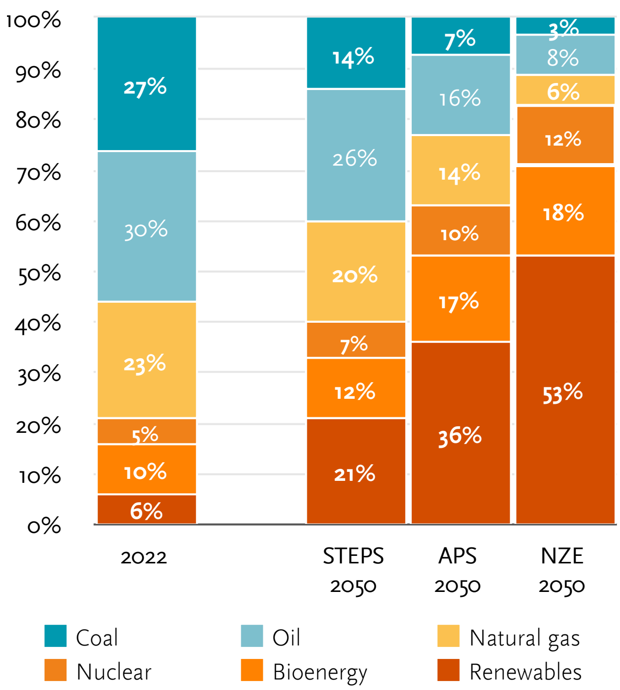
The WEO scenarios are updated every year, and in 2023 they were:

- **NZE (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario):** scenario in which net zero emissions are achieved by 2050 in the global energy sector, consistent with not exceeding a 1.5 °C temperature increase in 2100.
- **APS (Announced Pledges Scenario):** scenario in line with the fulfillment of commitments and pledges publicly announced by governments around the world.
- **STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario):** scenario that provides a prospective based on compliance with policies already adopted in all countries.

These scenarios offer different combinations of primary energy sources for the year 2050 and in all of them oil and gas are still present in the energy matrix in the year 2050 and beyond, although in decreasing proportions when compared to the current situation (in a proportion between 8% and 26% for oil and between 6% and 20% for natural gas).

Regarding the achievement of the aim of not exceeding +1.5°C global warming, it is noteworthy that the IEA states that its NZE scenario represents one of the multiple possibilities that can be planned to achieve this goal.

Primary energy in 2050 according to the IEA (WEO 2023)



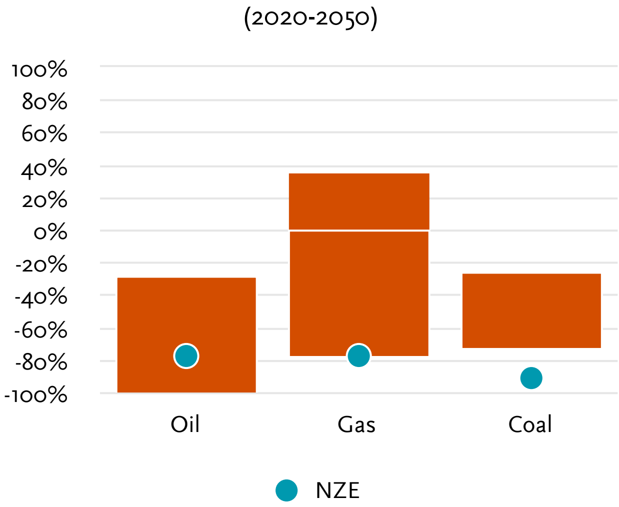
Other widely recognized climate scenarios are those described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), published in 2022, documents over 200 scenarios compatible with limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C by 2100, of which 28[9] achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, and the rest at a later date.

All IPCC scenarios use a range of energy decarbonization levers, such as energy efficiency, methane emission reductions, renewable energy deployment, end-use electrification, use of low- and zero-carbon fuels, CO_2 capture and storage, nature-based solutions and changes in consumption patterns.

All of the aforementioned come together in different proportions to achieve the decarbonization objective. It should be noted that the IEA's NZE scenario uses renewable electrification to a greater extent than most IPCC scenarios, thus showing a more rapid decline in oil and gas demand relative to the other scenarios, as shown in the following graph.

[9] The 28 scenarios correspond to those that reach zero net emissions from the energy sector with a reduction of > 95% compared to 2022. Scenarios C1 and C2 are included: C1 - pathways that consider the stabilization of global temperature at 1.5 °C temperature increase, or just below that figure; C2 considers temporarily exceeding a 1.5 °C temperature increase before returning to that limit later in the century.

Change in fossil fuel consumption under IPCC 1.5ºC (net zero emissions by 2050) and IEA NZE scenarios



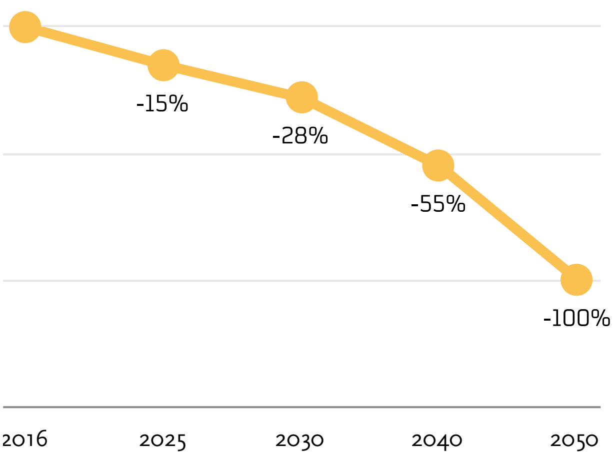
Repsol's pathway to net zero emissions by 2050

At an overall company level, the Carbon Intensity Indicator (gCO2e/MJ) is the key metric used to establish the Company's strategy and to set decarbonization objectives towards emissions neutrality in 2050, and to measure the progress toward that goal. The Carbon Intensity Indicator includes emissions from Repsol's operations (scopes 1 and 2) and also emissions from all the energy products derived from the company's primary energy production (scope 3).

● *For information on the Carbon Intensity Indicator, see section 7.2.1.4 - Metrics and targets*

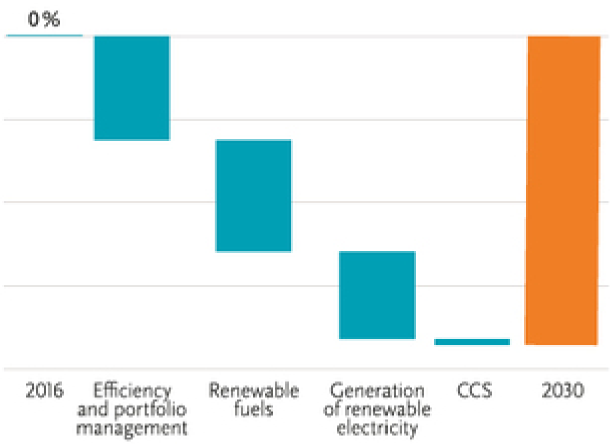
Since the announcement of the first decarbonization pathway in December 2019, Repsol has twice increased its objectives, with these objectives today being established at 15% reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator by 2025, 28% by 2030, and 55% by 2040, aiming to reach 100% by 2050.

Carbon Intensity Indicator reduction targets (CII)



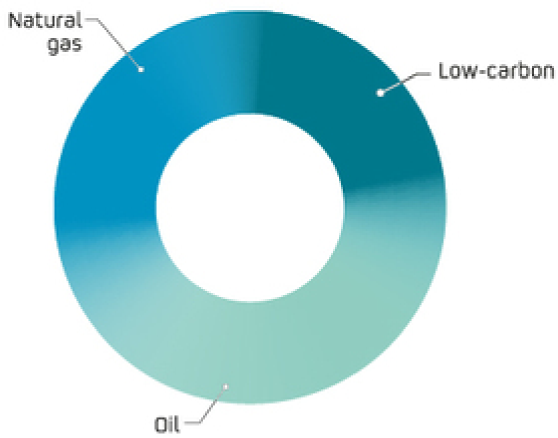
In terms of the time horizon until 2030, the CII reduction target of 28% will be achieved by applying a wide range of technologies and solutions in line with Repsol's vision of the energy transition, in which renewable electrification, renewable fuels, and carbon sinks will be necessary, as well as reducing the carbon intensity of traditional operations.

Contribution of the drivers to the Carbon Intensity Indicator by 2030



With the application of these levers, the energy mix of the products sold by Repsol would be configured as follows:

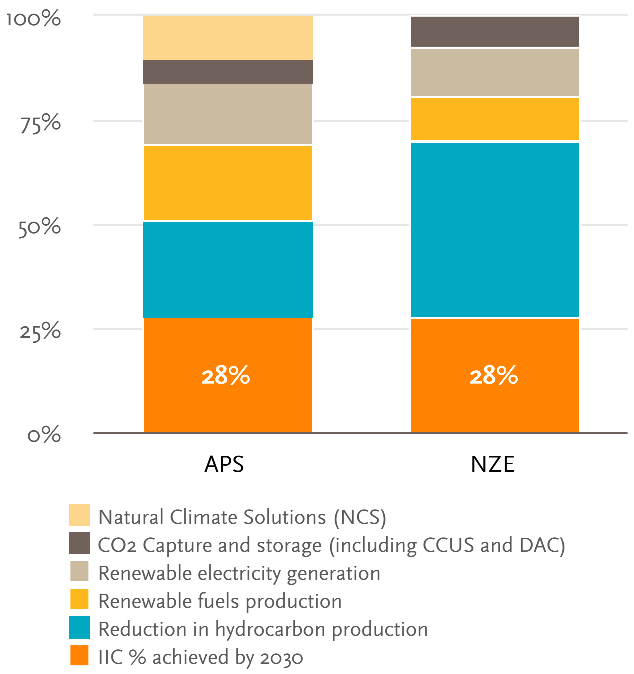
Energy mix of products sold by 2030 (%) [1]



(1) The proportion of energy is based on the total energy associated with sales of energy products, with electricity represented as the fossil equivalence of energy sold.

For the period 2031-2050 period, the contribution of the different decarbonization drivers to the reduction of the CII in the IEA scenarios analyzed, is as follows:

Relative contribution of levers to Carbon Intensity Indicator reduction by 2050



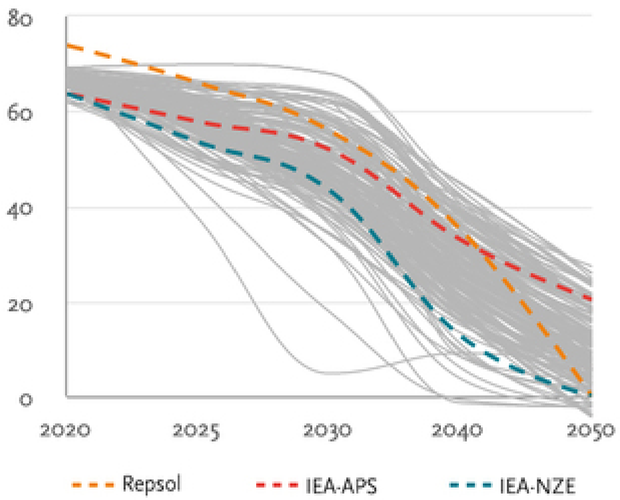
In the APS scenario, around 90% decarbonization is achieved with energy solutions and the need to offset the remaining emissions through natural climate solutions (NCS) is anticipated, given the possible limitations of the technology for decarbonizing sectors with emissions that are difficult to abate.
In the NZE scenario, offsetting would not be necessary, since oil and gas production at Repsol would already be very low (even net zero emissions would be reached before 2050).

Alignment with 1.5°C pathways

Repsol's strategic approach to energy transition and its alignment with the objective of not exceeding 1.5°C of global warming is based on the principles defined by science in relation to climate change. The IPCC states that there are a number of ways to achieve Paris Agreement's objectives, with different implications for regions, industrial sectors, and energy sources. Repsol has compared its decarbonization pathway with that of the different 1.5°C scenarios of the IPCC (AR6, 2022), calculating a carbon intensity for the scenarios based on GHG emissions data (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) and primary energy (IIASA[10]), in order to draw comparisons with the reduction of Repsol's CII.

As can be seen in the following graph, the Repsol pathway indicator's reduction rate falls (from the short term) within the range of the IPCC 1.5 °C scenarios, even though its starting point is influenced by the higher initial weight of oil and gas in the Company's energy production. It should be noted that in most of the IPCC scenarios compatible with the 1.5°C target, carbon neutrality is achieved after 2050.

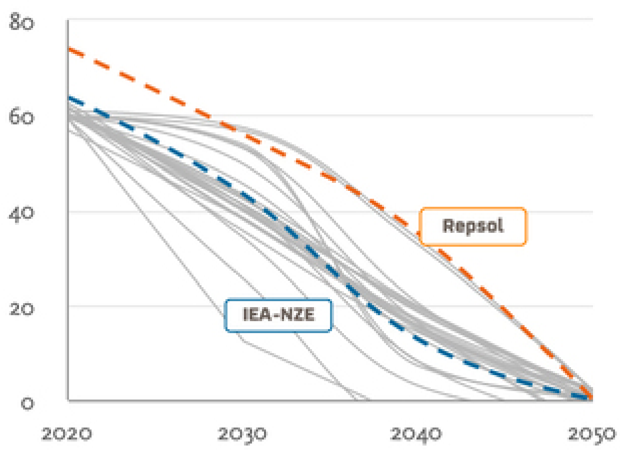
Carbon intensity (g CO2e/MJ)



Only the 28 scenarios with near net zero emissions by 2050 are shown below, including the IEA NZE scenario and the Repsol pathway[4], which also aim for net-zero emissions in that year.

Repsol considers that it is not technically unjustifiable to assume that any decarbonization path that exceeds the IEA's NZE scenario are inconsistent, misaligned with the 1.5°C target, or lack scientific foundation.

Carbon Intensity for net zero emissions scenarios by 2050 (g CO2e / MJ) (1)



(1) Scenarios that achieve a net emissions reduction of >95% in 2050 in the energy sector compared to 2021.

[10] IIASA: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

The role of carbon credits

Repsol's decarbonization strategy prioritizes avoiding and reducing its own emissions and those in its value chain, always in conjunction with technology.

However, technological development and regulatory support might not keep pace with long-term decarbonization needs, leading to the need to use carbon credits.

Repsol's decarbonization strategy does not currently contemplate the use of carbon credits until 2030. Should offsetting become necessary in the future, Repsol will guarantee high quality and integrity of the carbon credits, sourced primarily from the development of natural climate solutions (NCS).

Where appropriate, the company would report on the use of these credits in a transparent manner, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability and emissions reduction.

Decarbonization strategy

In this decade and until 2030, Repsol will follow a decarbonization pathway that is based on specific business targets proposed in its strategy update announced in February 2024.

In the long term (2031-2050), the decarbonization pathway is based on company's projections under the conditions of the IEA reference scenarios mentioned above.

Exploration and Production

The energy transition and its impact on the evolution of supply and demand have a direct impact on the Exploration and Production business.

Until 2030, the strategy focuses on optimizing the asset portfolio, prioritizing the development of already productive assets and proven reserves, with a focus on value and lower carbon intensity over volume. This implies a greater geographic concentration and profitable reserve development projects at moderate oil prices. Hydrocarbon production in this period amounts to 550-600 kboed, compared with maximum production of 709 kboed in 2019. During this period, a large part of the natural decline in field production and any disinvestment will be offset by projects to develop reserves and contingent resources already discovered.

Reducing emissions from operations remains a top priority in order to maintain emissions intensity in the first quartile of the E&P sector, after it has been reduced by 75% from 2016 levels to <15 kgCO_2e/boe in 2023. Progress continues to be made in reducing emissions, with the aim of reducing methane intensity to below 0.2% and reducing routine flaring emissions by 50% by 2025.

In the longer term, a decline in production from 2030 onwards is anticipated, consistent with the reference scenarios, and even more pronounced for Repsol than global decline envisaged in the IEA scenarios due to a greater share of lower-cost hydrocarbons in the hands of national companies in producing countries, thereby helping Repsol in to meet its decarbonization goals.

By 2050, hydrocarbon production is estimated at 400-450 kboed (STEPS scenario), 250-300 kboed (APS scenario), and less than 100 kboed (NZE scenario). This latter case contemplates a decline resulting from the depletion of operating assets by 2030, assuming that no new developments are undertaken from that time on.

On the other hand, Repsol's energy transition strategy also envisages CCS (CO_2 capture and storage) projects. These projects will contribute to reducing the Company's operational emissions in specific projects, and provide medium- and long-term solutions for sectors with hard-to abate emissions. During this decade, Repsol's Sakakemang project in Indonesia is planned, involving the transport and storage of carbon associated with natural gas production, with the injection of approximately 0.5 Mt of CO_2 annually starting from 2028.

Repsol is exploring other opportunities, obtaining licenses, and taking part in storage consortia. For reasons of prudence, Repsol has not yet included the prospective benefits of these potential CCS projects in its decarbonization strategy up to 2030, pending clearer insight into their timelines and potential.

Industrial

The industrial (refining, chemical, and renewable and circular products) business depends largely on European and national regulations and the subsequent adaptations to demand trends for energy products.

The European Union, with its Fit for 55 and REPower EU legislative packages, has taken steps towards achieving its ambition of becoming the first carbon-neutral continent, implementing numerous regulations that promote electrification, renewable liquid and gaseous fuels, including hydrogen, and the recycling of used products.

Repsol places particular emphasis on transport regulation and the pursuit of developing low-emission mobility solutions. The demand for mineral fuels from oil will progressively decrease due to improvements in energy efficiency and the gradual substitution of electricity and renewable fuels (advanced biofuels, biomethane, hydrogen and synthetic fuels).

The competitiveness of Repsol's refineries (in the first quartile in the EU in terms of financial margin) positions them favorably for a transformation aligned with demand trends, mentioned above, in which the circular economy will play a key role, with the use of organic waste as a feedstock to produce renewable fuels and the recycling of plastics.

Until 2030, the activity at Repsol's refineries is expected to remain high, with a reduction in crude oil processing at the end of the decade of around 15% compared to 2019, while the production of renewable fuels will increase. In the Company's European markets, it is projected that by 2030 biofuels will reach 2.2-2.4 Mt by 2030, biomethane production will reach 2.1-2.3 TWh and renewable hydrogen production will reach 1.6-2.2 GWe, volumes that are compatible with the Company markets' compliance with regulatory requirements for the incorporation of these products.

By 2030, Repsol will produce between 150-200 kt of sustainable materials[11] at its petrochemical plants.

In the longer term, a reduction in crude oil distillation of up to 85-95% is estimated by 2050 (vs. 2019), which is expected to be offset by an increase in the production of renewable fuels which would make up around 75-85%[12] of the energy mix produced by the Company's industrial business by 2050.

Repsol's renewable hydrogen production would reach between 10-15 GWe by 2050, and between 6-10 Mt per year for renewable and synthetic fuels.

The chemical business as of 2030 shows growth in line with the increase in demand estimated under IEA scenarios. Circular economy projects (waste as a raw material; mechanical and chemical recycling) will be the main investment vectors.

Renewable electricity generation

Since the start of this activity in 2018, Repsol has developed a portfolio of renewable energy projects (wind, solar, and hydro), with an operational installed capacity of 2.8 GW in 2023, and is progressing towards a 9-10 GW target by 2027 (45% solar, 50% wind and 5% hydro), prioritizing developments in Spain and the US. This target will be increased to 15-20 GW of generation capacity by 2030.

In the longer term, this will continue to be the fastest growing business, in accordance with the regionalized demand forecasts of the IEA scenarios. By 2050, Repsol will reach an installed capacity of 40-45 GW under the APS scenario and 50-55 GW under the NZE scenario.

Commercial

Repsol is the first operator of mobility products on the Iberian Peninsula, a position that we aim to expand with multiple energy solutions for mobility, residential use, and business use, including liquid fuels, with increasing proportions of renewable fuels and electricity.

In the coming years, the number of self-consumption photovoltaic installations is likely to increase in Spain and Portugal, boosting renewable consumption by both small consumers and large companies. The marketing of renewable fuels for aviation, maritime and road transport will also be increased, and publicly accessible electric recharging infrastructures will be installed, both at service stations and other locations, in order to guarantee mobility for all users of electric vehicles.

Allocation of capital

Repsol's capital allocation to its different businesses allows the decarbonization objective to be achieved in the different scenarios described by allocating more investments to low-carbon activities in order to mitigate risks and take advantage of the opportunities arising from the energy transition.

Investment in low-carbon businesses[13] represented 32% of the total investments in the 2021-2023 period, distributed as follows:

Detailed view of low-carbon investments for the 2021-2023 period[13]	% accumulated
Generating and marketing renewable energy	72 %
Circular economy, biofuels and long-life chemicals	20 %
Energy efficiency	4 %
Others (sustainable mobility, R&D and corporate venturing in low-carbon technologies, CCS, etc.)	4 %
TOTAL	**100 %**

In the 2024-2027 period, net capex in low-carbon businesses will represent more than 35% of total net Capex[14], with the largest contribution coming from 15-25% of renewable electricity generation and 10-20% of renewable fuel production.

For the 2030-2050 period, Repsol estimates that capex allocation under the different scenarios analyzed will be as follows:

% of capital expenditure in low-carbon businesses out of total capital expenditure (average in the period)[13]	2030-2040	2040-2050
Scenario compatible with STEPS demand	45-55	
Scenario compatible with APS demand	55-65	65-75
Scenario compatible with NZE demand	70-80	80-90

By 2030, Repsol plans to reach capital employed figures of more than 40% in low-carbon businesses, a proportion that will continue to increase until 2050 at the pace of the energy transition in each scenario considered.

% of capital employed in low-carbon businesses out of total capital	2030	2040	2050
Scenario compatible with STEPS demand		50-60	50-60
Scenario compatible with APS demand	> 40	55-65	65-75
Scenario compatible with NZE demand		65-75	75-85

[11] Sustainable materials that come from biological raw materials and recycled products (circular material)
[12] Expressed in energy terms.
[13] In contrast to the EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, investments aimed at low-carbon technologies and businesses at Repsol are: energy efficiency, renewable electricity generation, production and sale of biofuels, of renewable hydrogen, of synthetic fuels, of chemical products (long life polymers), circular economy projects, CCS; sale of renewable electricity, distributed generation, and other value-added services such as electric renewable mobility -- and investments in R&D and corporate venturing in low carbon technologies. For more information on sustainable activities see section 7.2.7 Sustainable Finance Taxonomy and Annex V.
[14] Net Capex: Capex (already including subsidies) subtracting proceeds from divestments and asset rotations, and changes in debt perimeter due to project financing and portfolio management.

Resilience to the financial risks of climate change

In order to assess the financial resilience of the strategy in the face of climate change, an economic analysis of the current and future business models was performed for the three scenarios based on IEA forecasts. The results are shown in the following graph below in terms of the net present value (NPV) variation in the different scenarios and contexts, taking the APS scenario as the baseline.

The value of the Company does not vary substantially in the different IEA demand scenarios, between -5% and +3% for the price levels considered in each of the three scenarios, due to the following reasons:

- The industrial and commercial fuel business environment was considered unchanged in the three scenarios, due to the European Green Deal and the Fit for 55 legislative package. The strategy includes investments in low-carbon projects (renewable fuels) that preserve the value of these businesses, currently in the first quartile in the EU in terms of their financial margin and market share in Spain.
- Likewise, the Exploration and Production business holds its value throughout the decade, which are the years with the greatest impact in terms of NPV, and it undergoes a progressive reduction beginning in 2030 at the rate of the fall in production and the drop in prices due to lower demand.
- The Low Carbon Generation and Electricity Commercialization businesses, on the other hand, create economic value due to their growth strategy.

The limited variation in the Company's NPV in the three scenarios shows that the proposed strategy is resilient to the different paces of the energy transition -- paces that come with these scenarios.

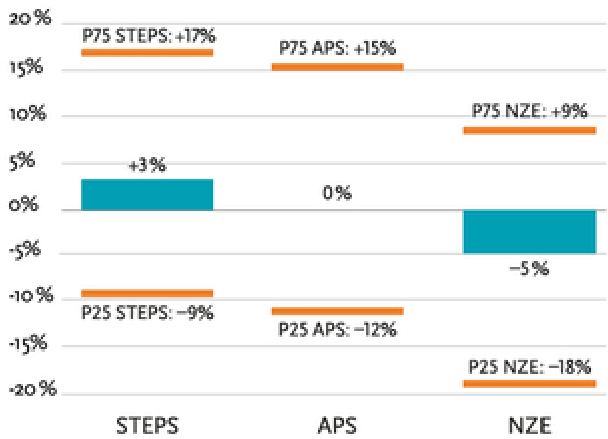
Regarding the prices used in each scenario until 2030, an internal price path consistent with that of the calculation of the recoverable value of the assets has been used, which is consistent with analysts' and agencies' references. From 2030 onwards, this price scheme has been linearly interpolated to reach IEA prices in 2040 in each of its three scenarios, and then follow these price schemes until 2050.

As an additional reference, the prices estimated by the IPCC have been averaged for those scenarios compatible with a temperature increase limited to 1.5°C by 2100 and in which carbon emissions reach neutrality by 2050. It is noteworthy that the average oil and gas prices in these IPCC scenarios exceed those in the IEA NZE scenario and are comparable to the STEPS scenario, which shows the highest prices estimated by the IEA.

The IEA estimates a deterministic price scenario in each of its demand scenarios. However, the current energy climate brings a great uncertainty in the supply/demand balance and commodity prices, which adds to the inherent volatilities. Therefore, for each of the three scenarios, a probabilistic analysis of the sensitivity to oil and gas prices, and refining margin has also been carried out based on the historical variability of these indicators.

The probabilistic analysis results in new, wider intervals of NPV. This variation in financial value is more related to the historical volatility of commodity prices than to the impact of the energy transition on those prices, but it is considered to provide useful complementary information. In its price schemes, the IEA does intend to provide an overview of the price impact of the energy transition, calculating it on the basis of the marginal cost of production in the different demand scenarios, without taking into account other factors like geopolitical factors.

Probabilistic analysis of NPV variation



Incentive mechanisms for decarbonization

Repsol has various internal mechanisms in place to promote the allocation of capital to low-carbon investments, such as the internal carbon price and the investment qualification methodology, to align it with the energy transition.

The Company has set an internal carbon price for making investment decisions on new projects. It applies to all investments, including cases where there is no regulated carbon price, with the conviction that the cost of CO2 emissions will be internalized through regulatory mechanisms in all geographical areas over the time horizon of the life of such investments. A higher carbon price encourages emissions reductions and boosts investment in low-carbon technologies.

The internal carbon price[15] used by Repsol distinguishes between the EU and the rest of the world. New investments in the EU are assessed by applying around $100/t in the 2024-2025 period and $110/t in 2030. Repsol has recently updated the internal carbon price for the EU, aligning it with market trends and analyst forecasts to reflect the increased climate ambitions and regulatory changes outlined in the Fit for 55 and REPowerEU initiatives (the previous domestic price was $70/t for the 2022-2025 period and increased to $100/t in 2030). This internal carbon price is aligned with the EU ETS price path used by the company in the asset impairment test.

In the rest of the world, in countries without more stringent specific regulations, $60/t is applied f the entire 2024-2030 period.

Furthermore, since 2021 Repsol applies its own methodology to assess whether an investment is in line and compatible with its decarbonization path.

Any investment or divestment proposed to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors must include a report from the Sustainability Division that assesses the project's carbon intensity and sets out its impact on the Company's CII.

According to the established methodology, investments can be categorized as follows depending on whether the impact is positive, neutral, or negative:

- **Aligned with the energy transition**, when it does not affect or facilitate the Company's Carbon Intensity Indicator reduction targets.
- **Enabling the energy transition**, if it has a negative impact on the Carbon Intensity Indicator of less than 1% that can be offset by other initiatives. Additional conditions are also imposed on exploration and production investments (limited life of exploitable reserves and no investment in oil sands, extra-heavy crude, and Arctic offshore).
- **Misaligned**, when it does not meet the requirements of either of the two previous categories.

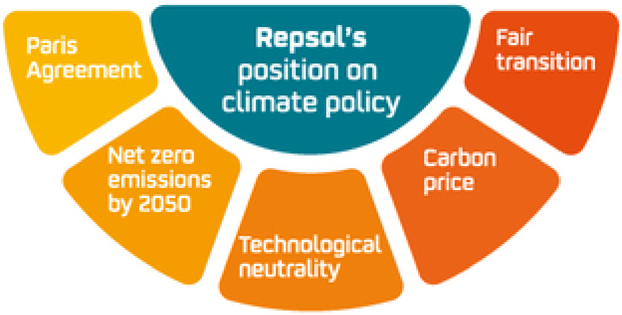
During 2023, following the investment qualification methodology, a sustainability report was incorporated into 31 investment proposals that (14 from E&P, 8 from Low Carbon Generation, and 9 from Industrial Transformation and Circular Economy). Of them, 71% were aligned, 19% enabling, and 10% misaligned.

Advocacy and transparency

Repsol advocates collaboration between companies, industrial associations, and governments which aims to facilitate an energy transition aligned with the objectives set out in the Paris Agreement.

It is in this spirit, our Company must guarantee that the initiatives and associations in which we participate are aligned with both the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Agreement and also the Company´s climate policy.

Repsol has established five principles[16] that represent its position on climate change and the energy transition.



Repsol also makes an effort to share and publish its methodology, metrics, and analysis of the degree of alignment with the Paris Agreement's goals, and collaborates with initiatives that promote the harmonization of these methodologies. For this reason, the Company publishes its annual report on Repsol's participation in trade associations.[17].

7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities

The risks and opportunities associated with the energy transition and climate change are becoming increasingly important, especially in the medium and long term.

Repsol identifies and assesses the risks associated with the energy transition and climate change over the short, medium, and long term from several perspectives by using its own analysis methodology that adapts the short-term risk analysis approach envisioned in the Enterprise Risk Management System with the aim of extending its scope to 2030 and 2050. This supplements the Group's general risk map (5-year horizon) and the emerging risk map (10-year horizon), looking forward to 2030 and 2050 specifically for climate change and energy transition risks.

[15] Prices expressed in nominal terms.
[16] https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/en_gb/sostenibilidad/reports/2023/repsol-climate-policy-positions-2023.pdf
[17] https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/es/sostenibilidad/informes/2023/informe-asociaciones-2023-en.pdf

Physical risks of Climate Change

Regarding the physical risks of climate change, given the nature and location of the Company's activities, the team of experts has agreed that these are lower risk factors than those stemming from the own energy transition.

However, and as a result of the public information obligations arising from the European Union regulations and Taxonomy Regulation 852/2020, which establishes the framework to promote sustainable investment, Repsol has developed a semiquantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing operated facilities -- and especially at the new facilities added to the Company's portfolio, that meet the established requirements to be considered environmentally sustainable activities.

The global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have been considered for this long-term analysis: RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6[1], with the same timeframe as for transition risks (2030, 2040, and 2050), in each of the geographical locations of the facilities studied[2], including wind farms, photovoltaic plants, hydroelectric facilities, electrolyzers for hydrogen production, installations for biofuel production or for waste recovery, etc.

The climate projections used for this purpose were, among others, those of the Copernicus services (the EU's Earth observation program coordinated and managed by the European Commission).

Using these forecasts for climate conditions (studied through the analysis of the physical variables associated with the acute and chronic risk factors related to variations in temperature, precipitation, windspeed, etc.), the exposure to this type of weather phenomena and climate variations is determined.

Next, based on this risk exposure data, an analysis is carried out with experts from each of the facilities or projects about the potential impacts that could occur -- both from the standpoint of possible structural damage due to the intensification of extreme weather events and possible production losses or operational inefficiencies as a result of these weather phenomena or changes in climate patterns.

Likewise, the barriers currently implemented to mitigate or minimize these risks and other possible mitigation measures that can be implemented in the future are also analyzed in case these type of events were to intensify, to significantly reduce the probability of having an impact.. Taking into account the combination of these three parameters (exposure to the external weather event, potential consequences in case of materialization, and capacity for adaptation) a risk level is determined. According to the analyses carried out to date, these risks are generally classified as minor, applying the defined methodology.

1. According to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the RCP (Representative Concentration Pathways) scenarios used in this study correspond to a forecasted increase in global average temperature in 2100 by 4.5 ºC under scenario RCP 8.5; 2.8 ºC under RCP 4.5; and 1.85 ºC under RCP 2.6.

2. Among others, the following are highlighted: Wind power plants (PI, Delta I, Delta II and Cerrato II in Spain: Atacama, Cabo Leonés, and Antofagasta in Chile), photovoltaic (Valdesolar, Kappa, Sigma, Escatrón, Trillo, Villena, Valle I and II in Spain; Elena in Chile and Jicarilla, Frye and Outpost in the USA), hydropower (Aguayo I and II, Picos and Navia), petrochemicals (C43 project in Cartagena, RECPUR project in Puertollano, Ecoplanta project in Tarragona, 2.5 MW and 10 MW electrolyzers in Bilbao and 4MW electrolyzer in Sines).

- The medium- and long-term risk analysis was based on the IEA's two most challenging scenarios: Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and Net-Zero Emissions (NZE) described in the previous section. The risks of energy transition and climate change may have an adverse or positive impact depending on the strategies for mitigating risk and adapting to the scenarios, since they imply the emergence of business opportunities that can be unlocked.
- The most significant energy transition and climate change risks for the Company are identified at business level. There is therefore a taxonomy developed for this purpose, taking as the main reference the risk classification proposed by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). It includes the climate change risk categories, both those stemming from the energy transition (regulatory, legal, technological, market, and reputational) and the physical risks that could be exacerbated by the advance of climate change (acute and chronic). In total, it considers 22 risks classified according to their nature, which are qualitatively assessed by a group of experts in the Company's business areas, as well as in matters of strategy, markets, regulation, finance, reputation, legal affairs, technology, and sustainability, aimed at achieving consensus regarding the potential consequences of the materialization of risks associated with energy transition and climate change.

On the 2030 horizon, the risk analysis reveals that exposure to suffering negative impacts from the energy transition is moderately low. The Company is prepared even for the most rapid transition scenarios thanks to its Strategic Plan and the decarbonization roadmap, leveraging opportunities based on competitive advantages in energy efficiency, renewable electricity generation, renewable fuels (including hydrogen), the circular economy and, over the medium term, carbon capture and storage.

In the long term (2030-2050), exposure to energy transition risks will increase, as there will be added uncertainty associated with risk factors and the scale and timeframe in which these may materialize. However, the opportunities already mentioned can continue to be taken advantage of.

The commitment to being a net zero emissions company by 2050[4] and the development of mitigation plans for various energy transition scenarios demonstrate the company's resilience. For more information, see Section 7.2.1.2 Strategy.

The main risks, which may become opportunities through mitigation measures and the development of new businesses, are:

TRANSITION RISKS (1)		IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Time horizon trend(2)	Business (3): E&P (Exploration and Production)	Industrial	Customer	Low Carbon Generation	Geography
Regulatory and legal	Regulatory changes that affect the Company's results	Constant	High	High	High	Medium	Special relevance for the EU and North America
	Increase in litigation arising from the effects of climate change	Decreasing	High	High	Low	Low	
Technological	Inefficient, late, or premature adoption of new practices, processes, or developing technologies	Increasing	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	EU, North America, and the rest of the world
	Shortage or unavailability of raw materials, natural resources, goods or services	Increasing	Low	High	Medium	High	
	Limitation in the deployment of technologies due to lack of infrastructure	Constant	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	
Market	Misalignment of the portfolio management strategy with the speed of the energy transition	Constant	High	High	High	Medium	Special relevance for the EU and North America
	Changes associated with the preferences of final consumers or intermediaries	Increasing	Medium	High	High	Low	
	Potential difficulty or limitations in raising funds	Constant	High	Medium	Low	Low	
	High competition on markets associated with the energy transition	Increasing	Medium	High	High	Medium	
Reputation	Stigmatization of the sector	Constant	High	High	High	Low	EU, North America, and the rest of the world
	Non-compliance with the commitments acquired by the company or error in reporting	Increasing	High	High	High	Low	Special relevance for the EU
	Challenges associated with talent management	Decreasing	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Special relevance for the EU and North America

(1) For more information on energy transition and climate change risks see Appendix V - Information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement).
(2)Assessment of risk evolution trend between 2030 and 2050. The risk may be constant, increasing or decreasing during this period.
(3)This assessment is the result of the qualitative analysis carried out, based on the consensus reached by the group of experts taking part in the exercise. Three levels of qualitative impact have been defined (High, Medium, Low). For each analyzed risk, this level indicates the potential impact on businesses should the risk materialize within an NZE scenario by 2050, considering both mitigation actions and opportunities identified in line with the Strategic Plan and the decarbonization roadmap for each business.

E&P (Exploration and Production) · Industrial · Customer · Low Carbon Generation · ● High · ● Medium · ● Low

Risks stemming from climate change, both physical and transitional, are managed and mitigated in the same way as the rest of the risks the Group is exposed to[18].

However, special attention is paid to them because their mitigation strengthens the decarbonization path and the long-term commitment to being a net-zero emissions company by 2050[4].

[18] For more information, see Appendix V, Additional Sustainability Information (includes Statement of Non-Financial Information), or section 6.3 Risks.

7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets

Decarbonization objectives

	Base line	2023	2025	2030	2040	2050
Reduction of Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) vs. 2016	76.8 g CO_2e/MJ	9.6%	15%	28%	55%	NET ZERO
Reduction of scope 1+2 emissions vs. 2016	25.4 Mt CO_2e	42%		55%		NET ZERO
Reduction of scope 1+2+3 emissions vs. 2016)[1]	114.1 Mt CO_2e	37%		30%		NET ZERO
Emissions Reduction Plan 2021-2025 (Mt CO_2e)		1.1	1.5			
Methane intensity (%;m³/m³)- 2017 base year	1.34	0.15	0.2			
Zero Routine Flaring (kt CO_2e)- 2018 base year	344	25	172	ZERO		

2023 Data · Targets

(1) These emissions are equivalent to the numerator of the CII.

Operational metrics that support decarbonization objectives

	2023	2027	2030
Installed renewable energy capacity[1] (GW)	2.8	9-10	15-20
Renewable fuel production capacity (Mt)	1.0	1.5-1.7	2.2-2.4
Renewable hydrogen (GWe)[2]	0[3]	0.5-0.7	1.6-2.2
Biomethane (TWh)	0	1.3-1.5	2.1-2.3
Sustainable materials (kt)	7	65-105	150-200

(1) Gross capacity.
(2) Electrolyzer capacity with offtake rights, plus renewable hydrogen using biogas as feedstock.
(3) Repsol commissioned a 2.5 MW electrolyzer at the Petronor industrial complex in October 2023.

2023 Data · Projections

Direct and indirect emissions

		2023	2022	2021	2020
Scope 1 emissions[1]	**Total GHG (Mt CO_2e) [2]**	**14.4**	**15.8**	**19.4**	**22.4**
	Total CO_2 (Mt CO_2)	**13.8**	**15.0**	**17.0**	**19.0**
	Total CH_4 (Mt CO_2e)	**0.5**	**0.7**	**2.3**	**3.3**
	Total N_2O (Mt CO_2e)	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
	Breakdown by source				
	Flaring	**0.6**	0.6	0.9	1.0
	Combustion	11.1	11.9	12.1	12.9
	Venting	0.2	0.7	4.2	6.2
	Fugitives	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Process	**2.2**	2.4	2.0	2.0
	% Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emissions trading schemes (%)	**88 %**	88 %	63 %	57 %
Scope 2 emissions[1]	**Total GEI (Mt CO_2e) (market-based)**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**
Scope 1 and 2 emissions	**Total GHG (Mt CO_2e)**	14.8	16.3	19.9	22.8
	Refining	8.5	8.6	7.8	7.6
	Chemicals	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.3
	Exploration and Production [3] [4]	1.7	2.2	7.5	9.9
	Low Carbon Generation	2.0	2.3	1.2	2.0
	Others (5)	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.05**
Allocation of emission rights to Repsol facilities under the EU ETS European system (Mt CO2)		7.6	7.3	7.6	7.7
Intensity of Scope 1+2 emissions	Intensity of exploration and production emissions (t CO2e/ thousands of boe produced)	11.0	18.0	53.4	55.7
	Refining energy intensity (t CO2e/t crude processed)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scope 3 emissions(6)	**Total Scope 3 (Mt CO2e)**	**60.8**	**70.4**	**73.1**	**82.7**
	Use of products sold (category 11) based on primary energy (Mt CO2e)	59.2	68.6	70.9	80.1
	Final disposal of products sold (Category 12) (Mt CO2e)	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.9
	Purchase of raw materials and services (Category 1) (Mt CO2e)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total GHG emissions (MtCO2e)		75.6	86.7	93.0	105.5

[1]The Company's direct and indirect emissions (scope 1 and scope 2) from reported gross operating assets will be subject to additional verification according to the EU-ETS and the international standard ISO 14064-1. Once the verification is complete, the data will be available on www.repsol.com and will be updated in the next edition of the Integrated Management Report. For the 2022 fiscal year, no relevant changes have been observed after verification.

[2]Global warming potential (GWP) factors from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report are used as reference.

[3]The breakdown by source for the Exploration and Production business is as follows: 1.1 Mt CO_2e for fuels; 0.2 Mt CO_2e for flaring; 0.1 Mt CO_2e for fugitive emissions; and 0.2 Mt CO_2e for venting.

[4]Emissions from the E&P business on the basis of equity can be viewed at www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Sustainability reports > Main KPIs and report archive > Climate change KPIs).

[5]Includes customer, asset management (registered offices) and wholesales and gas trading.

[6]The values in this table reflect the estimated Scope 3 emissions included in the Repsol Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) based on the Company's primary energy production (net production). Previous years' value are updated according to the methodological adjustments of the CII. For more information see the Scope 3 emissions reporting section. Categories 1, 11 and 12 account for more than 95% of the total.

Energy consumption

		2023	2022	2021	2020
Energy (scope 1+2)	**Total (M GJ)**	232	244	246	265
	Chemical energy (scope 1 + 2) (M GJ)	46	54	61	60
	% of electricity network	3%	3%	2%	3%
	of which % renewable	52%	42%	47%	44%
	Total electrical energy generated by Repsol Química (M GJ)	4.0	1.3	3.0	4.3
Fossil energy consumption (MWh)	**Total (MWh)**	58.5	62,8		
	Natural gas energy consumption (MWh)	55.5	56,8		
	Energy consumed from oil products (MWh)	1.0	1,3		
	Energy consumed from other fossil sources (MWh)	0.6	3,0		
	Consumption of electricity and steam purchased from fossil fuel sources (Mwh)	1.4	1,8		
	Share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption	91%	93%		
Renewable energy consumption (MWh)[1]	Purchased electrical energy consumed (MWh)	0.7	0,8		
Energy Intensity	E&P energy intensity (GJ/boe produced)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Refining energy intensity (GJ/t crude oil processed)	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.2
Energy (scope 3)	Total (M TJ)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
Hydrocarbons sent to flare TOTAL (Mt)		0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Vented hydrocarbons (Mt)		0.04	0.03	0.1	0.2

[1]Assets and business units that consume 100% renewable electricity are included, while those that consume electricity from the grid are differentiated by geographic area. In the case of Spain, the electricity mix published by Red Eléctrica de España is used, while for the rest of the world it is conservatively assumed that the electricity purchased is of fossil origin.

Research and development investment

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Research and development investment (€M)	68.0	59.0	57.0	65.0
Percentage allocated to low carbon technologies [1] (%)	57	40	35	20

[1]The percentage allocated to the development of low-carbon technology projects is calculated on the total cost of the Technology Division's product portfolio, i.e. €61M.

Scope 3 emissions report

Repsol has decided to link its objective of achieving net-zero emissions and its interim targets to a Carbon Intensity Indicator that takes into account the energy and emissions associated with the use of energy products derived from its primary energy production (oil and natural gas) as the most appropriate and representative metric to measure progress towards carbon neutrality. Once a Company produces oil and gas, these will inevitably be converted into useful energy by this company or by other actors in the value chain, with this being done through transformation and marketing activities, that generate all the Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions that must be accounted for. Compared to other methodologies that base scope 3 emissions on the products sold, there are other aspects to consider:

- Hydrocarbon production is the most capital-intensive activity and the one with the longest investment life cycle in the entire value chain. Today's investment decisions are reflected in production and product use many years later. Marketing, on the other hand, is much less capital-intensive and more easily adaptable to demand over the short term.
- Energy products are bought and sold multiple times along the value chain, so a Scope 3 emissions accounting system based on sales, would result in multiple accounting of emissions from the same product if it did not refer exclusively to sales to end users.
- An emissions accounting system based solely on sales would allow an integrated company to increase its hydrocarbon production without affecting its Scope 3 emissions, provided it sells a greater volume of product than the hydrocarbons it produces.

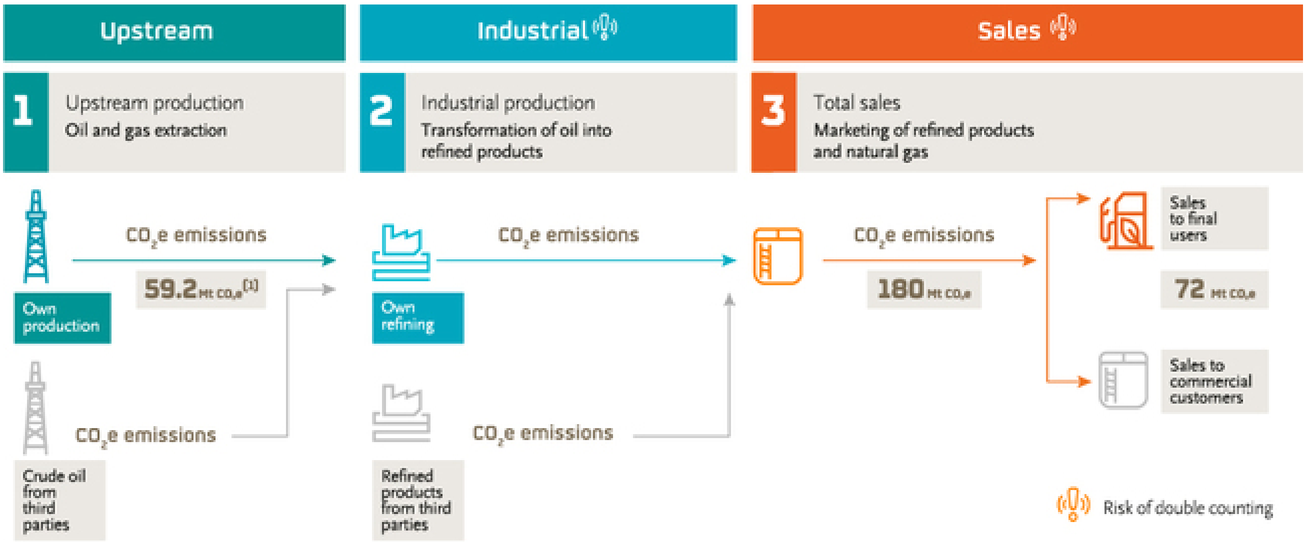
However, Repsol believes that disclosing the emissions of products it sells can provide a useful complementary view to better understand its energy transition strategy. For this reason, in addition to scope 3 emissions based on primary energy, the following data has been included in this report:

- Scope 3 emissions from all the products sold, excluding those that Repsol purchases and resells to a non-end user without any other intermediate processing.
- Scope 3 emissions of the products sold by Repsol to the end user (the one who uses the fuel and, therefore, generates emissions).

Scope 3 (category 11) Mt CO_2e	2023	2022	2021	2020
Products to commercial customers[1]	180	176	166	168
Products sold to the end user	72	72	67	68

[1]Excludes products purchased and sold to a third party from the Trading business.

Scope 3 - Category 11



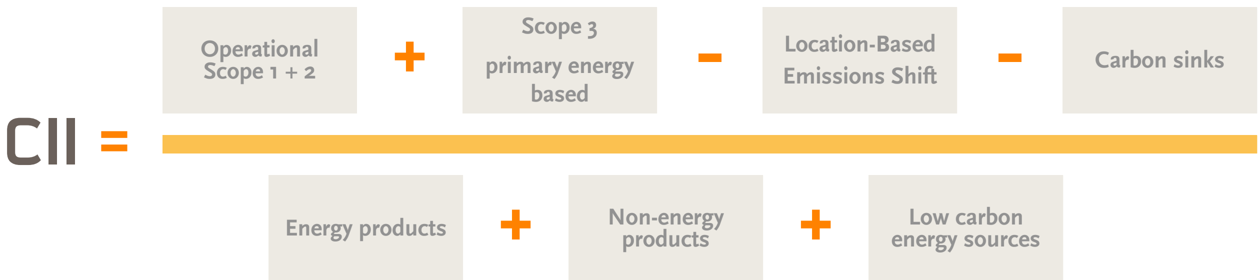
(1) Data included in the CII calculation.

Reduction in the Carbon Intensity Indicator

As indicated above, Repsol has defined its CII in g CO_2e/MJ as the main metric for monitoring the Company's progress towards the target of net zero emissions by 2050, when a 100% reduction in CII is to be achieved.

To help monitor this process, the Company has set intermediate reduction targets of 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030, and 55% by 2040 (compared to base year 2016).

Carbon Intensity Indicator (g CO_2e/MJ)



The numerator of the Carbon Intensity Indicator includes:

1. Scope 1 + 2 operational: direct and indirect emissions from the E&P, Refining and Chemicals assets and electricity generation operated by Repsol.
2. Scope 3 primary energy-based: emissions associated with the use of products that can be obtained from Repsol's oil and gas production. Emissions corresponding to the use of products that would be obtained from Repsol's refining and chemical processes scheme from its oil production are included (category 11). For natural gas production, all the emissions resulting from the combustion of this gas are counted (category 11). In addition, emissions from third-party hydrogen plants that supply company's refineries (Category 1) are included, as well as final disposal of the use of chemical products (Category 12).
3. Location-Based Emissions Shift: Emissions displacement from fossil electricity mix due to low-carbon electricity generation. Displaced emissions from our low-carbon power generation assets are subtracted in the numerator by replacing the marginal fossil power mix of the country where they are located. This value has a positive impact on the indicator and will change and likely decrease over time, as each country's electricity mix becomes progressively decarbonized. Repsol's methodological approach only considers the emissions avoided in regions and years where more carbon-intensive energy is displaced (according to the projections of the IEA reference scenarios).

4. Carbon Sinks: Emissions stored in the case of implementing levers such a as carbon capture, use, and Storage (CCUS) outside the Company's operations, or Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) are subtracted from the numerator. Repsol's decarbonization pathways do not contemplate the use of NCS after 2030.

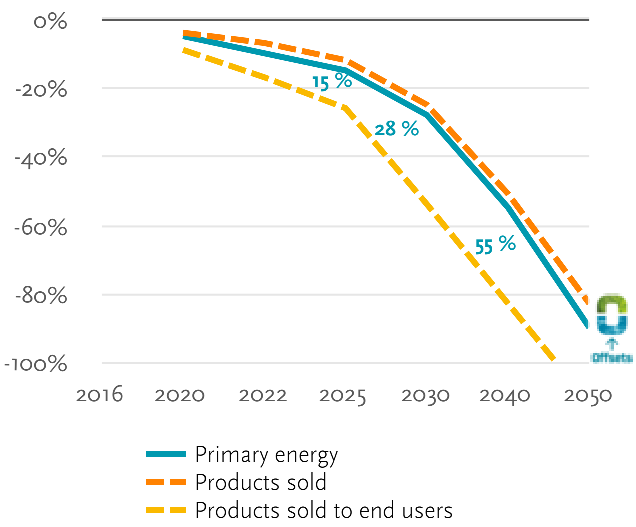
The denominator shows the energy that Repsol makes available to society in the form of end products derived from the production of primary energy from oil and gas and from low carbon energy sources:

1. Energy Products: Includes the energy related to the production of oil and natural gas.
2. Non-Energy Products: Chemical products and other non-energy products (lubricants, asphalts, and others) produced by Repsol from oil, are considered carbon sinks and, thus, the energy contained in the equivalent oil used to produce them is counted.
3. Low Carbon Energy Sources: Includes renewable electricity generation (solar, wind, and hydro) and non-renewable energy used for electricity generation (natural gas for combined cycle and cogeneration surpluses).

Once the company's emissions and energy inventories have been carried out and accounted for as described above, the company's decarbonization pathway is obtained with Scope 3 based on primary energy, which represents Repsol's decarbonization targets and is shown in the following graph.

The figure also shows the two decarbonization paths that result from using scope 3 emissions and energy based on projections of products sold and the products sold to end users, respectively.

Reduction in CII vs 2016



In 2023, a 9.6% reduction in the CII compared to the base year 2016 was achieved, primarily due to the optimization of the asset portfolio in the E&P business, resulting in reductions in both Scope 1+2 and Scope 3 emissions. This reduction was also attributed to advancements in energy efficiency plans, decreased activity in certain downstream areas, improved methane emission management in E&P operated assets, and the expansion of installed renewable generation capacity.

Carbon intensity[1]	2023	2022	2016
g CO_2e/MJ	69.5	68.6	76.8

[1] This year's CII has been methodologically adjusted to more accurately reflect the integration of new technologies within the company's decarbonization strategy. Previous years' values have been restated in accordance with these adjustments.

Net zero emissions by 2050 - scope 1+2

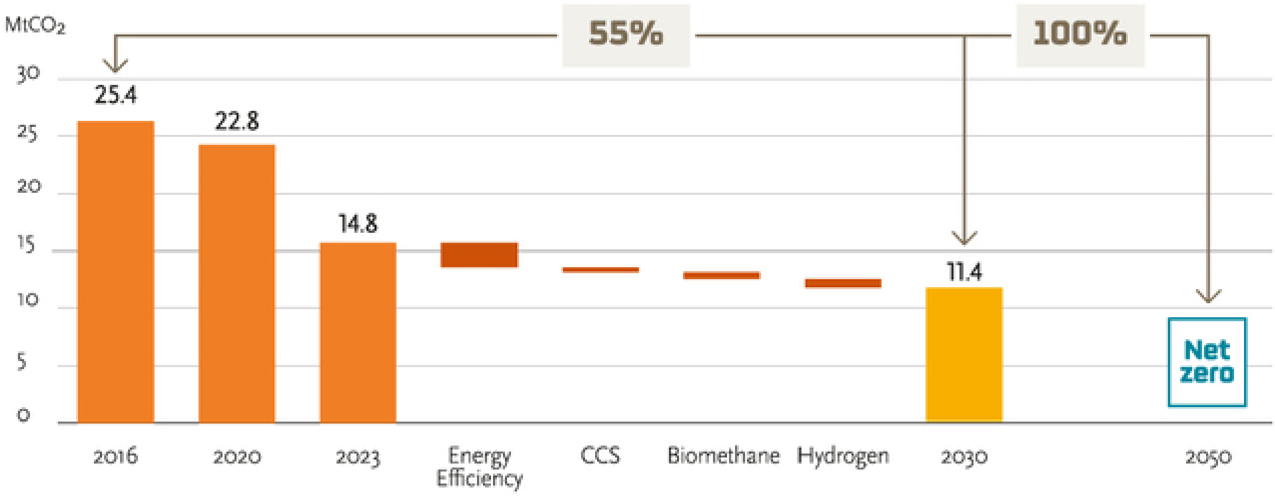
This year, Repsol has set a new target of achieving zero net emissions, Scope 1+2 in operated assets, by 2050, in line with the commitment of the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC) announced during COP28.

In 2021, Repsol had already established the goal of reducing its Scope 1+2 emissions in operating assets by 55% by 2030 compared to 2016.

In 2023, Repsol has already achieved a 42% reduction in Scope 1+2 emissions through portfolio optimization of E&P assets, energy efficiency measures, reduction of methane emissions, and reduction of the gas sent to flare in the E&P assets, as well as efficiency actions in the Industrial business.

Scope 1+2 emissions	2023	2022	2016
Mt CO_2e	14.8	16.3	25.4

Scope 1+2 emissions reduction levers



Oil&Gas Decarbonization Charter at COP28

50 companies, representing more than 40% of world oil production, have joined the OGDC, as launched at COP28. National oil companies (NOCs) account for more than 60% of the signatories, which is the largest number of NOCs committed to a decarbonization initiative. This covers more upstream emissions than any other voluntary initiative.

Signatories have committed to net-zero operations by 2050 at the latest, to end routine gas flaring and to cut methane emissions to near zero by 2030.

They agree to continue working towards industry best practices in reducing emissions, alongside a series of key actions such as: investing in low-carbon energy, increasing transparency and communication, applying industry best practices in emissions reduction, and reducing energy poverty.

https://www.cop28.com/en/news/2023/12/Oil-Gas-Decarbonization-Charter-launched-to--accelerate-climate-action

Reduction in Scope 1+2+3 net emissions

This target includes all emissions associated with the assets operated by Repsol and the energy products derived from its primary energy, taking into account avoided emissions through the beneficial effects of renewable electricity generation. The goal is to reduce these emissions, which make up the numerator of the CII, by 30% by 2030 compared to the base year of 2016.

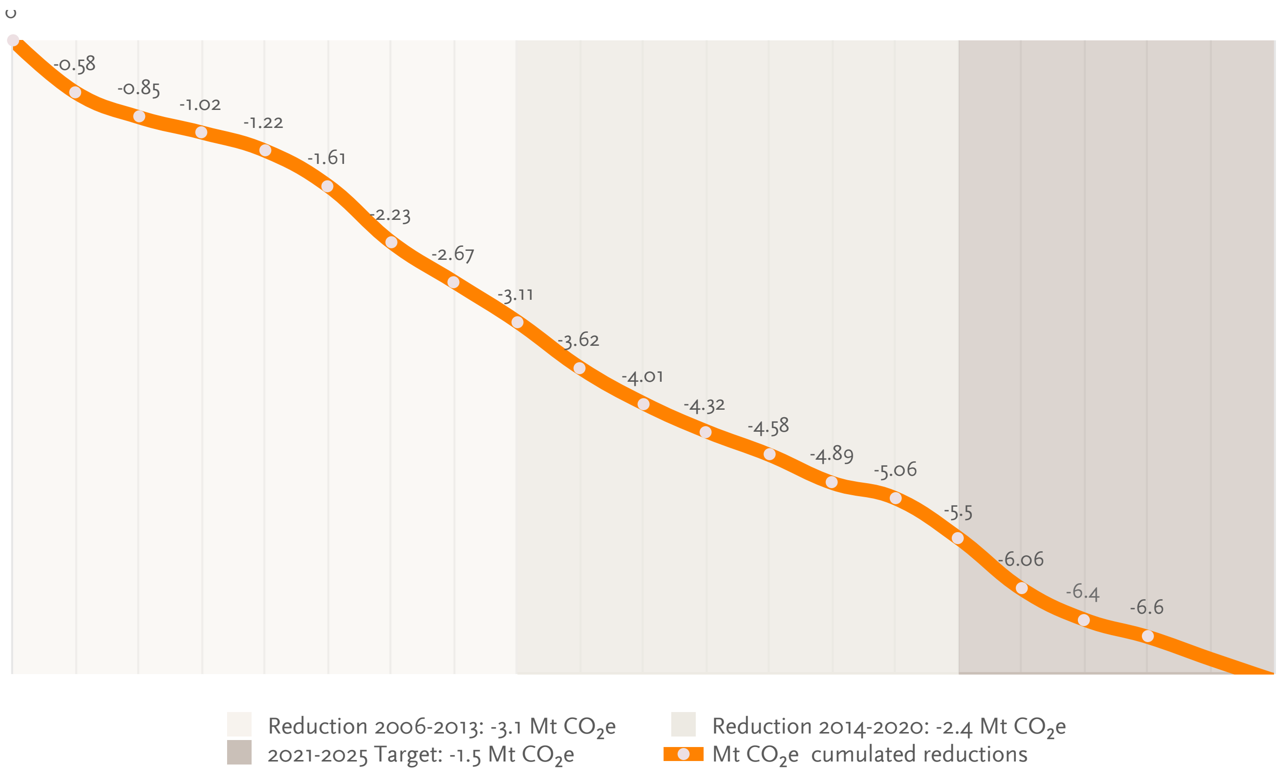
In 2023, there was a 37% reduction in emissions, primarily due to the Scope 1+2 emissions reductions described above, as well as lower E&P production and the incorporation of a partner with a 25% stake in this business. Of these factors, some can be considered circumstantial within the year and cannot be assumed to consolidate towards the 2030 target.

Absolute Scope 1+2+3 net emissions	2023	2022	2016
Mt CO_2e	72.3	82.8	114.1

Emissions reduction scope 1 and 2 (Mt CO2e)

Mt CO2e reduced per year

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
—	-0.58	-0.27	-0.17	-0.2	-0.39	-0.62	-0.44	-0.44	-0.51	-0.39	-0.31	-0.26	-0.31	-0.17	-0.44	-0.56	-0.34	-0.19



CO_2e emissions reduction plan

Repsol has multi-year emission reduction plans Scope 1 and 2 that envision measures to improve operational efficiency. These plans were launched in 2006 and remain in force today. A plan for the period 2021-2025 period is underway with the aim of achieving an additional reduction of 1.5 Mt CO_2 in 2025 (when compared to 2020). This includes, among other things, electrification projects, energy integration at units, process optimization, the efficient operation of facilities, and the reduction of methane emissions. In 2023, Repsol achieved a reduction of 0.19 Mt CO_2e, 2.5 MGJ in energy terms, and in the period 2021-2023 a cumulative reduction of 1.1 Mt CO_2e.

Reduction of methane emissions intensity

The detection, monitoring, and reduction of methane emissions throughout the gas chain is of great importance given the role of natural gas in the energy transition and the powerful global warming potential of methane.

Repsol participates in initiatives aimed at establishing standards of excellence in methane reduction and has adopted short-term reduction targets.

The Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0)[19]

UNEP launched the OGMP 2.0 initiative in 2020, an initiative which already has more than 120 signatory companies throughout the entire gas value chain (from production to distribution).

Repsol joined this initiative from the beginning and began deploying different technologies in its operating assets, combining source and aerial measurements (especially drones and light aircraft).

In December 2023, the International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) published its third report and Repsol once again obtained the Gold Standard from UNEP for the presentation of its report and implementation plan, which indicates that the Company is on track to achieve the Gold Standard reporting in 2023 for all its operating assets and in 2025 for its non-operating assets.

Reduction target

Repsol has established the aim of reducing methane intensity to 0.20% by 2025 for its operating E&P assets, a value recognized as operational excellence for the oil and

[19] Companies that join the partnership commit to a comprehensive measurement-based reporting framework, which improves the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions data from the oil and gas sector.

gas sector by international organizations such as the UNEP, allowing us to actively join collective commitments in this area:

- Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions, part of the Oil&Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), which includes the "Satellite Monitoring Program" which collects data on methane plumes with high-resolution technology and shares this information with local operators to help them identify and mitigate emission sources.
- Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC), an initiative announced at COP28 which includes the commitment to achieve near-zero methane emissions by 2030.
- Methane Guiding Principles (MGP), of which Repsol is a founding member. MGP –along with IOGP, OGCI, and EDF– aims to share experiences to help companies reduce methane emissions and gas flaring.

Methane intensity[1]	**2023**	**2022**	**2017**
CH_4 emissions/ marketed gas (%)	0.15	0.25	1.34

[1]Calculation based on volume.

Reduction of routine flaring

Although flares are a key element in terms of environmental safety and protection in industrial facilities, gas emissions to these devices must nevertheless be reduced as much as possible. Since 2016, the Company has adhered to the World Bank's Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative, in the pursuit of technically and economically feasible solutions to minimize routine flaring as soon as possible and by no later than 2030. Repsol has established the intermediate objective of achieving reductions at its operating E&P assets of 50% by 2025 compared to 2018.

In 2023, the volumes of hydrocarbons sent for routine flaring have decreased slightly compared to 2022.

Routine gas flaring	**2023**	**2022**	**2018**
kt CO2e upstream routine flaring	25	50	344

7.2.2 Technology for decarbonization

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
13 CLIMATE ACTION
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Repsol Technology Lab, the Company's technological innovation center, works on identifying, validating and developing relevant technologies for industrial activity, including those aimed at decarbonization, such as:

- Production of renewable hydrogen through electrolysis and biomethane reforming.
- Production of renewable fuels from organic waste, and the development of synthetic fuels from CO2 and renewable hydrogen and polymers from recycled materials, with the aim of transforming our refineries and petrochemical plants into circular economy hubs and carbon-neutral products.
- Research and development in decarbonization and the circular economy through new avenues such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, in silico formulation, robotics, and quantum computing, among others.

Production of renewable hydrogen at refineries and petrochemical plants

Repsol has evaluated the most advanced electrolysis technologies and selected the most suitable for the initial industrial projects. Meanwhile, it is exploring less developed renewable hydrogen production technologies with medium- to long-term potential.

Among the latter group, there is a project in collaboration with Técnicas Reunidas and other companies and technological centers that aims to develop alternatives for the production of renewable hydrogen based on waste, as well as the consortium of companies in which Repsol participates for the development and scaling of SOEC technology (solid oxide electrolyzer cells), which is predicted to reduce the cost of hydrogen production.

Development of fuels with a low carbon footprint for mobility

The process of mitigating technological risks in characterization has continued during 2023 and pre-treatment of the feedstock for the new advanced renewable biofuels production unit, in preparation for its commissioning at Cartagena industrial complex.

Repsol is working on new carbon-neutral fuels for road, maritime, and air transport. During 2023, the design, manufacture, and supply of the first batch of 100% renewable gasoline for service stations was completed, as well as renewable fuels for competition, such as those used in the Dakar Rally.

Production of synthetic fuels

In 2023, progress has been made in the development of a demo project for the production of synthetic fuel from renewable hydrogen and CO2 in collaboration with Saudi Aramco. The installation will be located at the Port of Bilbao, near the Petronor refinery, and it aims to allow for the validation of a key technology to achieve the transport decarbonization targets established by the European Union

Decarbonization of operations and the circular economy at petrochemical plants

In 2023, the following initiatives can be highlighted:

- CirQlar: a project that aims to scale a new heat pump technology aimed at the use of waste heat in refineries, and which has a subsidy from the European Union Innovation Fund.
- Development of the MESA (Methane Emissions Survey Assistant) tool, which aims to optimize the sampling of fugitive methane emissions in our operations by reducing the number of samples needed, as well as saving on time and costs.
- Development of the basic engineering for the first plant on the Iberian Peninsula that aims to transform urban waste into chemical products and fuels, doing so in alliance with the Canadian technology firm Enerkem, also with a subsidy from the European Union Innovation Fund.
- The European project Plastic2Olefins, coordinated by Repsol, is developing a new technology for the chemical recycling of plastic waste for the production of olefins, in consortium with twelve other technological and industrial partners.

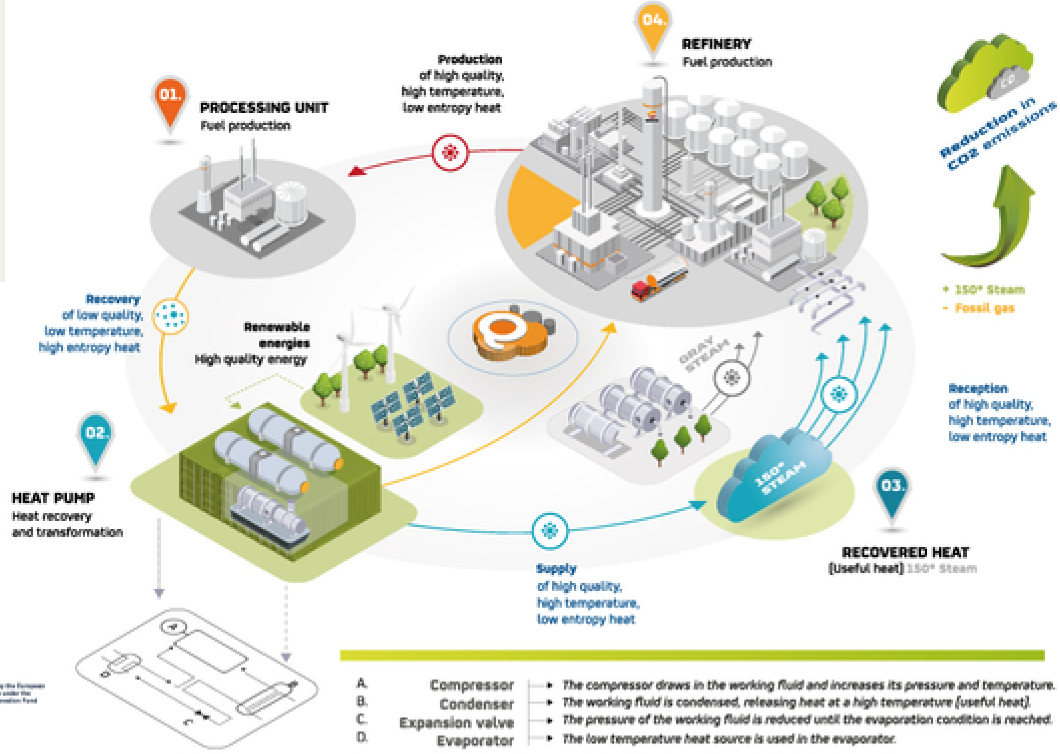
Open innovation model

ALL4ZERO

Creation of the All4Zero industrial technological innovation hub, driven by Repsol and promoted by companies such as ArcelorMittal, Holcim Spain, and Iberia, aiming to accelerate the development and scaling of disruptive technologies for decarbonization and the circular economy.

CirQlar. Waste heat recovery using heat pumps

High temperature heat pumps require additional electrical consumption. If this electricity has a low emission factor, this solution has the greatest potential of all the technologies **to reduce CO_2 emissions**, as heat pumps able to recover more thermal energy than any other solution and the additional energy consumption does not add CO_2 to the energy balance.



CirQlar

Repsol's open innovation model

Repsol's open innovation model is based on the establishment of strategic alliances and collaborative efforts with third parties, doing so with the aim of joining forces and bringing together capabilities with the goal of offering solutions for the global energy transition challenge and for the company's own aim of being a net-zero emissions company by 2050[1]. Its aims are the early detection of technologies, the validation and scaling of technologies developed by third parties, and the acceleration of innovation cycles so that technological solutions reach the market as soon as possible. A clear example of this model is the All4Zero hub.

Repsol Corporate Venturing[2,3]

Through Repsol's investment vehicle (Corporate Venturing), numerous investments have been made in startups that are predicted to help drive our transformation towards a more sustainable model.

In 2023, investments in startups focused on the development of CO2 direct air capture (DAC) technologies. This is the case of RepAir and DACMa.

In terms of the circular economy, a collaborative effort has materialized with GreenVal Technologies, a startup that develops pyrolysis technology to provide a final solution to end-of-life tires, transforming them into different materials for the petrochemical and refining industries.

Finally, as part of the Climate Investment fund of the Oil & Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), which brings together 12 companies in the sector and of which Repsol is a part, we have opted for technologies focused on decarbonization through the development of initiatives related to energy efficiency, CO2 storage, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (IoT). This commitment has taken shape in new investments in the following start-ups: Aeroseal, Carbon Upcycling, FeroLabs, Gradient, SensorUp, Trace and Zum.

Digitalization

2027 Target	At least 70% of investment in digital cases that are facilitators of the company's decarbonization drivers.

In 2023, the second wave of Repsol's Digital Program was launched with a horizon of 2027, to give new impetus to the Company's digitalization, to continue advancing in the principle of data-driven decision making and to incorporate advances in artificial intelligence in an accelerated manner.

As part of the program, a proprietary methodology has been developed to evaluate digital initiatives related to decarbonization in order to prioritize those that can contribute the most to the Company's energy transition process.

Detailed analysis of the Digital Program's contribution to the Company's decarbonization goals shows that, during the period of validity of the first digital wave (2018-2022), around €250M were invested in initiatives considered “drivers or facilitators” in Repsol's journey towards decarbonization (Net Zero 2050). Specifically, 56% of all the investment made in the Program during this period was specifically aimed at reducing CO2eq emissions, having a directly or indirectly attributable contribution of approximately 400-500 ktCO2eq.

While digitalization is a lever for transforming the various businesses and new ways of working, the results of this analysis also highlight the capacity of the Digital Program to support the Company on its decarbonization path.

The Digital Program in numbers

+670 digital initiatives

+1,350 People involved

130-150 kt CO_2 reduced in 2023
400-500 in the 1st wave

+200 *M€ economic impact in 2023*
+800 M€ 1st wave impact

[1] Net Zero emissions, measured in accordance with the CII methodology. For more information, see Section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets.
[2] More information at www.repsol.com (Energy and innovation > Open innovation).
[3] More information at www.repsol.com (Energy and innovation > Corporate Venturing).

7.2.3 Resources and circular economy[1]

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
15 LIFE ON LAND

Since 2016, Repsol has been driving circular economy initiatives in its production processes and products as a key area which, together with decarbonization, forms the foundation of its industrial transformation. This transition from a traditional "extract-manufacture-use-dispose of" model to a circular other is crucial to address the risks and dependencies associated with material shortages and supply chain constraints, as well as to reduce the environmental impact of waste.

The adoption of this model for all operations and in the value chain involves collaboration with partners, suppliers, and customers through the establishment of alliances. Repsol relies on digitalization and technological innovation through the Repsol Technology Lab to explore new raw materials and technology pathways. This includes the eco-design of products and the replacement of non-renewable raw materials with alternatives such as waste of biological origin, residual plastic, biogas, renewable hydrogen, and CO2 from emissions, among others.

Circular Economy

PILLARS	DRIVERS	RELEVANT PROJECTS
Ecodesign	Technology	**Research for plastics recycling** Repsol Technology Lab continues to contribute its research and project development capacity to different areas of the company. One of the projects it collaborates in is recycling plastic waste and their application in everyday materials. In 2023, this contribution has taken place within the coordination of the Horizon Europe Plastics2Olefins project to develop a new technology for the chemical recycling of plastic waste, enabling the production of circular polyolefins, in collaboration with twelve other technological and industrial partners. This technology will be applied in the construction, scheduled for 2027, of a demo plant in one of Repsol's industrial complexes.
Process efficiency and innovation Renewable energy and alternative raw materials	Partners	**Renewable fuels** Repsol continues to make progress in the production of renewable fuels from non-food organic waste (advanced biofuels) or renewable hydrogen and captured CO_2 (synthetic fuels or e-fuels). These fuels have two major advantages: • They are net-zero emissions, as the CO_2 emitted during their use is first removed from the atmosphere by the raw material used for manufacture. • They are already available and are compatible with existing infrastructure and today's vehicle engines. In 2023, Repsol has established partnerships with key players to test renewable fuels with a view to advancing in the decarbonization of transport by land, sea, and air. For example, partnerships in air transport have been established with Iberia, Ryanair, Vueling, Air Europa, Iberojet, Gestair, and the Spanish Air Force; in sea transport, with the cruise industry (Port of Barcelona) and the prestigious SailGP sailing cup for use in support vessels; and in road transport, with Alsa, Indecar, La Regional or Grupo Sesé, in addition to general public availability at the 50 service stations with 100% renewable fuel in Spain and Portugal.
New consumption patterns	Digitalization	**Digital twins** Repsol incorporates digitalization as a lever to speed up the implementation of circular projects. The Digital Twins project is a clear example of process optimization through digitalization, minimizing the use of raw materials while maximizing efficiency. A digital twin is a virtual or digital representation of an asset, created in parallel with the physical asset from the early design phases through to the operation and decommissioning stages, including construction. Digital twins enable simulations to be carried out to avoid resource consumption and optimize assets and operations, thereby improving their sustainability. They stand out for their ability to visualize and integrate, optimize production, and evaluate the condition of assets and equipment. This technology is increasingly applied across various assets, including its current use on Norway's YME platform and in developing Petronor's first industrial electrolyzer (2.5 MW); it is also integral to the H2Opera project, an automatic management system designed to maximize profits from renewable hydrogen production.

[1] Learn more about the circular economy and Repsol's commitment at www.repsol.com (Sustainability – Circular economy) and see Sections 5.2, Business performance - Industrial, 5.3, Business performance - Customer, and 7.2.2, Technologies for decarbonization in this report.

Renewable fuels

+50 service stations	+18 tons	+2 MLiters	+250 kt/year
With 100% renewable fuels in Spain and Portugal	Of used cooking oil collected to produce renewable fuels	Of renewable fuels produced	Renewable fuel production capacity in Cartagena

The circular economy is present in Repsol's Strategic Plan with objectives for 2030 and it is clearly reflected in its Environmental Policy through a commitment to "promote the application of circular economy principles, optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources, reducing waste generation as much as possible, and managing waste produced in a way that prioritizes reuse and recycling over landfilling, thereby applying the principles established in the management hierarchy".

2030 Target	Reach a renewable fuel production capacity of more than 2.2 million tons.

In 2023, Repsol made significant progress in terms of the circular economy. More than 350 options were evaluated for the research and development of new technological pathways and alternative raw materials.

In addition, Repsol strengthened its leadership by maintaining the "100% Circular Strategy" voluntary certification granted by AENOR

During 2023, the White Paper on Sustainable Decommissioning was prepared with the aim of extending the concepts of sustainability and the circular economy to the final stage of our facilities' life cycles. With the aforementioned in mind, work continued on the current dismantling of the Tarragona and Puertollano thermal power plants doing so to seek a new life for the facilities through reuse and recycling.

Another key aspect is sector-based alliances that have been established with relevant players in road, air, and maritime transport for the supply of renewable fuels which are crucial for the decarbonization of these sectors.

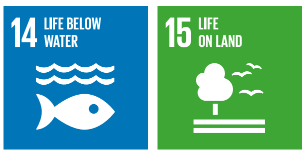
In terms of collaboration and knowledge, Repsol has participated in various technical forums and dissemination activities such as the European Week for Waste Reduction (organized by the EU and MITERD) and the 4th Circular Economy Conference Cycle (together with the Repsol Foundation and Funseam), as well as in publications such as the Spanish Energy Club's Energy Notebook No. 73. The activities of the Energy Transition Chair by the Repsol Foundation and the University of the Basque Country have served to help debate the opportunities offered by the circular economy in the management of secondary raw materials and waste.

Repsol, as a signatory of the Circular Economy Pact of the Government of Spain, has collaborated in the dissemination of good circular practices and has participated in more than 30 public consultations launched by the Government of Spain and the European Commission, thus contributing to the development of public policies and the dissemination of sustainable practices.

In addition, in order to unify and extend the circularity criteria in the energy sector, the Company also participates in various working groups of both national and international associations, such as IPIECA (leading the Circular Economy working group for 2023), Concawe, Plastic Europe, CEFIC, CEOE, COTEC, UNE's CTN-323, the Circular Economy Observatory of the Club of Excellence in Sustainability, the Spanish Association of Petroleum Products, and the Circular Economy Group of Forética.

7.2.4 Natural capital and biodiversity

Natural capital and Repsol's commitment



Natural capital encompasses natural resources (renewable and non-renewable) that contribute to the people's well-being, the development of society, and the advancement of the global economy. This contribution is made through ecosystem services, from which we benefit in the form of energy, provision of materials and water, cultural aspects, etc. Therefore, conservation and protection thereof are essential to achieve sustainable development.

The Company's Environmental Policy includes our commitment to the protection and conservation of natural capital in order to ensure the benefits offered by ecosystems --especially biodiversity-- for present and future generations. To comply therewith, Repsol applies management measures based on the mitigation hierarchy throughout the life cycle of its operations, especially in protected natural areas, thus minimizing the impacts and dependencies on ecosystems and the resources and services they generate.

Additionally, the company is reinforcing its commitment to nature by participating in the most relevant initiatives in this area. An example of this is Repsol's support for the "Nature is Everyone's Business" call of the international Business for Nature initiative[1], and the Company's membership since 2023 in the EU Business & Biodiversity Platform, created in 2009 by the EU with the aim of working and helping companies to integrate natural capital and biodiversity into business practices, becoming the main forum for discussion and training on these topics in the European Union.

Valuation and monetization of natural capital: Reads

With the aim of guiding the necessary actions and defining action plans for the protection of nature, the Company has developed the Reads methodology[2] (previously known as GEMI– Global Environmental Management Index), together with an associated digital solution which allows for comprehensive assessment of the environmental impacts of business projects and activities regardless of where operations are being undertaken. Reads provides a novel solution to understand the Company's relationships with nature, as well as the related risks and opportunities. The features implemented in said digital solution make it possible to cover the entire energy sector, thus covering all the Company's activities throughout the value chain and projects and activities in other economic sectors.

Reads provides relevant indicators for the financial analysis of the impact from projects and activities on climate change, water resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and human well-being, thus facilitating the integration of natural capital in strategic company decision-making processes and/or decisions associated with facility management and the prioritization of impact mitigation initiatives.

Reads
Capitals Valuation

Valuation of natural capital

Repsol is aligned with Reads (Responsible Environmental Analysis Data System) as a differentiating methodology for the valuation and monetization of natural capital. As a sign of its commitment to the conservation and protection of nature, and as a reflection of the transparency in the communication of its activity, in 2023, Repsol has decided to make the methodology public, which is available on its website. This publication allows the knowledge acquired to be shared with other companies and sectors. In this way, other actors can broaden their knowledge to better manage impacts on natural capital.

Impacts and dependencies on natural capital

Repsol, like any company, depends on natural capital for the development of its business activity and generates impacts on said capital through its operations. In order to carry out management aimed at guaranteeing the conservation and protection of nature, an understanding of these dependencies and impacts (both positive and negative) is necessary.

To that end, Repsol carries out a general assessment of the potential impacts[3] that may arise as a result of its operations. Likewise, in order to identify the most significant impacts on natural capital, the Company models its facilities in the Reads tool, something which allows us to develop and prioritize specific action plans for the assets that turn out to be most critical.

Additionally, Repsol carries out an assessment of its dependencies on natural capital and the ecosystem services provided by said natural capital following the ENCORE[4] methodology. This tool allows us to evaluate the risks and opportunities related to our dependencies on natural capital, with the ultimate goal of carrying out adequate management.

[1] 'Business for nature' is a global coalition that brings together business and conservation organizations and plays a very proactive role in lobbying governments to truly drive transformative business action towards business models that value nature and are Nature Positive in 2030.

[2] Recognized in 2020 by experts at the Capitals Coalition (www.capitalscoalition.org) and the UN World Conservation Monitoring Centre (www.unep-wcmc.org), part of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP-WCMC), thanks to its scientific robustness and because it is in line with the standards established in said program and with the Natural Capital Protocol and the accompanying Biodiversity Supplement. In 2022 Reads was selected as a leading tool in "Update Report 4 of the Report Assessment of Biodiversity Measurement Approaches for Businesses and Financial Institutions," published by the EU Business & Biodiversity platform of the European Commission. In addition, it was recognized as an appropriate methodology for valuing and accounting for natural capital impacts within the "Transparent" project, whose aim is to develop standardized principles to account for and value natural capital in companies. For more information, visit www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Sustainability Pillars > Environment).

[3] For more information, see Appendix V – Further information on sustainability: Environmental indicators: Biodiversity.

[4] The tool was developed by Natural Capital Finance in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC. It is made up of a database that covers, for the different economic sectors, a selection of ecosystem services, natural assets, and drivers of environmental changes. Business sectors follow the Global Industrial Classification Standard (GICS), while the categorization of ecosystem services is based on the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES). The classification of natural assets follows that established by a group of researchers from the World Conservation Monitoring Center of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP-WCMC).

A summary of the results obtained can be seen in the following table:

Type of ecosystem service	Ecosystem services (included in ENCORE)	Exploration and Production	Refining	Chemicals	Lubricants and specialized products	LPG	Customer	Service stations	Low Carbon generation	Corporation
Are enabling factor for all or part of a production process	Maintain nursery habitats									
	Soil quality		●							
	Ventilation									
	Water flow maintenance	●	●	●	●				●	
	Water quality	●	●							
	Pollination									
Help to mitigate direct impacts associated with a production process	Bioremediation	●	●							
	Dilution by atmosphere and ecosystems									
	Filtration	●	●							
	Attenuation of sensory impacts			●	●			●		
Input into a production process	Fibers and other materials									
	Animal-based energy									
	Genetic materials									
	Ground water	●	●	●	●				●	
	Surface water	●	●	●	●			●	●	
Provide protection from disruption to the production process	Disease control									
	Buffering and attenuation of mass flows									
	Climate regulation	●	●		●	●	●		●	
	Flood and storm protection	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Mass stabilization and erosion control	●	●		●	●	●		●	
	Pest control									

Just as all business activities bring about positive or negative impacts on natural capital, they also have dependencies on the ecosystem services brought about by that natural capital. This table contains a summary of the dependency analysis (see text) using the ENCORE5 tool. Dependencies (rows) are included for only the business activities representative of each of the main business lines of the Repsol group (columns), without taking into account any dependencies with a low or very low level according to the ENCORE results. A business line presents a dependency on a given ecosystem service as long as at least one of the business activities of that business line has that dependency.

Biodiversity protection and conservation

Biodiversity is one of the main components of natural capital. The term biodiversity includes ecosystems, their living components, and the ecological processes that support them, in addition to a large number of services that they provide and on which society depends.

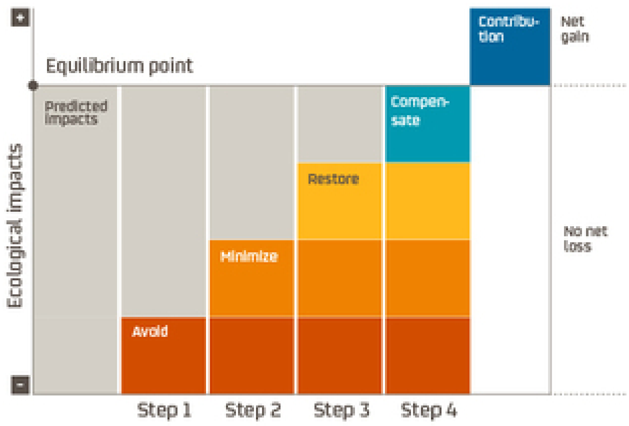
Together with IPIECA, Repsol is working to define a framework for action with traceable objectives and goals for the energy sector in line with the commitment to "halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and live in harmony with nature by 2050," the motto of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) approved at the COP15 Biodiversity Convention, held in December 2022.

Repsol plans and develops, regardless of its location, all its projects and operations so as to focus on the conservation and protection of biodiversity, as well as the mitigation of any impacts[5] that may arise.

To this end, and in line with the commitments adopted in the Environmental Policy published in 2022, Repsol applies the following principles in the development of its management practices:

- Incorporate natural capital, biodiversity, and the protection of ecosystem services in decision-making processes.
- Involve local communities and other stakeholders, considering their expectations regarding biodiversity.
- Measure the impacts and dependencies linked to the ecosystem services facilitated by biodiversity and the rest of the elements that make up natural capital.
- Apply the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate) in all phases of the life cycle of a project, with a special focus on sensitive natural areas that are rich in biodiversity or protected so that impacts on biodiversity and natural capital are prevented and minimized, and we proceed to restore the environment in which our business activities are carried out, compensating for residual impacts when necessary.
- Define indicators that make it possible to monitor performance and identify improvements in management measures.
- Involvement in research, biodiversity conservation, education, and awareness projects.

Mitigation hierarchy



Repsol has internal environmental management regulations for all new operations and facilities, even when this is not required by local law. These internal regulations guarantee the implementation of environmental, social, and health impact assessments (ESHIA).

These regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of operational influence and to assess, on a project-by-project basis, whether work should continue or not in sensitive areas[6]. In this way, the risks and impacts on biodiversity are evaluated over the life of a project (from its design to its decommissioning), taking into account the pre-existing environmental baseline and defining the appropriate mitigation measures. In addition, advanced evaluation and monitoring procedures are launched in areas where biodiversity is especially sensitive.

All this information is used to draw up biodiversity action plans (BAPs), which are developed at sites and operations located in areas that are sensitive in terms of biodiversity.

Non-operation commitment in sensitive biodiversity areas

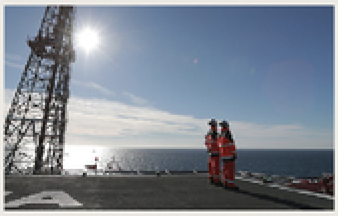
Repsol has committed not to develop any industrial activities at the sites included in the UNESCO[1] World Heritage List (including cultural, natural, and mixed sites), and to develop biodiversity action plans at operating production assets located in protected natural areas that are more sensitive to biodiversity, (IUCN category I to IV protected areas and Ramsar sites). In this way, the Company reinforces its commitment to the protection and conservation of biodiversity included in the Environmental Policy approved in 2022, adding these exclusion areas to other actions like the application of the mitigation hierarchy and the implementation of best management practices.

1 According to the UNESCO list as of 1 January 2023.

[5] For more information on the potential impact of operations on biodiversity, see Appendix V – Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement).
[6] More information at Repsol.com, in the "Biodiversity Protection" section.

Repsol and its commitment to biodiversity

Below are some examples of protection and restoration activities[7], along with other biodiversity management actions, carried out by Repsol in 2023. In all cases, independent and competent legal bodies have overseen the standards and methodologies used.



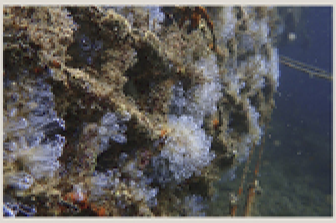
Accelerating ecological regeneration on the seabed

Ocean Ecostructures, working in collaboration with Repsol, has developed a pilot project in order to provide scientific evidence that will accelerate and maximize the ecological regeneration capacity of the Casablanca oil platform, turning the structure of said facility into a refuge for marine fauna and flora, a generator of biodiversity, and a provider of ecosystem services. As a result, an increase in marine natural capital is expected, with positive environmental and social benefits. The pilot project envisages the installation of biological monitoring units in the tubular structure of the Jacket using clamps installed by divers at levels of (-) 8 m and (-) 26 m.
In addition, it will include monitoring campaigns to measure environmental improvement, with the aim of keeping track of the impact, and will culminate with an analysis of opportunities for the development of a future project. After analyzing the results, this methodology will be evaluated as a possible valid alternative with enormous benefits for the environment in the Casablanca platform Decommissioning Project.

The necrophagous bird recovery project begins in the Cariñena region (Aragón)

In January 2023, a 5-year R&D project began in the Cariñena region in collaboration with the NGO Acobija. This project is linked to Repsol's activity in wind power generation and aims to foster the recovery of necrophagous birds in Aragón. Among the activities carried out in 2023, it is worth highlighting the creation of a Supplementary Feeding Point (SFP) for these birds and the successful use thereof, thus allowing for a substantial amount of data to be collected so that this management measure may be extrapolated to other areas. Also noteworthy is the promotion of a Protection Area for Food Sources for Necrophagous Species (PAFSNS) through the signing of an initial agreement with extensive local livestock farmers, the SFP's processing with the competent government agencies, and an environmental awareness associated with the management of the PAFSNS in the surrounding area. It is important to note that the efficient use and promotion of the SFP and PAFSNS allowed for extensive collaboration and integration of all local stakeholders (neighbors, ranchers, government agencies).

Repsol and its commitment to biodiversity



Ecological study of the Punta Lucero marine environment

The Petronor refinery, in collaboration with the University of the Basque Country, carries out an ecological study of the marine environment (focusing on both flora and fauna) every two years in the Punta Lucero area. The aim of this study is to detect and quantify potential impacts stemming from treated wastewater associated with the refinery's operations.
To this end, different biological and physical/chemical parameters are monitored in the intertidal and subtidal areas. The study has been carried out for 20 years and over this period it has been confirmed that there are no negative conditions associated with our activity. In fact, the marine environment's positive evolution has even been observed.

Increasing knowledge about bats in Caipipendi (Bolivia)

One third of Bolivia's mammals are bats and, despite being an important asset, there is still little knowledge about the biology of these species and the benefits they provide as seed dispersers, pollinators, and pest controllers in the ecosystems where they live. As part of the Biodiversity Action Plan for the Caipipendi Area, where Repsol has facilities for gas production, a study of bats has been carried out with the aim of attaining greater knowledge about the ecology and conservation status of these mammals present in the area. As a result of this project, a guide on the species of bats living in this area has been published and it features simple language and our own data that came to light in the different field campaigns. Moreover, it includes the first acoustic library of bats that live in the southern sub-Andean region of Bolivia.

[7] For more information, see Appendix V - Further information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement).

7.2.5 Water management

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

2035 Target	Achieve a 30% reduction in freshwater withdrawal for the industrial area facilities located in the Iberian Peninsula.

Our commitment to sustainable water management

Water is a fundamental resource that we must preserve, both in terms of quantity and quality. Furthermore, there is an interdependent relationship between water and energy, since water is present in all industrial processes and facilities, as well as in renewable electricity generation businesses and hydrocarbon exploration and production activities.

Repsol is committed at the highest level to sustainable water management in all its operations, and it supports the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, especially Goal 6 - Clean water and sanitation[1]. Since 2022, Repsol has been a member of the CEO Water Mandate, an initiative led by the United Nations Global Compact through which Repsol's CEO reinforces the Company's public commitment to continuous improvement in water management and transparent reporting of its progress. In this way, the CEO assumes the Company's maximum responsibility for ensuring sustainable water management.

Repsol's Environmental Policy, updated in 2022, ensures sustainable water resource management that promotes the search for new solutions at the operational level, guarantees the reduction of freshwater withdrawal, and promotes measures to increase reuse, both internally and externally, and preserves the quality of the receiving body.

This commitment constitutes the global management framework for the identification of material impacts, the minimization of critical business-related water risks, and the search for new opportunities in relation to the supply and use of water at the facilities themselves, all contributing to water security in the context where we operate.

Water management objectives

Repsol has established objectives to address priority challenges at certain watersheds where it operates, with the aim of reducing its main water risks, including water scarcity or water stress.

In this process, the methodology recommended by the CEO Water Mandate in the "Setting Enterprise Water Targets"[2] guide was taken into account. To this end, a materiality assessment was carried out at the global Company level to understand where and how the freshwater withdrawal that comes from the environment is a material aspect for each of the businesses.

Firstly, through the self-developed Repsol Water Tool (RWT), internal risks were assessed (measurement of volume and quality, types of water use, quality and treatment technologies, current and future risk due to water stress at water withdrawal sources and at discharge points, and impacts on biodiversity) and external risks were assessed (future availability, regulatory changes, and reputational aspects). This risk assessment has been carried out on all operated assets.

As a result of this comprehensive risk analysis, those facilities with the highest water risk and greatest dependency in terms of freshwater withdrawal were prioritized, in order to establish water targets for the most critical assets for the Company.

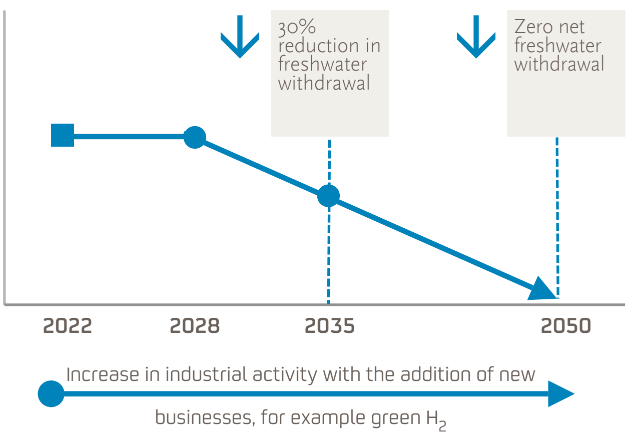
Finally, as a result, Repsol has defined water targets at all of its industrial complexes in the Iberian Peninsula and at its Marcellus gas production asset in the USA.

Repsol's industrial complexes are undergoing a transformation process (green hydrogen, renewable fuels, etc.) that will imply an increase in water needs for their operation. Under this demanding context, Repsol has launched the Water Zero initiative, through which it is committed to not increasing freshwater withdrawal by 2030 and to reducing freshwater withdrawal by 30% by 2035, as an intermediate step towards achieving the ambition of zero net freshwater withdrawal by 2050[3].

The Marcellus E&P asset is committed to achieving net zero freshwater consumption by 2035[3]. Firstly, through the implementation of operational efficiency measures that promote the reuse of produced water by 5% in 2026 and up to 10% in 2030 and, secondly, through a project that will allow the regeneration of the natural capital of the riparian ecosystems where the Company's facilities are located from 2035 onwards.

Water Zero target in the industrial area

Ambition for industrial complexes in the Iberian Peninsula: zero net freshwater withdrawal by 2050



[1] The contribution at the SDG target level is available in the Global Plan 2024 at www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Sustainability Reports > List of Repsol's Global Sustainability Plans).
[2] Guide for businesses published in 2021 and developed in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI), Pacific Institute, CDP, The Nature Conservancy, and WWF. https://ceowatermandate.org/enterprise-water-targets/
[3] Based on calculations made with respect to 2022 baseline.

CEO Water Mandate annual progress

CEO Water Mandate water manage ment areas

WE SUPPORT
CEO WATER MANDATE

1 Direct operations

All the industrial complexes in Spain

Carrying out daily, monthly, and quarterly balances of water consumption and reuse based on periodical monitoring data and follow-up of specific indicators at the Steering Committee level to achieve the annual objectives established at each industrial complex.

Iberia Mobility

Undertaking of a technical study on the different types of water recyclers and execution of the installation plan for 11 new treatment plants, as well as the commissioning of another 23 at service stations in Catalonia (Spain).

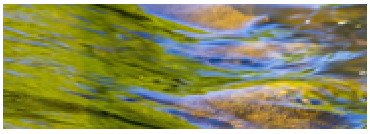
2 Supply chain and watershed management

Low-Carbon Generation

Repsol is involved in the LIFE-DIVAQUA project (in whose consortium the governments of Aragon, Asturias and Castilla y León participate, among others), in the Picos de Europa National Park, where Repsol has several hydroelectric plants contributing to the improvement and conservation of the ecological and functional processes in the water habitats of the Natura 2000 Network around the watersheds of the Company's operations.

Puertollano Industrial Complex (Spain)

Permanent collaboration of the Management of the Industrial Complex with the Guadalquivir Hydrographic Confederation (CHG); Work meetings are held regularly and improvement actions are coordinated, seeking solutions and alternatives to the existing challenges in the watershed. Participation in dissemination and research forums on water such as, for example, the latest edition of the Madrid Aquaenergy Forum: "Water, Energy and Raw Materials in the Twenty-First Century," organized by the Jorge Juan Foundation and the CHG.



3 Collective action

Cartagena Refinery (Spain)

Collaboration with the Escombreras Valley Association (AEVE) for the reuse of the discharge from a company in the area (Vertex Bioenergy) as alternative supply water for the Cartagena Refinery.

Tarragona Industrial Complex (Spain)

Execution of a feasibility project (in the pilot testing phase) in conjunction with the Associació Empresarial Química de Tarragona (AEQT) and Aguas Industriales de Tarragona S.A. (AITASA) to increase the production of regenerated water, reusing as much as possible the entire flow of industrial wastewater from the South and North Chemical Industrial Parks of Tarragona (Phase 3), potentially reaching up to 15 additional Hm^3 of water resources for industrial use.

4 Public policy

All the industrial complexes Spain

Participation in Public Advisory Panel meetings made up of groups of locals from the municipalities surrounding the industrial complexes who represent different facets of society. This forum serves as a two-way communication channel and link between Repsol and the communities close to our operations.

With respect to water, there is talk of its rational use both in the industrial and domestic spheres.

Petronor Refinery (Spain)

Collaboration with the government at the local level (local municipalities) and incorporation of new water pumping equipment, compatible with municipal rainwater conveyance systems, with aim to alleviate the negative effects and damage to public and private assets caused by episodes of torrential rains and flooding.

5 Community engagement

E&P - Indonesia

Improving human access to water through the construction of two drinking water wells in the village of Kaliberau using solar panels as a source of energy. This helps reduce the water shortage faced by the local population in this area.

E&P - Mexico

Providing the necessary infrastructure to facilitate the collection of rainwater for subsequent reuse in irrigating gardens, improving the environmental and social context of a vulnerable community in the State of Guanajuato.

6 Transparency

Publication of Repsol's global sustainable water management strategy (including objectives) in corporate reports and on www.repsol.com.

Publication of the new interactive infographic that illustrates what comprehensive water management is like at Repsol through our corporate website, facilitating access and understanding of the main water indicators that we report in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

1 More information at www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Environment > Water management)

Water management plans

Repsol develops water management based on a cyclical process involving stakeholders and regulatory agents, planning, implementation, evaluation, and the review of material water risks, all in line with IPIECA's Water Management Framework guidelines.

Actions related to water management plans in 2023

Water use efficiency

Actions to minimize water consumption in Repsol's different activities.

The **Puertollano** industrial complex has invested €1M to adapt and improve the facilities of the pumping station and the existing Jándula–Montoro pipeline in order to start pumping water from Jándula to the industrial complex (without passing through the Montoro reservoir).
This is intended to address the water deficit suffered by the Montoro reservoir, dedicating it exclusively for human consumption purposes.

External water reuse

Search for and use of alternative water sources for operations.

In 2023 in the **Portuguese** Mobility Business, discharge from the wastewater treatment station in the town of Grândola (district of Setúbal, Alentejo region) was reused in areas such as irrigation of green areas and supply for the fire-fighting network, prior to the adequacy of the water quality through disinfection process.

Internal water reuse

Throughout 2023, 19.21 Mm^3 of water have been reused internally, which represents 24.1% total water input to operations, excluding water withdrawn for cooling purposes in the open circuits of the Low Carbon Generation combined cycles and accounting for produced and flowback water in the Exploration and Production business.

Since July 2023, flowback water from the STS F platform in **Eagle Ford (United States)** has been treated on site, storing the treated water in a reservoir for further reuse. The treatment system is capable of separating and recovering residual hydrocarbons from the water, returning them to the line and reducing the volume of hydrocarbons in storage units.
As of October, 279,000 bbl had been treated, systematically meeting water quality parameters (pH, turbidity, iron).
This project's implementation has meant a significant reduction in the costs of transporting flowback water and its associated emissions, as well as a reduction in our dependence on underground water resources for the next campaign, yielding both environmental and financial benefits.

Reducing the impact of discharges

In 2023, a total of 33.3 Mm^3 of water was discharged, excluding the discharge of cooling water from the open circuits of the natural gas combined cycles.

At **Repsol Technology Lab**, treatment technologies are assessed to minimize the impact of the quality of water discharged into the surrounding environment due to the presence of certain pollutants.
In the case of nitrogen, the moving bed technologies assessed improve upon the technologies traditionally used, reducing operational problems and costs and the space necessary for treatment while avoiding the worsening of purification processes and the harmful effects of nitrogen discharge into the environment. In this way, it is possible to maximize the reuse of water at industrial complexes.

Interaction with water as a shared resource

The largest source for water withdrawal in Repsol is the ocean (78%), mainly used in cooling processes. Water is also supplied through other sources such as, for example, water that comes from third parties (14%) supplied through the public supply network. The rest comes from surface water resources (5%), produced and flowback water (1%), and groundwater sources (2%).

The main use of the water withdrawn is for cooling industrial processes. Water is also used to produce steam, in drilling activities and, to a lesser extent, to supply sanitation and fire-fighting networks, and to provide maintenance and cleaning services for equipment and facilities.

Regarding water discharge, its main destination is the ocean (95%) with other minor recipients being surface water bodies (3%) and transfer to third parties for treatment and/or final disposal (2%).

Repsol promotes the optimization of water resources by integrating the efficient use of water in its circularity strategy at all its facilities.

Key water management indicators	2023	2022
Freshwater withdrawal (thousands of m^3)	55,649	59,681
Water reused (thousands of m^3)	19,451	19,532
Water discharged (thousands of m^3)	262,267	276,637
Hydrocarbons in water discharged (t)	49	71

In 2023, freshwater withdrawal has been reduced by 7%, mainly due to the reclassification of most of this resource as non-fresh water. This change of categorization was due to the results obtained from analytical tests performed on the water withdrawn in an asset of the E&P business, in accordance with the criteria established by the Company. In addition, there has been an 8% decrease in non-fresh water withdrawal, attributable to the reduction in production at the Bahia de Algeciras hydroelectric power plant, which uses seawater for its open circuit cooling system.

Minimization of impacts

The main potential impacts derived from the use of water in operations are related to the water withdrawal, which means a reduction in its availability in the environment. Repsol seeks to reduce its withdrawal and dependence on water from the natural environment through the implementation of good practices such as internal and external reuse of water.

Regarding water discharge, the potential impacts are related to the possible water quality impairment in the bodies receiving the discharge.

To adequately identify and monitor water-related impacts, the Company carries out studies such as the following:

- Environmental, social, and health impact studies, according to the requirements established by: 1) national and local legislation in the countries where we operate; for example, the Industrial Emissions Directive and the BREF (Best Available Techniques Reference Document); 2) internal business standards such as Environmental Performance Practices, developed according to the best international practices and recommendations given by IOGP, IPIECA, EPA, etc.; and 3) the requirements for periodic monitoring, tracking and reporting of parameters and performance indicators in each center agreed upon with the environmental authorities in accordance with the Integrated Environmental Authorization (IEA) and with the requirements of the certified environmental management systems.
- Analysis of the impacts derived from the use of water in the Company's assets with a natural capital approach in which the identified impacts are quantified financially. This is carried out with the digital solution and its associated methodology Reads (Responsible Environmental Analysis Data System), developed by Repsol.
- Water footprint studies such as the Blue Certificate, granted by the National Water Authority for one of the Exploration and Production assets in Peru, and the ISO 14046 Environmental Management - Water Footprint certification for La Pampilla Refinery (Peru), as well as other detailed technical assessments such as tri-annual water studies and maps and the environmental risk analysis carried out in the LPG business factories.

Certification of the Water Footprint in La Pampilla (Peru)

In 2023, the La Pampilla Refinery (Peru) obtained an Independent Verification Declaration for its water footprint in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14046, something which will allow actions to be deployed for the improvement and sustainable management of water resources at this facility.

The water footprint assessment carried out in accordance with said standard is based on the life cycle assessment methodology, identifies potential environmental impacts related to water, includes geographical and time dimensions, and identifies water consumption and changes in quality, using knowledge of local hydrology.

Collaborative approach to water management

To address the water challenge and achieve sustainable management of this resource and its associated impacts, a combined effort is essential. For this reason, Repsol collaborates with multiple stakeholders (other users, regulatory bodies, planners, and governmental managers) in order to responsibly manage water as a shared resource.

This collaborative approach leads to more effective management strategies to help prevent risks and mitigate impacts in each watershed where Repsol is present.

Some examples of this collaboration are:

- Participation in sector-wide working groups at associations such as IPIECA, CONCAWE, AOP, CEFIC, and FEIQUE where specific water issues are discussed.
- Multidisciplinary coordination at the operational level through the Operational Excellence Group (GEO) for water management, control of critical parameters, dissemination of good practices, and lessons learned among industrial complexes (refineries and chemical plants), with the participation of technicians who are experts in the topic.

7.2.6 Prevention of pollution

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Repsol includes its commitment to the protection of the environment and the prevention of pollution in its Environmental Policy and carries out comprehensive actions to avoid or minimize potential impacts due to the emission of substances into the atmosphere, water, or soil from its own business activities or the activities stemming from the use of the products it sells.

Air quality is mainly affected by the presence of pollutants caused by combustion, being determined by several factors such as the energy consumed, the types of industry existing in the area, and local conditions like the weather. In turn, the potential impact of air quality on the environment will depend on the existence of nearby populations or sensitive areas from an environmental point of view.

Repsol identifies sulfur oxides (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter as priority substances in emissions control. The company also monitors other substances in compliance with the requirements of the European directive on the prevention and control of industrial emissions (e-PRTR[1]).

The Company adopts the commitment to apply the technologies available to minimize potential air emissions both in its operations and in the products it manufactures. To do this, the Company identifies the chemical composition of the raw materials used and the products manufactured, carries out rigorous management of its industrial processes, and installs devices to reduce emissions, thus ensuring the application of the most demanding environmental standards.

Reducing the impact of operations

Repsol minimizes the emission of polluting substances in its operations by changes in the fuels used, and even by eliminating combustion and gas venting processes, selecting raw materials for production processes, and implementing the best available technologies -- including recommendations from the European BREFs. Among the technologies adopted, low emissions NOx burners are included, as well as processes for removing sulfur from products to avoid SO_2 emissions, vapor recovery systems to reduce VOC emissions, and air-tight equipment to prevent leaks or the installation of filters to reduce particulate matter. In addition, Repsol reinforces control by periodically carrying out LDAR (Leak Detection & Repair) campaigns to minimize fugitive emissions.

The Company has a network of measurement systems and stations, many of which are shared with the government, to continuously analyze emission and immission levels. The results of these analyses are made known to environmental authorities for monitoring and control, guaranteeing transparency and regulatory compliance.

Repsol leads the Camp de Tarragona Air Quality Observatory, which this year issued its fifth report. This initiative goes beyond regulatory control obligations. The Observatory is coordinated by the Institut Cerdá and has the participation of the Chemical Business Association of Tarragona and the technical support of the Rovira i Virgili University and Eurecat Technological Center of Catalonia.

Likewise, Repsol minimizes potential environmental impacts on populations and natural spaces through a selection process to identify the most suitable location for its new facilities.

Over the last five years, Repsol's operations as a whole have achieved a reduction in SO2 emissions by 18%, NOx emissions by 40%, non-methane VOC emissions by 47%, and particulate matter emissions by 79%[2].

Reducing the impact of the products sold

Repsol extends its responsibility to potential emissions associated with the use and final disposal of its products. To this end, the Company develops and sells a range of products specifically designed to offer adequate performance and at the same time minimize polluting emissions. This line includes, among others, renewable fuels and renewable electricity, Blue+ fuels, Master Range lubricants, LPG, AutoGas, LNG, and low-emission diesel for boilers, offering cleaner energy alternatives throughout product life cycles.

Repsol has also adopted a circular economy model, with initiatives focused on the recovery and reuse of different wastes in its production chain. This reduces the amount of waste that ends up in incinerators or landfills and decreases the emissions resulting from these facilities.

Other substances

Repsol carries out rigorous monitoring of all substances that can bring about risks, including substances of concern and of high concern, both at the European level (through agencies and register systems such as ECHA, REACH, etc.) and at the local level, doing so in order to ensure that they remain below the established exposure limits.

[1] European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.
[2] More information on environmental parameters available at www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Sustainability pillars > Main indicators and report history > Environmental indicators).

Pelltinel and Zero Pellets Repsol Project

Pelltinel is a digital, smart solution designed to support Operation Clean Sweep® (OCS), a program that aims to prevent pollution by avoiding the loss of plastic pellets. Promoted by Repsol and developed by MERASYS with the partnership of FIELDEAS, Pelltinel is a system based on cameras with different vision spectrums which uses artificial intelligence to analyze images in real time and alert about the presence of pellets at key points of the production, logistics, transformation, or recycling chain so as to act before their possible release into the environment. This project was a finalist at the European Digital Mindset Awards of 2023 in the Sustainability category.

7.2.7 Sustainable Finance Taxonomy

In Repsol's strategy, the relevant investments to meet its decarbonization objectives are called "low carbon investments" (see section 7.2.1. of this report) and include those aimed at energy efficiency, generation and marketing of renewable electricity, production and marketing of biofuels, renewable hydrogen, synthetic fuels, chemical products (long-life polymers), circular economy projects, carbon capture and storage (CCS), distributed generation, renewable electric mobility, and investments in R&D and corporate venturing in low-carbon technologies.

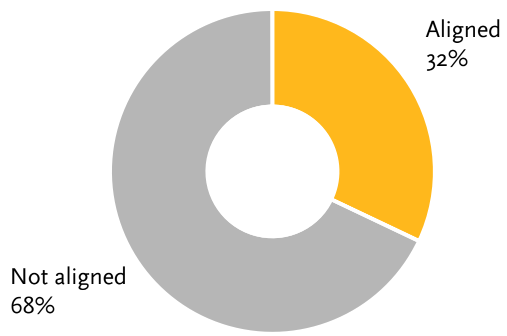
This vision of the decarbonization of our activity is broader than the one incorporated by the European Union in its framework for facilitating sustainable investments (called the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy). The taxonomy defines a series of economic activities ("eligible"), which are encompassed in 13 macro-sectors, and establishes the technical selection criteria to determine whether they are "aligned" activities, i.e., that contribute substantially to at least one of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU, do not pose a significant harm to the remaining objectives and also comply with a minimum number of social safeguards.

These activities are measured by three economic indicators (turnover, capex and opex). In 2023, the percentage of capex invested in activities aligned with the sustainable finance taxonomy out of the Group's total amounted to 31% (21% in 2022), revenues 0.2% (0.4% in 2022) and 3% opex (2% in 2022).

	Turnover		Capex		Opex	
Activities	M€	%	M€	%	M€	%
Aligned	148	**0.3%**	2,209	**32%**	17	**3%**
Eligible	3,448	**6%**	499	**7%**	136	**24%**
Non-eligible	55,352	**94%**	4,183	**61%**	424	**73%**
Total	**58,948**	**100%**	**6,891**	**100%**	**577**	**100%**

The capex is the most relevant indicator for Repsol, which mainly includes investments in electricity generation activities from wind and solar photovoltaic energy and, to a lesser extent, the production of biofuels and biogas for transport. Increases eleven percentage points compared to 2022 due to the organic development of Repsol's project portfolio in Spain and the US and the inorganic acquisitions of Asterion Energies and the additional 35% stake in the Antofagasta wind farm in Chile.

Environmentally sustainable Capex according to EU Taxonomy



● *For more detailed information, see section e) of Appendix V Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement).*

7.3 Social information

7.3.1 Commitment to employees[1]

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
5 GENDER EQUALITY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

2030 target

Promote the development of employee skills to respond to the energy transition and business challenges.

Repsol makes a commitment to its more than 25,000[2] employees, located in 27 countries, with a value proposition that includes the following elements, among others:

- Development opportunities in a diverse and inclusive environment.
- A compensation and benefits package among competitive and in line market practices.
- A set of measures to care for one's physical, mental and financial well-being.

Repsol's People Management Policy includes these elements within the framework of an employee value proposal based on mutual respect and trust.

Talent attraction, retention and development

Repsol creates jobs and promotes the professional development of its employees to encourage the achievement of strategic objectives. The Company views professional development as an ongoing process of learning and improving capabilities, skills and behaviors through key elements such as training opportunities or the internal mobility model.

In the current context of the Company's transformation, Repsol completes its team with specialized profiles in emerging fields such as big data and artificial intelligence or in disciplines such as renewable fuels or the circular economy.

Diverse talent and new profiles

Repsol creates quality employment, fosters youth employability and facilitates acquiring new skills and experiences. In 2023, Repsol participated in trade fairs, forums and events to bring candidates closer to future opportunities offered by the Company and the programs it promotes, such as the Alumni scholarships aimed at supporting female STEM talent or master's degree final dissertations. A total of 714 university and vocational training (VT) students (436 within the Talent Energy Program[3] framework and 278 in VT) participated in these initiatives, of which 21.2% joined Repsol as employees. In Spain, Vocational Training plays a significant role in view of the new demands that will arise in the industrial sector, offering technical skills, updated knowledge and practical experiences.

In 2023, Repsol collaborated with Fundación Bertelsmann to organize the 9th Forum of the Alliance for Dual Vocational Training[4], which analyzed the main challenges for the future.

Permanent new hires	2023	2022
Permanent employees	1,645	1,496
Young talent < 35 years old	917	876

Professional development

Repsol promotes ongoing learning by developing employee competencies and skills through internal mobility, as well as ad hoc programs to promote professional growth in specific professional profiles. Moreover, it fosters collaboration and teamwork, since employees are assigned to multi-disciplinary projects.

In 2023, it included the involvement of a group of experienced professionals, carrying out 116 development assessments[5] (59% women and 41% men) to build their individual development plan and drive succession plans for key positions.

Furthermore, mentoring programs were fostered for the accelerated development of technical skills and knowledge to ensure that employees have the capabilities required in the business (for example, 42 professionals in E&P participated). These programs involve business leaders as mentors who guide and advise senior professionals over the course of six months.

Leadership

Support programs were implemented for 255 recently promoted leaders with the aim of helping them in their new role.

Repsol also offers a leadership skills program with the support of a certified internal coach and in which 30 leaders participated in 2023.

With regards to the management team, 20 appointments, 7 departures and 43 movements were decided upon as a result of the talent review sessions that are held twice a year with the Repsol Executive Committee. These decisions were made

[1] For more information, see Appendix V, Additional Sustainability Information (includes Statement of Non-Financial Information) > Sustainability Indicators > Social Indicators > Employees.
[2] Including employees of Repsol Resources UK Ltd. (RRUK).T All indicators have been calculated based on the figure of 24,231 employees.Repsol Resources UK Ltd. (RRUK) is outside the IGI 2023 perimeter because it is in the process of integration and does not have sufficient information for reporting.
[3] Internship program aimed at students or recent graduates to gain experience in the workplace.
[4] Repsol was a pioneer more than 10 years ago when it took a chance on Dual VT as a talent pool. Since then, more than 10,000 students have joined corporate and industrial centers to train in a real work environment thanks to this training modality.
[5] A development assessment consists of evaluating the specific competencies in a certain role, combining interviews and group activities, in order to identify the employee's strengths and areas for improvement.

to respond to organizational needs and to enhance its development.

Moreover, work was done on individual development plans, reinforcing training and support actions for this team.

Training

Some of the noteworthy training initiatives in 2023 include programs for adapting employee knowledge to the new strategic needs of the businesses, training in safety, the new hydrogen training itinerary, training in the energy transition, low-carbon geological solutions for E&P, multi-energy and omnichannel training itineraries for the Customer area, and multi-dimensional training for all businesses. In 2023, 74% of the training was carried out in person, while the remaining 26% was online.

Repsol is committed to digitalization training, which allows its employees to adapt to new ways of working and be more efficient, driving decision-making based on data and the use of new technologies. An example of this are programs such as the Data School or cybersecurity training, in addition to training in different tools and digital applications.

Investment in training	2023	2022
Total investment in training (€ M)	15.2	12.1
Total training hours	840,766	717,849
Hours/employee	35	31

Accompanying the multi-energy approach in the Customer Division

The Customer Division makes progress in building a global multi-energy vision, ensuring the relevance of businesses as keys in the strategic definition and the income statement. It has thus evolved its operating model, promoting greater transversality in management, as well as fostering key knowledge and skills to accelerate its evolution through training programs. Some notable programs include the Conoce program (1,885 employees) that aims to be customer centric with multi-business content and five strategic training itineraries (1,210 people) for the development of key skills and knowledge such as business development, innovation, improvement, digital aspects, planning and control, multi-disciplinary aspects and marketing.

Diversity and equal opportunities

Repsol is committed to diversity and equal opportunities, and it is made up of professionals from different backgrounds, knowledge, cultures, age and gender, thereby allowing it to provide a better service to society and diverse customers. As such, it respects and values differences by creating an inclusive and respectful work environment.

In 2023, the following goals were defined: increase the percentage of women in leadership positions, guarantee gender parity in new hires, and incorporate young talent to ensure the transition from one generation to the next.

A total of 2,232 women joined the company, increasing the percentage of women in the organization to 40.3% (40% in 2022).

To promote the development of women in the organization, support was provided in key people management processes to ensure that decisions on talent are made free of bias.

Moreover, a female talent development program was initiated, in which 31 women participated and which aims to promote key skills in their professional career towards leadership positions and thus boost their personal and professional brand.

Female talent	2023	2022	2021	2020
total % of women	40 %	38 %	39 %	37 %
New hires	52 %	50 %	47 %	49 %
In a leadership position[6]	32.4 %	32.2 %	31.4 %	30.9 %
In executive positions[7]	23 %	20 %	21 %	20 %
On the Board of Directors	40 %	36 %	33 %	33 %

With regards to LGTBI-related matters, Repsol created a support group to inform, resolve doubts and assist people and teams by providing resources for inclusion and carrying out frequent awareness-raising actions to support the group. Several actions were taken, such as the Energy with Pride course for employees, presentations on LGTBI diversity in committees and team meetings, the Pride 2023 campaign which involved the placement of symbols at headquarters and work centers, information points at the industrial complexes and events such as the International LGTBI+ Discussions of the energy sector. Furthermore, the updated Supplier Code of ethics and conduct included non-discrimination clauses for people from the LGTBI+ collective. These actions were performed in collaboration with the Proud at Repsol group.

With regards to disability, initiatives were launched to promote attracting and hiring people with disabilities, such as the signing of an agreement with Fundación Universia to identify people with disabilities for Repsol's Talent Energy program. For the second consecutive year and in collaboration with Down Spain and Fundación A Toda Vela, people were included in Spain's Repsol service stations (15 people hired in 2023) through the supported employment formula. The Repsol Group continues to exceed the legal requirements for including people with disabilities, standing at a percentage of 2.34%. However, updating of the analysis of positions in industrial complexes has begun in order to make it easier to identify and adapt new positions for people with disabilities.

Awareness-raising and communication continue to be a priority when holding internal events, such as the Repsol Diversity Day, participating in external events in collaboration with leading organizations and displays of videos and content in the media.

[6] This figure has been calculated including women in director and manager positions.
[7] This figure has been calculated including women in director positions.

Labor rights and employee satisfaction

Repsol fosters a favorable work environment that goes hand in hand with the Company's transformation and creates a strong commitment and a sense of belonging. It drives the implementation of new ways of working and digitalization as levers to accelerate this transformation, promoting efficiency, cohesion and work-life balance measures to ensure the well-being of its employees.

It maintains an open dialogue with employee representatives, in an environment of trust and respect, promoting freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Likewise, Repsol considers it essential to provide a total remuneration package that measures up to the best market practices, ensuring external competitiveness and it is committed to internal equity and acknowledging each employee's individual contribution and effort.

Social dialogue

Repsol protects its employees through collective bargaining agreements in Spain, Peru, Portugal, Brazil, Indonesia, France, Italy and Norway, all represented by an internal body or an industry-wide trade union. In 2023, 84.06% of employees in these countries were covered by a collective bargaining agreement (85.91% in 2022), representing more than 78.88% (79.44% in 2022) of the Group's total workforce.

Since 1997, Repsol has had a European Works Council, a body facilitating information, , consultation and communications on issues that may affect the Group and which especially focuses on the European level.

In 2023, as a result of the Framework Agreement signed with the main social players in 2022, the collective bargaining agreements of nine Group companies in Spain were signed. These agreements cover relevant matters on workers' rights, such as new ways of teleworking and salary increases for employees on collective salary scales, taking into account the market and the context of inflation, internal equity and the addition of value.

Repsol has an equality commission that continuously monitors the Equality Plan and contains a protocol against harassment and a protocol for protection against violence in the family environment.

Fostering flexibility as a new way of working

Repsol promotes flexibility at work and is governed by criteria of responsibility and autonomy, favoring a combination of teleworking with presence in the workplace, based on the preferences and circumstances of each employee in positions where it is possible. In 2023, the number of people teleworking increased by 25.7% compared to 2022, increasing to a total of 6796 people at the end of 2023. New in 2023 is the implementation of new ways of teleworking that make the employee's autonomy to work remotely or in person even more flexible.
Facilitating work and personal life balance by offering flexible work schedules is supplemented with leaves of absence, aid and services that improve employee quality of life. In 2023, 687 employees took paternity and maternity leave, with 40% being women and 60% being men (690 people in 2022).

Total compensation model

Repsol has built a full compensation model based on fair remuneration and focused on contributing to the well-being of each person as a crucial part of its value proposition for employees. Moreover, it aims to offer a competitive and attractive system. In general, total compensation includes the base salary, short- and long-term variable remuneration, and a set of benefits (pension plans, private health insurance, life and disability insurance, etc.).

In 2023, salary reviews took the form of increases in fixed remuneration, and greater variable remuneration was also obtained, arising from the Company's good results. Employee commitment and involvement is fostered by associating their short and long-term variable remuneration with the Company's annual and strategic objectives, respectively, which include those related to sustainability (environment, energy transition, safety, diversity, talent, etc.).

In 2023, the sustainability goals associated with annual variable remuneration had a weighting between 20 and 40% depending on the contribution in each business. In the case of long-term variable remuneration, which has an impact on all executive personnel, including the CEO, and other employees, 40% of the goals for the 2023-2026 period are linked to sustainability.

The salary gap is regularly monitored, ensuring that all differences correspond to objective criteria and reasons other than gender, ensuring equity. The calculation of the adjusted gap explains 99% of the salary differences between men and women in base salary, and 96% in total remuneration.

In addition, Repsol provides its employees with a flexible remuneration model, allowing them to optimize their net income based on their personal needs and the legal possibilities in each situation. Eligible products include the Company's share purchase programs, group savings insurance, health insurance improvements, meal and transportation cards, and daycare vouchers. In 2023, a special share purchase plan was liquidated, providing one free share for every two shares purchased. A financial education program was also deployed in Spain, contributing to a 27% increase in the number of employees participating in the savings and investment products offered.

The economic contribution to current and future individual well-being of Repsol employees amounted to €357 million in 2023, of which 63% was allocated to Social Security payments, 11% to pension plans to benefit individual employees and 7% to private healthcare for the employee and their family. In 2023, the average cost per employee was €78.98 million (€78.7 million in 2022).

Employee health

Repsol is committed to promoting employee preventive health and well-being. The Company has a strategic framework for occupational health and well-being that is implemented in all countries with the goal of sharing common guidelines and making resources available to employees to support them as they improve and maintain their health and well-being.

In 2023, initiatives focused on physical, emotional and cardiovascular well-being were carried out, such as the Emotional Fitness program, with two specific actions: one with a global reach that offered keynote talks, and another specific action, involving emotional self-leadership workshops for the LPG, Customer and Global Services businesses, having an with the participation-being of more than 1,250 employees.

The implementation of new measures also continued as a result of assessing psychosocial risks in Spain and Portugal, providing coverage to 17,000 employees.

Using artificial intelligence in the analysis of health indicators began and offered an absolute guarantee of data protection. This will allow us to evolve in 2024 towards precision medicine, customizing medical examinations and offering health campaigns based on the specific needs identified in the different employee groups.

Supporting business transformation

Repsol maintains its need to transform the organization and the way of working and thus focuses on streamlining decision-making, improving efficiency and championing innovation.

Implementing these new ways of working requires the combination of several elements:

- A team of leaders, focused on the development of its collaborators and driving innovation.
- A more horizontal and flexible organization that favors adapting to change and decision-making.
- A flexible, hybrid work model that captures the benefits of in-person and remote work.
- A digital work environment.
- A team of open people, capable of adapting to challenges and able to react.

In 2023, a system of action was structured to generate the commitment of people to the transformation by supporting change management through the leaders. For this purpose, a change management methodology based on the best market practices was designed and started to be rolled out in training sessions.

The company's transformation involves adopting a more integrated and efficient operating model, supported by a streamlined, flat and adaptable organization. In 2023, Repsol made progress in evolving and transforming its operating models and the organization of the different business units and corporate areas.

In terms of simplifying and flattening the organizational structure, the ratio of employees per manager continued to improve from 5.6 in 2019 to 6.4 in 2023.

Moreover, Repsol continues to promote the support program to finalize the adoption of the new work model aimed at improving collaboration, team cohesion, and a work-life balance, where the perception of work-life balance in the supported areas reached 76% favorability and the perception of team cohesion reached 79%.

Accompanying the transformation of the Industrial business

In 2023, initiatives were implemented in the Industrial business unit in Spain and Portugal in order to inform people from different units about the challenge of business transformation and how it affects them. Within this framework, behaviors have been encouraged that contribute to a more efficient way of working that is connected to new challenges: collaboration, transparency, streamlined processes and decision making, and driving new businesses, all of which share a common goal for the future. Another action that was carried out is the Allies initiative, which was launched within the Operations Department so that the more than 6,000 people who make up the team at the different industrial complexes can gain first-hand knowledge about the implications of the business transformation for the Company and for each industrial complex.

7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations[1]

Repsol respects human rights as a fundamental principle of its policy, which guides its actions in all the countries where it operates. The company acknowledges its responsibility to contribute to the sustainable development and well-being of communities with which it interacts, in addition to preventing, mitigating and repairing the potential negative impacts of its activities. In this vein, Repsol adheres to the most demanding international standards, such as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as well as permanent and transparent dialog with all its stakeholders. Respect for human rights is a prerequisite to be accepted by internal and external stakeholders. That is why strong relationships are maintained with them, based on respect and honest, proactive and transparent dialog that seeks shared benefit and contributes to local, socioeconomic and environmental development.

[1] For more information on human rights and community relations management, see www.repsol.com (Sustainability >| Pillars of Sustainability > People > Human Rights > Communities and Shared Value).

Repsol's commitment to human rights

Repsol is committed to complying with the most demanding international standards on respect for human rights throughout its value chain

This commitment to human rights is expressed by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and it extends to all Company employees, who must act with respect for human rights in all their decisions and activities, and it additionally applies to contractors, suppliers and partners.

Every year, Repsol defines the global and local human rights targets, which are integrated into the Global Sustainability Plan and the 18 local sustainability plans[2].

Human Rights and Community Relations Policy, approved in 2008 and updated in 2023 to adapt to new regulatory standards is the reference framework that establishes the commitment of senior management and the guidelines for the company's social management.

The policy applies to all places where the Company operates and in all phases of the life cycle of activities, ranging from prior studies, design phase, construction, start-up, production and dismantling or transfer of assets.

Governance in human rights

1. Approves the Sustainability Policy that includes the main human rights commitments.
2. Approve human rights policies and regulations and oversee the implementation of the strategy. They also manage critical claims as part of the Crisis Committee.
3. Oversees the strategy and the human rights action plans and objectives.
4. Oversees the process of preparing financial and non-financial information and the integrity thereof (including human rights), as well as the risk management and control processes.
5. Works alongside the businesses and corporate functions to coordinate and develop the sustainability strategy and monitor action plans.
6. Steer and implement the human rights strategy across the different businesses.
7. Carries out strategic analysis and coordinates and provides support through the expert area of community relations and human rights.
8. Deploy the strategy in each business unit.
9. Serves as a liaison between the communities and the Company in its operations.
10. Share good practices and address relevant issues in the areas in which Repsol operates.
11. Coordinates the global strategy with the businesses and cross-cutting areas.

Review of the Human Rights and Community Relations Policy

With the aim of anticipating new regulatory challenges related to human rights due diligence and incorporating good practices that have been already implemented, Repsol published a review of the Human Rights and Community Relations Policy, which represents the highest level of public commitment in this matter. One key contribution to this review process were the requests, concerns and demands of the Company's stakeholders.

Due diligence management model

Ambition

Promote proactive dialogue and the early management of social impacts and opportunities

Repsol implements a human rights due diligence process to identify, prevent, mitigate in advance and reduce the social risks and impacts associated with its operations. This management system is based on carrying out social impact assessments, implementing social action plans, monitoring

[2] For more information on human rights and community relationship management, see www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Sustainability pillars > People > Human rights > Communities and shared value).

and accountability. Moreover, Repsol has consulting mechanisms to allow local communities to participate in the process, as well as channels for reporting and resolving conflicts.

Repsol applies due diligence in human rights as the optimal model to manage internal processes with a preventive view.

This process includes the following actions:

- Comprehensive analysis of the context and the specific social, economic, and cultural characteristics of each affected area.
- Identification and assessment of risks, as well as negative and positive impacts.
- Design and implementation of mitigation plans for risks and negative impacts, or remediation when they have materialized.
- Development and use of consultation and grievance mechanisms along with other communication tools.
- Identification of social opportunities to maximize positive impacts.

These actions are combined with engagement strategies aimed at rights holders, local communities and other stakeholders in all operating projects. All of this contributes to the sustainable development of the communities that lie in the vicinity of our operations and help Repsol to obtain and maintain its social license to operate.

Before undertaking a new project or activity, a preliminary analysis of the social, environmental and health context, as well as of the legal requirements and the vulnerability of the local environment is carried out. This is the process to identify and assess risks and impacts and to design the necessary mitigation measures, involving the interested areas, in accordance with the Company's internal compliance force since 2011.

Repsol occupies first place in the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB)

Repsol tops the ranking of the world's 110 largest companies in the extractive and textile sector that were evaluated in 2023, in addition to the 127 largest companies in the automotive, food and technology sectors that were evaluated in 2022. This is the most respected recognition for human rights due diligence practice among companies worldwide.

The social impact assessment takes into account, among other matters, the right to land and its natural resources, the right to a healthy environment and the right to protect the identity and culture of communities. In addition, the Company has had its own methodology for assessing human rights impacts since 2014.

All impact assessments conducted in 2023 (7 in total: 6 in Spain as part of the renewables business and 1 in the USA) have included social aspects and aspects on human rights.

Repsol includes human rights clauses in contracts with its partners, assesses their performance and provides support through awareness-raising activities to extend its commitment to acting with due diligence in human rights along the entire value chain.

In operations in which Repsol does not participate in the management of social aspects, as is the case with non-operating assets, commitments, policies and practices are shared with partners and the Company's knowledge, expertise and techniques necessary to implement its objectives are made available to them. In addition, evidence of social management aligned with the Company's commitments is requested from partners.

Repsol also advocates respect for human rights among its suppliers and contractors by including specific clauses in its contracts, performing social audits, offering training and raising awareness on human rights.

Likewise, the Company collaborates with other organizations and industry-wide initiatives to share good practices and progressively implement international standards. In particular, Repsol actively collaborates in different IPIECA working groups, including those on social responsibility and SDGs.

Grievance and remediation mechanisms

> Repsol promotes grievance mechanisms as the preferred way of resolving disputes.

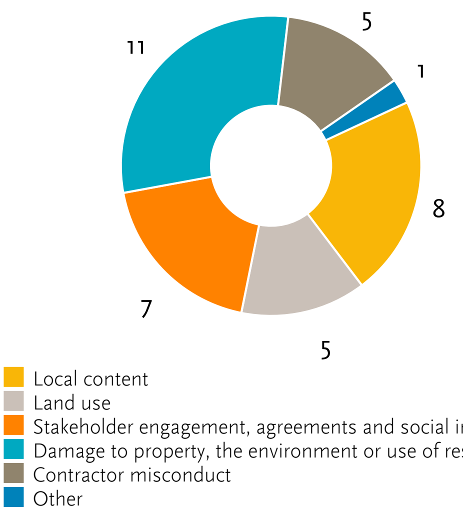
Repsol has grievance mechanisms so that communities, employees, partners, suppliers, customers and any interested third party may express their worries, concerns and complaints related to the Company's activities or the activities of its partners or contractors. Repsol is committed to verifying any report or complaint received and cooperating to repair the impact caused. This allows us to respond to minor incidents before they escalate and provide an early avenue of reparation to affected parties.

These mechanisms include the Ethics and Compliance Channel, the Employee Service Desk and the Customer Care Service. Moreover, grievance mechanisms are available at the operational level to respond to complaints from stakeholders about impacts to communities living near the operations. These mechanisms are designed in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in collaboration with partners and other stakeholders. They are adapted to the specific characteristics of the environment and are accessible to all so that they are considered legitimate by all concerned.

All this helps to create an environment of trust and respect that makes it easier for anyone to report complaints or grievances without fear of retaliation. Moreover, these mechanisms are no impediment to in-court or out-of-court proceedings, nor do they affect the legitimate and peaceful activities of human rights defenders.

Relevant grievances are handled at the local level and forwarded to the communities and human rights expert team of the Sustainability Division in order to, if necessary, present them to the Executive Committee for their knowledge and possible management.

Types of social grievances in 2023



During 2023, a total of 37 grievances were received, excluding grievances related to the incident that occurred at terminal 2 of the La Pampilla refinery in Peru, which are treated differently due to that incident's size. Of those grievances, 8 are related to local content, 5 are related to land use, 7 involve commitments or agreements with interest groups or social investment, 11 are about damage to property, the environment and/or the use of resources, 5 involve incorrect behavior by contractor staff, and 1 is related to other issues. 92% of these grievances received were resolved.

With regards to the accident that occurred in terminal 2 of the La Pampilla refinery (Peru) on January 15, 2022, a grievance response mechanism was designed and implemented with different channels: in-person (reporting desk, community liaison officers), telephone, electronic messaging, email inbox and Repsol Commitment portal.

In 2023, management of this incident continued, addressing 61,873 grievances out of a total of 63,834 received with regards to the compensation offered by the Company. In addition, requests related to the environment (19) and health (20) were received, all of them handled and resolved in the period.

Indigenous communities

Repsol respects and values the uniqueness of these communities and their rights to the land and natural resources. Actions in environments with indigenous communities are governed by Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), regardless of whether or not it has been set forth in the national legislation of each country.

In accordance with this commitment and the requirements included in Repsol's regulatory framework, feasible alternative designs that minimize land acquisition and restrictions on land and subsoil use are considered prior to starting each activity to avoid resettlement and adverse impacts on local communities and the people using the land.

Another key aspect of managing indigenous communities is respect for their right to prior, free and informed consultation. Repsol verifies the level of acceptance of the indigenous peoples in all its activities and actively seeks the consent of those potentially affected. Otherwise, both the potential impacts and the advisability of continuing with the project are assessed, a decision that is made by the Executive Committee.

Economic impact on communities and shared value

Repsol is a company committed to the economic and social development of the local communities where it operates. For this reason, it establishes relationships based on respect, trust, dialogue and the creation of shared value. It invests in social projects that respond to the needs and expectations of communities and that generate positive and sustainable impacts over time.

Repsol contributes to social and economic development by maximizing the positive impacts generated by its activities and enhancing shared value in its projects. The social investment strategy focuses on a comprehensive analysis of the needs of the environment and on the priority for the Company in terms of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations.

The social investment management internal regulations, aimed at guaranteeing transparency and optimizing positive impacts, while avoiding future dependencies, governs these processes. The objective is sustainable socioeconomic development through planning based on dialogue and consensus with the communities, factors that determine the scope of the investment.

Repsol is committed to the development of local suppliers, the hiring of local labor, professional training and providing support for business initiatives that generate shared value for the Company and for communities.

In 2023, social investment rose to €51,2 million[3] (€49 million in 2022).

[3] For more information and examples of social investment projects, see Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement).

Social investment program at La Pampilla

The Remediation Phase of the La Pampilla Social Action Plan in response to the spill on January 15, 2022 is essentially completed and Repsol is implementing a strategy involving social investment and sustainable development projects that make up the Development Phase of the Plan: **ImpulsaRed**.

The main objective of the **ImpulsaRed** program focuses on the development and socioeconomic recovery of the communities affected by the spill, promoting their empowerment and generating wealth that remains on their land. This strategy is based on proposals that arise from the workshops held in the five affected districts.

impulsared

In 2023, a pilot of the **ImpulsaRed** program began and its results will have an impact on the full implementation. The following actions were carried out as part of this pilot:

- Launched in collaboration with **Fundación Pachacútec of the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Center** to **strengthen the technical skills and productivity** of its beneficiaries and provide **training in social economy** so that they can launch their own ventures and formalize their employment situation.

- Selection of **135 people** participating in the pilot who belong to the fishing sector and Ollas Comunes (soup kitchens). **More than 80%** of the people selected are **women**.

- **Partnerships** with collaborating entities to enhance the scope of **ImpulsaRed**. Agreements with **Fundación Pachacútec, UTEC, CITE pesquero, CCORI Cocina Óptima and Universidad Católica** were established during the pilot.

- **Launch of ventures**. The beneficiaries of the pilot are in the process of launching **7 social economy companies** based on the training received. Repsol will provide seed money to these ventures.

The end of the **ImpulsaRed** program pilot is scheduled for the end of March 2024 and the lessons learned from it will help to optimize the complete deployment process of the ImpulsaRed program over the coming years

Security and human rights

Repsol has been a signatory of the United Nations Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights since 2013 with the aim of guaranteeing the security of operations in sensitive or conflict zones through working procedures that ensure respect for human rights.

Repsol requires private security companies to ensure that 100% of the employees who provide services at its facilities are trained in human rights. The company either guarantees this training or provides courses for security personnel. In 2023, 495 private security contractors, 173 members of public security forces and 46 Repsol employees or others were trained in human rights.

Percentage-wise, 100% of security contractors and employees have received training on the subject.

Furthermore, in some countries, public security forces that may act in situations related to our operations receive specific human rights training.

Human rights	2023	2022
Number of training hours in human rights	588	952
Contracts with security firms that include human rights clauses (%)	100	100
Security personnel trained in human rights in human rights criteria (%)	100	99

7.3.3 Safety[1]

Repsol's Occupational Health and Safety Policy review, approved in November 2022, explains the Company's indispensable principle of carrying out all its activities, preserving the integrity of people and avoiding any damage to the surroundings and the environment, in addition to achieving a healthy and safe working environment from both a physical and emotional point of view. This policy was communicated to the entire organization and to collaborating companies during the first half of 2023, emphasizing the contributions that are expected from each group in this process.

Policy communication and dissemination

The Company's policies establish the basic management principles, guide activity and reflect Repsol's commitment to society. In 2023, an ambitious communication and training plan was rolled out for the Sustainability, Occupational Health and Safety, Environment and Human Rights and community relations policies (available at www.repsol.com).

News was published in corporate media and business bulletins to explain the most significant changes, posters were designed for operational centers, and videos and infographics were created for policy dissemination sessions. Training actions adapted to each business were also carried out and made available to all employees through the corporate learning platform.

Safety Excellence Program

The Company's Executive Committee launched the Safety Excellence Program in 2022, which it drives and monitors on a regular basis. This program has two main aims: 1) reduce the likelihood of serious accidents through organizational learning and 2); and improve safety management with a focus on its effectiveness, involving the whole organization.

Serious accidents and learning

Regarding the first objective, work was carried out on three main fronts in 2023:

- Clear evaluation criteria were established on the potential for occupational and process accidents. This evaluation is performed for all incidents as a preliminary step to higher quality and learning-oriented research for both real and potentially serious accidents.
- In line with the sector's best practices, a personnel accident rate indicator that is associated with permanent injuries or disabilities was included, updating the definition of permanent injury and extending its consideration beyond the workplace. This indicator makes it possible to distinguish more serious personnel accidents from others with days lost but without significant consequences. To evaluate the severity of process incidents, recommended process 754 of the American Petroleum Institute (API), Process Safety Performance Indicators for the Refining and Petrochemical Industries, continues to be used.
- A new safety indicator scorecard for the Company was updated and communicated at all levels, serving as a reference to define paths to improvement, associated actions and to define performance-based safety objectives, placing a greater emphasis on real or potentially serious incident indicators.

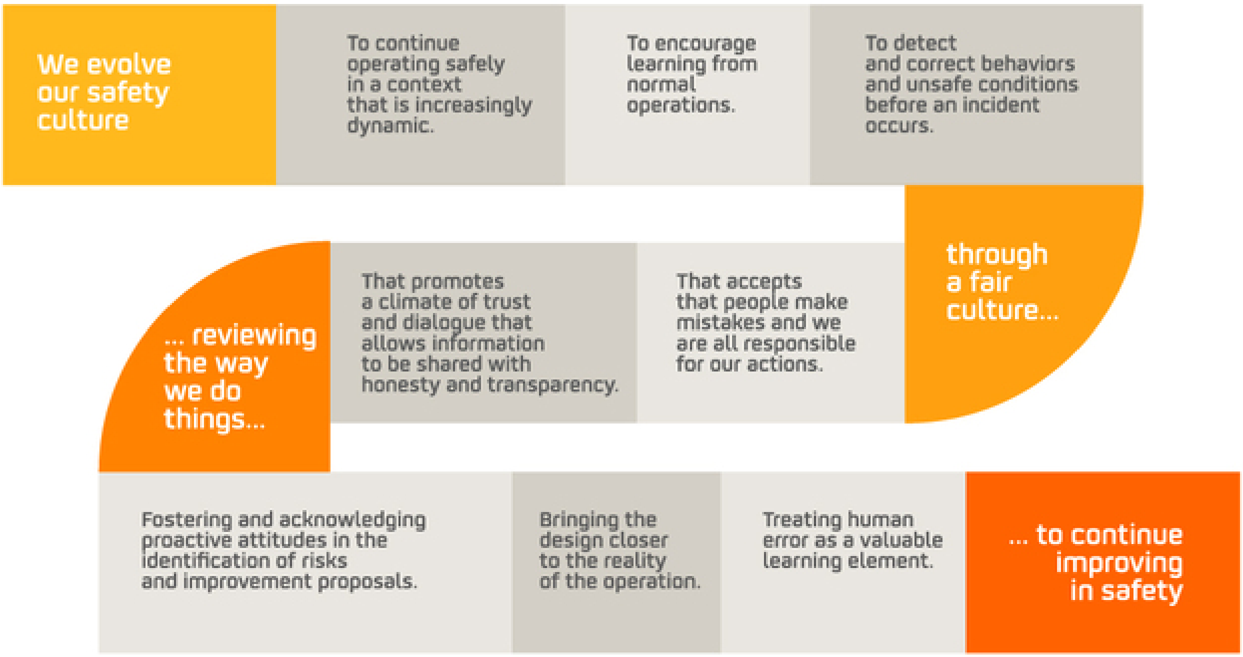
Repsol prioritizes organizational learning from not only accidents, but also from normal work practices through systematic analysis. In 2023, implementation of the WAI/WAD (Work As Imagined / Work As Done) methodology began. This technique compares work according to procedures (work imagined) with work actually carried out (work done), involving front-line operators. This helps to identify shortcomings in operating procedures and underlying causes in normal operation that could lead to accidents. The involvement of front-line personnel fosters their sense of ownership of updated procedures and improves operational discipline.

Repsol also incorporates human and systemic factor analysis into its standard incident analysis techniques, which include root cause methodologies (Tripod Beta, Tripod Lite, Causelink, etc.). By using methods from recognized organizations (HFACS, Eurocontrol, etc.), an emphasis is placed on human factors as key elements for improvement.

Furthermore, Repsol developed the guide on Improving human performance in safety: understanding to act, available on its website[2]. This guide offers an in-depth understanding of human and organizational factors, their impact on safety, and practical examples and references for applying them.

[1] For more information on safety, see www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Sustainability pillars > Safe operation).
[2] Available at www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Pillars of sustainability > Safe operation > Safety of people).

Fair culture. Keys to safety



In 2023, Repsol implemented a new learning platform aimed at sharing lessons with operators, supervisors DIGITAL and technicians. This platform seeks to foster intentional, accessible learning, integrating it into everyday activities such as risk assessments, work permits, safety meetings and event analysis. All documentation was centralized in a single easy-to-access library that facilitates the search for content.

Repsol continues to perform specific safety culture diagnoses in all its assets and businesses, which complements traditional audits by providing a detailed view of the state of the safety culture in each asset, enabling its operational managers to undertake improvement actions.

Safety leadership is a cornerstone of Safety culture model it is an essential element in the Repsol, which is systematically evaluated. In 2023, the Exploration and Production area implemented a mentoring program for senior management, focused on reinforcing behaviors, consolidating practices and establishing a leadership standard.

Attributes of Repsol's safety culture model

Improvement of the management system

The second objective of the Safety Excellence Program focuses on improving safety management, adapting to the diversity of the Company's businesses, activities and environments and placing an emphasis on its efficiency. In January 2023, the Company's global Safety and Environmental (S&E)[3] Management System was approved, establishing a common framework for risk and impact management and being applicable to all Repsol employees.

Given this system and taking into account several sources of information (safety culture diagnoses, reinsurer reports, audits, regulation and suggestions from different stakeholders, among others), Repsol's businesses conducted self-diagnoses to identify and prioritize lines of improvement, strengthening the responsibility of management teams.

Safety management system

One of the main stakeholders, due to their utmost importance when it comes to protecting the safety of our operations, is the contractor staff. In 2023, and for the first time, a group of contractors selected for their impact on the safety of our assets and people were consulted to get their opinions on Repsol's processes. More than 200 companies participated in a survey, which concluded with an event at the Repsol Campus headquarters in Madrid, where key aspects of Repsol's Occupational Health and Safety Policy and the Excellence Program, as well as their proposals for improvement, were discussed. In addition, a review of the purchasing and procurement processes is underway to ensure that safety requirements are extended throughout the chain of subcontracting the main contractor.

Industry-wide collaboration

Collaboration between companies and associations in the sector is crucial to identifying good practices and safety systems, working together to develop and adopt them. Repsol participates and constantly collaborates in organizations such as:

- International Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP), working with the Safety Committee to prevent injuries and fatal accidents.
- Energy Institute (EI), participating in the Learning from Incidents Subcommittee. In 2023, the launch of the Tripod Lite tool to investigate events and near-misses, which the Company is implementing in its E&P division, is worth noting.
- International Process Safety Group (IPSG), addressing issues on integrity management, risks in new energies and digital applications at the annual technical meeting.
- Center for Chemical Process Safety (CCPS), hosting the 2023 European regional meeting in Madrid, focused on sharing innovations in process safety, tools and products under development, as well as the experiences of member companies.

Emergency preparedness and crisis management

Repsol stays committed to continue improving all processes aimed at eliminating or minimizing the impacts of the risks of its activity. In addition to its effort and dedication to accident prevention and management, Repsol continues to make progress in preparing to respond quickly and effectively to any contingency. For this reason, early detection systems for any situation are developed and numerous emergency situations related to safety, the environment or any other aspect that requires a proper reaction and response are trained and simulated.

Repsol's model integrates emergency and crisis management at three levels, depending on whether there is an impact that requires a Company, business or asset response, and it is based on the best practices in the sector.

At the first level (Company), the management team is called the Crisis Management Team (CMT) and it is the Executive Committee led by the CEO. This guarantees the allocation of resources and support teams with 24/7 coverage, these teams being properly and specifically trained and coached every year.

Emergency and crisis plans establish the requirements for their management, also including frequent training, drills and exercises at all levels and at least one annual drill at the highest level of the Company. The last drill was conducted in November 2023.

[3] Repsol's Safety & Environmental Management System uses the internationally recognized standards IOGP 510, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 as a reference.

In 2023, training and exercises at the second level of management (Business), which is known as the Business Support Team (BST), were also promoted. This team is made up of Business-level crisis management teams, carrying out the corresponding training and drills.

If an accident occurs despite all preventive actions that are implemented, the Company has internal and external emergency response mechanisms, as well as specialized and trained teams that use the most advanced detection tools and follow specific management and training protocols to ensure that the highest priority required in each case is allocated. Once the situation is under control, new preventive actions are established to prevent it from happening again. These mechanisms help to minimize the impact on individuals and the environment.

In the event of marine spills, in addition to its own response means, Repsol has contracts that guarantee the rapid response of external specialists and equipment (Oil Spills Response Limited, including access to the Global Dispersants Stockpile, Wild Well Control, Helix, etc.).

Safety indicators

In 2023, we mourned the death of a contractor worker in an occupational accident. The incident took place at the Canteras I wind farm, while he was involved in construction of the project. A commission of inquiry was started and is currently ongoing.

In 2023, TRIR (Total Recordable Injury Rate) decreased compared to the previous year from 1.59 to 1.37, since the number of incidents counted for this indicator dropped by 10%.

Main personnel safety indicators[1]	2023	2022
Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR)[2]	1.12	1.13
Employee lost time injury rate	0.95	0.81
Contractor lost time injury rate	1.32	1.49
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)[3]	1.37	1.59
Employee total recordable injury rate	1.04	1.01
Contractor total recordable injury rate	1.75	2.24
Number of fatalities of employee	—	—
Number of fatalities of contractor	1	3
Number of safety training hours	290,971	254,145

[1] There is a corporate regulation that explains the criteria and methodology for recording incidents.
[2] Number of personal consequences (fatalities, permanent injuries and with days lost) during the year, for every million hours worked. Includes company employees and contractor staff.
[3] Total number of cases with personal consequences (fatalities, permanent injuries, with days lost, medical treatment and restricted work) accumulated during the year, for every million hours worked. Includes company employees and contractor staff.

Occupational safety according to severity of consequences

	2023			2022		
Severity	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Very serious	1	—	1	3	—	3
Serious	—	—	—	3	—	3
Moderate	74	23	97	65	24	89
Minor	19	4	23	34	3	37
Insignificant	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total	**94**	**27**	**121**	**107**	**27**	**134**

In 2023, the number of process safety incidents classified as Tier 1 and Tier 2 increased by 5 incidents compared to 2022, although these indicators are asymptotic values, being below the target established in the path of continuous improvement.

Process safety indicators[1]	2023	2022
Number of Tier 1 process incidents	6	3
Number of Tier 2 process incidents	13	11

[1] A process safety accident is one in which the first line of control has been breached, with the following happening simultaneously: i) There is a process or a chemical involved. ii) It occurs at a specific location, i.e., at a facility used for production, distribution, storage, auxiliary services (utilities) or pilot plants related to the process or chemical involved. iii) It gives rise to an unplanned or uncontrolled release of material, including non-toxic and non-flammable matter (e.g., steam, hot water, nitrogen, compressed CO2 or compressed air), with certain levels of consequences. The process safety accident will be classified as Tier 1 or Tier 2, according to the defined thresholds.

In 2023, there were no relevant spills and the number of hydrocarbon spills larger than 1 barrel reaching the environment was reduced.

Spills	2023	2022
Number of hydrocarbon spills exceeding > 1 barrel to have reached the environment	21	24
Hydrocarbon spills reaching the environment (tons) (1)	63	1,510

[1] Hydrocarbon spills of more than one barrel to have reached the environment.

Technology and digital solutions applied to safety

The use of digital technologies helps Repsol to reinforce its ability to anticipate and effectively manage risks, marking significant progress in safety and operational efficiency. For this reason, several projects were launched in this area:

- HackIA: advanced analytics in incident management.
- Seguridad Activa: analysis of accident patterns and circumstances to prevent and anticipate future incidents.
- DocuBot: use of smart search engines to access information on good practices.
- SafePlay AI: automatic generation of safety alerts.
- Asset Health: identification of assets susceptible to corrosion damage, using heat maps.

Cybersecurity

The Company uses the benefits of digitalization extensively. This makes it more exposed to the risks of cyberspace, which may lead to operational disruptions, theft of intellectual property or sensitive information, fraud, etc.

The global geopolitical situation, the acceleration of digital technologies, including AI, and the evolution of cybercriminals, lead Repsol to estimate an increase in cybersecurity risks in the coming years. To mitigate these risks, it has a Cybersecurity Operating Model focusing on the resilience of the systems and operations they support, as well as periodic Strategic Plans to adapt to the evolution of business, technology and threats.

As a result, in 2023, the Company did not suffer any relevant cybersecurity breach. It has state-of-the-art processes and technologies to detect and prevent cyberattacks, and keeps them updated through its Cybersecurity Strategic Plan. In particular, throughout last year, the 24-26 Plan was designed and more than 50 initiatives were deployed through the 21-23 Plan. The following initiatives are some of the most significant:

- Assessment of the overall cybersecurity position and industrial environments.
- New micro-segmentation scenarios for communications between computers on the network.
- Deployment of state-of-the-art detection technologies.
- Obsolescence remediation, configuration optimization and recovery improvements of key systems.
- Optimization of incident response and crisis management processes and training of defensive teams (purple teams).

7.3.4 Supply chain[1]

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

2030 target

Promote the gradual decarbonization of the supply chain

Sustainable supply chain management

Repsol manages its supply chain by responding to both the expectations of stakeholders and compliance with ethical, labor, environmental, safety and human rights standards. Promoting job creation and protecting workers' rights in local communities are key aspects that drive economic and social development in the areas in which the Company operates.

Repsol fosters the training and awareness of its suppliers on sustainability[2].

Sustainable Suppliers Training Program

Repsol collaborated with the Spanish Network of the United Nations Global Compact, boosting the participation of small and medium-sized companies in its supply chain through a business sustainability training program. This program aims to train 5,000 SMEs integrated in the supply chains of large Spanish companies that act as project promoters.

Throughout 2023, Repsol invited 430 suppliers to take this course, of which 143 SMEs registered. The training itinerary covers general aspects of sustainability, the SDGs, the 10 Principles of the Global Compact (human rights, labor standards, environment and fight against corruption), and communication and sustainability reporting.

Repsol's relationship with its suppliers and contractors is based on mutual respect and trust and it considers transparency and the promotion of good practices for sustainable supply chain management as key aspects. The Company aims to manage supply chain risks and act with due diligence to manage the impacts derived from business relationships with its partners, suppliers and contractors[3].

Suppliers play a fundamental role in Repsol's value chain. That is why they must comply with current regulations and adopt the Group's good practices. The Code of Ethics and Conduct for Suppliers sets forth the minimum principles that the Company expects from its suppliers, encouraging these suppliers to be familiar with and accept them before entering in the contractual relationship and comply with them throughout the business relationship. It focuses on mutual benefit and includes obligations such as the rejection of child labor and forced labor, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, as well as ethical behavior and measures against bribery, corruption and conflicts of interests.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct for Suppliers was updated in 2023, incorporating requirements to guarantee non-discrimination based on gender and adapting to new regulations on the fight against corruption and data protection, among others. This update was communicated through a dissemination campaign to all suppliers.

Repsol implemented control levels to ensure that suppliers behave in accordance with the principles recognized in the Company's policies.

[1] Information related to the Repsol Group's purchases, managed by the purchasing function in accordance with the Company's internal regulatory framework, is included
[2] For more information, visit www.repsol.com (About us > Suppliers and partners > Sustainability throughout the value chain).
[3] By law, the illegal transfer of workers is not permitted. For this reason, Repsol's internal purchasing and procurement regulations establish that services are contracted with suppliers and not people. This prevents specific data on employees who are not workers from being provided.

Supply chain risk management

Repsol is working to ensure suppliers and contractors act in line with the commitments they have made and it uses a supply chain risk management model to identify, evaluate and minimize environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks at the different stages of the business relationship.

Therefore, suppliers who wish to work with Repsol must first undergo a due diligence process on risk management, integrity and compliance with international sanctions and embargoes, among other aspects.

In the purchasing and recruitment phase, and as set forth in specific contractual clauses, the Company requires suppliers to commit to complying with international standards and the provisions related to safety, environment, ethical behavior and respect for human rights contained in its internal regulations. Furthermore, awareness-raising activities are carried out with the counterparties and there is a due diligence standard with third parties to manage risks related to corruption, money laundering, terrorist financing, international sanctions and embargoes.

Lastly, and to check that agents in the supply chain act in accordance with the established standards, Repsol carries out performance reviews and implements corrective measures in the event of non-compliance.

The established procedure for managing supply chain risks is illustrated below.

Supply chain risk management

Performance review

- Reviewing performance in the management of human rights, environment and safety over the term of the contract and upon its termination.
- Applying corrective measures if the required standards are not met or if the commitments undertaken are not honored.
- A low or poor performance review has an impact on subsequent processes.

Purchasing and recruitment

- Accepting Repsol's General Contracting conditions, including the obligation to respect current legislation and international standards related to human rights, anti-corruption, data protection, safety and environment, labor and other relevant areas in sustainability.
- Greater demand in critical safety and environmental activities (bid appraisal and performance review).

Due diligence and qualification

- Registering suppliers and contractors.
- Expressly accepting the Repsol Code of Ethics and Conduct for Suppliers.
- Reputational analysis of all suppliers.
- Compliance risk assessment (anti-corruption, international sanctions and embargoes, etc.).
- Analysis of financial and business aspects (financial statements, tax obligations, insurance, etc.).
- Validation of criteria in the obligation to respect current legislation.

Environmental and social assessment of suppliers

Repsol works with its value chain to implement criteria and initiatives regarding the environment, Sustainable Development Goals and the circular economy. It defines the principles of action on environmental and social matters in the phase of establishing new contracts and agreements with partners and third parties As for the acquisition of goods and services with a high safety and environmental risk, include specific criteria in supplier performance qualification and review, contractual clauses and bid evaluation is monitored.

Suppliers are registered in the purchasing management systems during the due diligence phase, having been previously screened with Refinitiv's World Check One tool. This tool assesses aspects of integrity, anti-corruption, bribery, sanctions, international embargoes and social aspects in order to mitigate possible risks. This information is reviewed and updated regularly for all suppliers that have a contractual relationship with Repsol.

Likewise, the Company has both internal and external audit procedures that review and oversee actions to ensure that the established requirements are met. Moreover, and depending on the purpose of the award, various compliance questionnaires on safety of operations and compliance with additional legal requirements (data protection, illegal transfer of workers, cybersecurity, etc.) must be completed.

In 2023, integrity, corruption and bribery aspects were assessed at 4,096 suppliers worldwide (4,017 in 2022). As a result, relevant information on international sanctions from 37 companies (20 in 2022) was found. In accordance with Repsol's internal regulations, the areas involved undertook due diligence actions by applying the specific analyses included in the internal regulations, in order to mitigate compliance risks.

Furthermore, in tender processes, suppliers are assessed on the basis of safety and environmental technical benchmarks in terms of relevant issues and aspects for new contracts.

In addition, a total of 3,460 performance reviews were completed in 2023 at 891 suppliers and contractors, taking into consideration environmental, labor, social and integrity aspects. A supplier disqualification process arises from this performance review procedure and it can block any current and future business relationship with a certain supplier for a period of time or even indefinitely. The Functional Purchasing Committee approves it, taking into account the relevant aspects in the relationship with the supplier (ethical, social, safety, environment, etc.). In 2023, no suppliers were disqualified by this means (2 in 2022).

Supply chain decarbonization

Repsol also undertook decarbonization projects in its supply chain. The Company works closely with its suppliers to ensure that the raw materials used are sustainable and that they invest in efficient logistics with a lower carbon footprint.

In turn, in 2023, the Company further gathered information about its supply chain carbon footprint and analyzed the publicly available information about its footprint. Suppliers with a greater contribution to supply chain emissions were identified and a questionnaire was sent to gain more information about the carbon footprint and share their initiatives related to emissions reduction and the energy transition. Repsol also prepared a proposal of clauses to be included in contractual documents that have a high environmental impact.

Indirect economic impact

Repsol encourages the participation of local companies in its network of suppliers and contractors. In addition to helping to strengthen the economy of communities, it establishes connections that foster sustainability and shared growth. Geographic proximity optimizes logistics efficiency and also facilitates collaboration, allowing Repsol and its local partners to readily adapt to changing market dynamics.

In addition to directly contributing to employment, Repsol creates indirect job opportunities in several countries through its projects. In 2023, 81% of the company's purchases were made locally, encompassing a wide variety of essential services for the operation, ranging from medical services and logistics to civil works, catering, accommodation, vehicle rental, driver hiring, warehouse lease, IT support, waste management and courier services.

Average payment period to suppliers

The average payment period to suppliers[4] of Spanish companies in 2023 was 30 days, below the maximum statutory period of 60 days set out in Spanish legislation.

Effective management of the average payment period to suppliers is crucial for the proper functioning of the supply chain and the financial health of companies. Staying below the legal limit demonstrates the capacity of companies to balance their financial obligations and maintain equitable business relationships. Furthermore, this has an impact on the trust that suppliers place in companies, strengthening long-term relationships based on reciprocity and financial responsibility.

Sustainable packaging with Reciclex

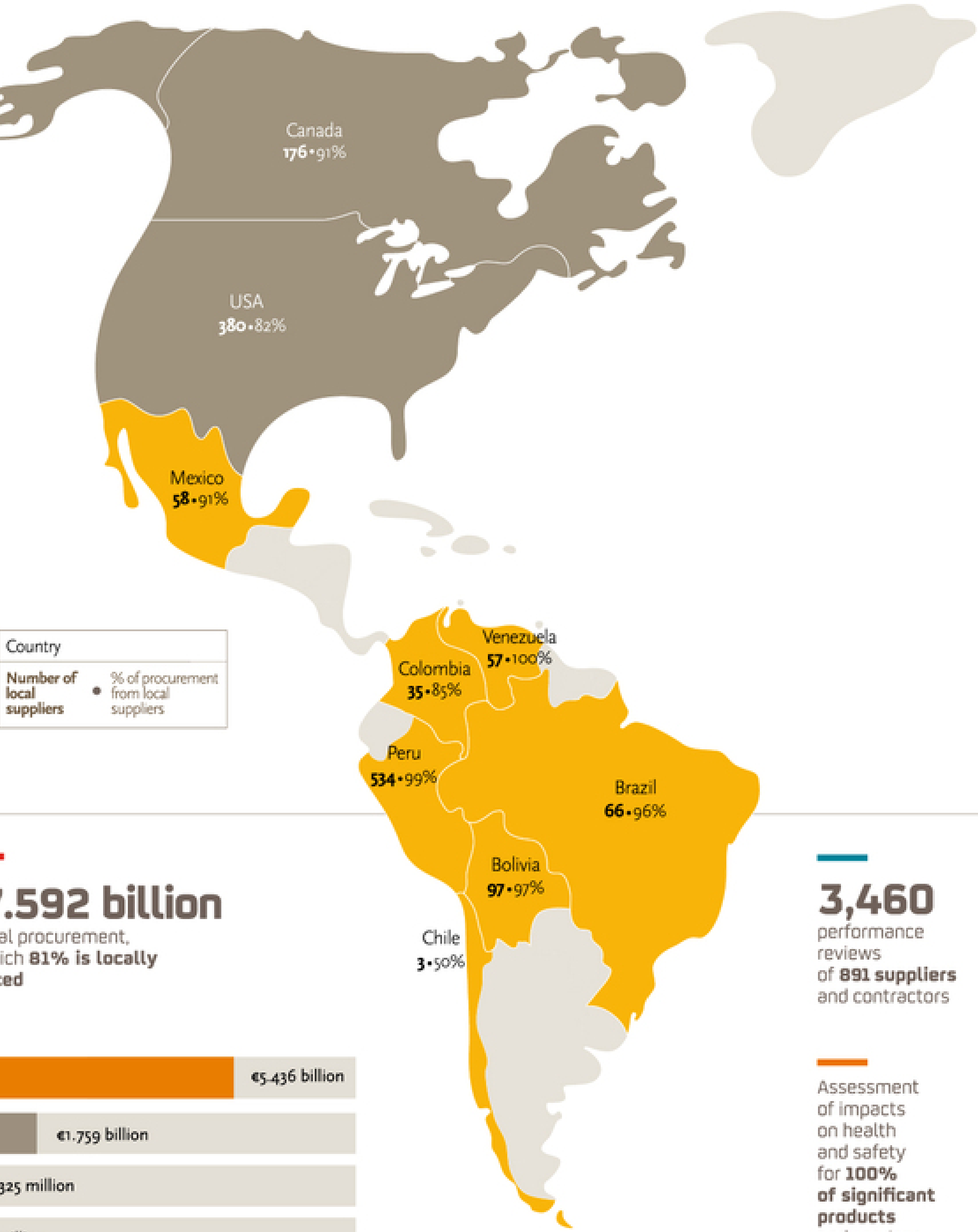
In 2023, the development and implementation of a sustainable packaging model was promoted in all Repsol business lines with the collaboration of its main suppliers. The leading initiative focuses on the use of Reciclex (a polymer production technique through mattress recycling) by suppliers as packaging material for their products.

This initiative not only avoids landfill accumulation, but also opens new markets by providing innovative, sustainable solutions, such as circular polyols. This entails a lower consumption of virgin raw materials as well as savings in resources, thus helping to reduce direct and indirect CO_2 emissions.

This project is expected to use 1,850 tons/year of the 5,000 tons/year of Reciclex polymers produced at the Puertollano plant.

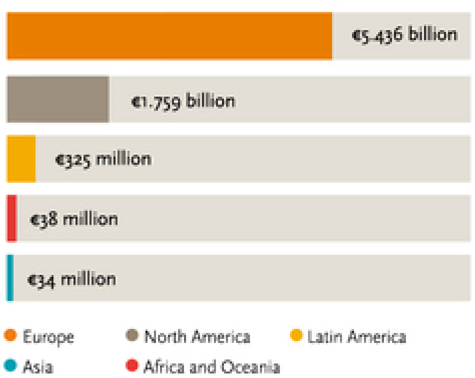
[4] For more information, see Note (18), Trade debtors and other receivables of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Supply chain



€7.592 billion

in total procurement, of which **81% is locally sourced**



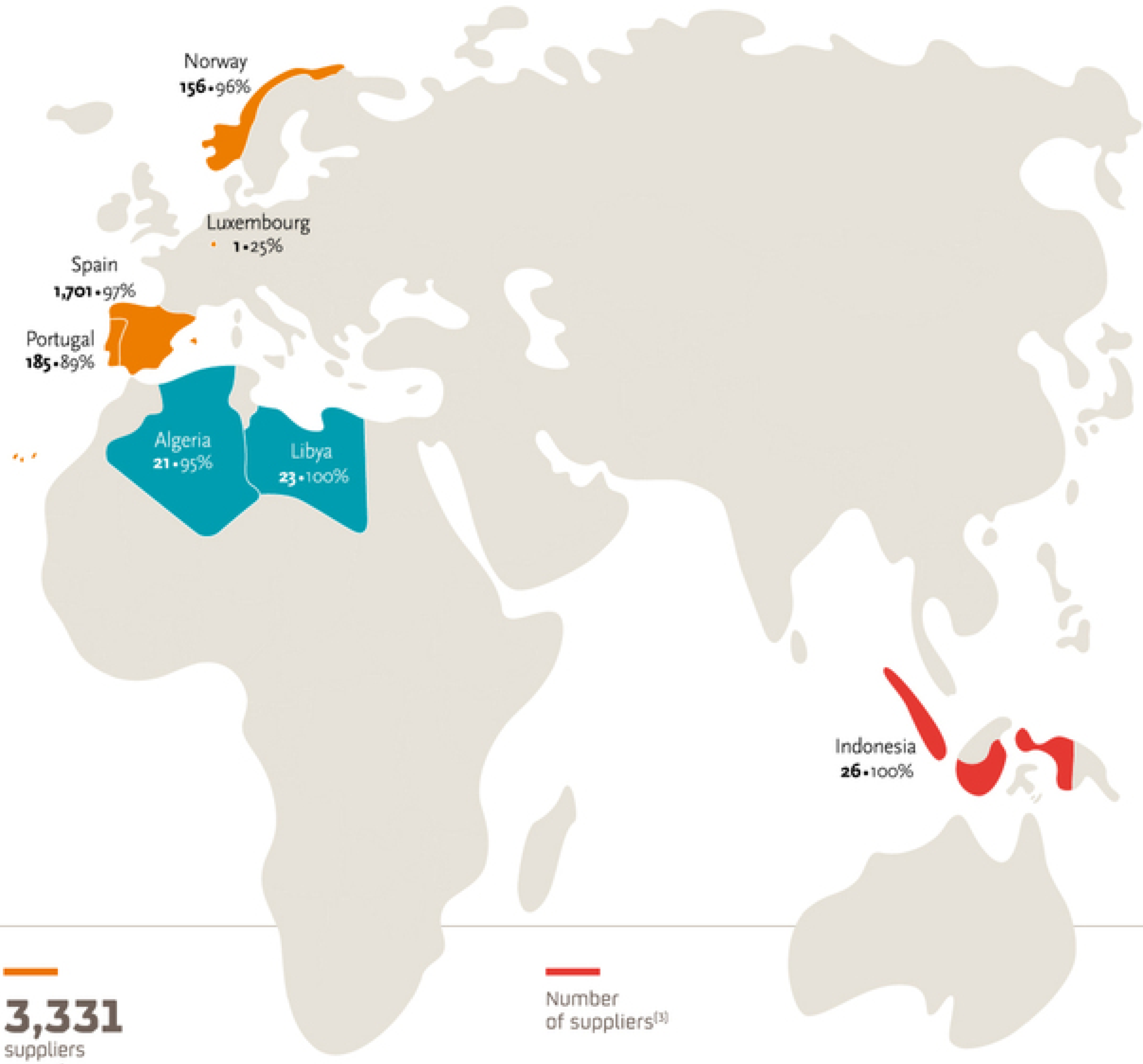
3,460

performance reviews of **891 suppliers** and contractors

Assessment of impacts on health and safety for **100% of significant products** and services

Previous year's data

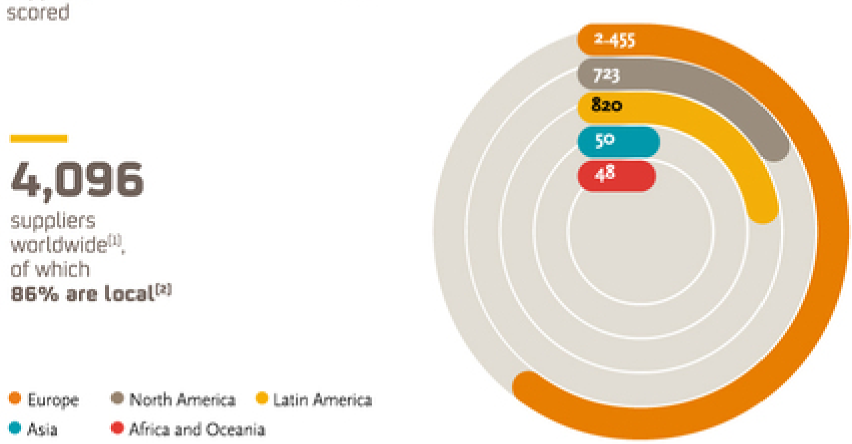
In 2022, total procurement amounted to **€7.454 billion** from **4,017 suppliers**. **86%** of these suppliers were local and **83%** of expenditure went to local suppliers. In 2022, **3,702** performance reviews were conducted on **878** suppliers and contractors and **1,229** suppliers were scored.



3,331
suppliers scored

4,096
suppliers worldwide[1], of which
86% are local[2]

Number of suppliers[3]



100%
of new suppliers were evaluated based on criteria related to human rights, social, labor and environmental aspects, as in 2021

100%
of contracts include clauses on human rights, anti-corruption and the environment, as in 2021

1 breaches of contract due to safety and environmental concerns

(1) In 2023, as in 2022, the qualification and audit processes found that no supplier had breached its employees' rights of freedom of association or collective bargaining, been complicit in child labor, or required its employees to engage in forced labor in any shape or form.
(2) Suppliers are those to which Repsol made new awards in 2023. Repsol considers a supplier to be local when it is a company incorporated or nationalized under the laws of the country where Repsol carries out operations and for which operations it supplies or provides services.
(3) Data calculated considering the supplier's country.

7.3.5 Customer management

Safety across the product life cycle

Managing the safety of the products sold is a priority for Repsol and is present through all stages of the life cycle of products. In addition to the applicable legislation in force, the Company has internal regulations that establish the requirements to ensure the proper management of risks from when research to design a product starts and until said product is sold.

During the design phase, all hazards are identified and potential risks arising from use are assessed in order to adopt the appropriate measures to manage these risks. (Eco)toxicological studies are also carried out to identify the potential adverse effects on people and the environment.

Ensuring product safety involves ongoing monitoring to identify new or changing risks. Therefore, products already made available to customers are re-evaluated.

Repsol participates in voluntary programs belonging to the sector and European organizations that delve into specific knowledge about certain products, such as the propylene oxide and glycol sector group of CEFIC (European Chemical Industry Council) or the project focused on improving scientific knowledge of short chain polyols (No Longer Polymers, NLP), led by the top manufacturers of products of this type.

Communication of hazards

In compliance with internal regulations, Repsol uses safety data sheets and hazard labels to provide information on the hazards of each product it sells so that customers can appropriate measures to handle them safely.

The Company has a single repository that allows access to all product safety documents to all employees. This tool also enables an analysis to be carried out, by company or by product range, of the different parameters of the products handled for the entire company. These documents are available to Repsol customers in accordance with the laws of the country where the product is to be handled. Commercial and product data come together in the of data, enabling Repsol to automatically send security documents to customers.

Customer privacy

Privacy and protection of personal data is one of the most relevant matters for companies today due to the volume of information handled, which includes personal and financial data of customers, suppliers and employees.

The Data Protection Division, , which is part of the Compliance Processes Department, is tasked with advising on and managing the personal data protection compliance model.

In 2023, 13 complaints related to customer privacy violations were received in Spain and Portugal. Of these complaints, only 1 is considered to affect fundamental rights and the others are minor incidents.

Substantiated complaints concerning customer privacy violations and loss of customer data	2023	2022
Total number of substantiated complaints relating to breaches of customer privacy	1	11
Complaints received from third parties and confirmed by the organization	1	9
Claims raised by regulatory authorities	–	2
Total number of identified cases of leakage, theft or loss of customer data	13	13

Customer service: responsible customer management[1]

Kindness and closeness, support, efficiency, simplicity and clarity are the principles on which relationships with customers are built.

Repsol has different established monitoring mechanisms based on the quality surveys it gives to its customers, whose satisfaction rating is a key follow-up and management objective. It often makes it possible to also track actions and conclude possible claims and lawsuits. The 2023 perceived quality indicator reached a rating of 4.3 (out of 5) in a total of 44.939 completed customer surveys.

Along these lines, the Company is evolving its monitoring model with new technology drivers such as Qualtrics, which allows interactions to be analyzed and integrates all the customer satisfaction and dissatisfaction information and variables.

Service channels: efficiency and digitalization

Repsol's Customer Service registered a total of 4,270,225 calls handled in 2023. The level of attention (number of interactions handled out of the total interactions received) was 95% and the average waiting time (average time the customer must wait before being attended to) was 33 seconds on the telephone channel. Although the telephone channel continues to be the customer's preferred channel, other interaction mechanisms that are more digital, efficient and focused on self-service and self-management are gradually being consolidated. In 2023, these tools and applications accounted for 32% of interactions. Thus, management applications, private areas and written channels were key service platforms and the target of multiple developments and improvements.

[1] The data reported in this section refer to those managed by the customer service department in Spain and Portugal, with the exception of the indicator for the number of registered customer complaints, for which data are reported for Spain, Portugal and Mexico.

Management of vulnerable customers

Repsol's Electricity and Gas business meets the management requirements of vulnerable customers, severely vulnerable customers and customers at risk of exclusion. In 2023, 6,731 requests were handled, of which 6,453 were resolved. Of these requests, 3,351 correspond to vulnerable customers, 2,997 to severely vulnerable customers and 105 to customers at risk of social exclusion.

Claims management

At Repsol, each area with a commercial relationship with customers has procedures that allow claims and complaints to be collected and handled in order to resolve them. These contacts may correspond to commercial customers (business to business) or domestic customers (business to consumer).

No matter the type of customer, claims or complaints relating to sustainability issues are handled with the aim of minimizing or mitigating potential environmental or social impacts.

The process for handling claims is as follows:

- Reception of claims through the entry agents put in place by the organization: Customer Service, Technical Assistance and Development (ATD) technicians, commercial department, etc. The various available channels: telephone, email, website, social media, postal mail, in person, etc., can also be used.
- Registration of the claim in IT systems, with detailed categorization of each case, by process, claimant, origin, classification levels, etc.
- Assignment of claims to the area responsible for resolving them, for their handling and follow up.
- Management: information collection, analysis of the root cause, proposal and start-up of control, corrective and improvement actions.

In 2023[2], Repsol increased the number of customers registered in the Waylet application, which has had a direct result on the number of times that the Customer Service has been contacted in Spain.

Registered customer complaints	2023		2022	
	Nº	% complaints resolved	Nº	% complaints resolved
Spain	181,184	96%	150,182	97 %
Portugal	6,053	100%	7,080	98 %
Mexico	7,092	92%	3,764	73 %

VoC Platform: Voice of the Customer

In 2023, Repsol implemented a voice of the customer platform that is implemented in the different businesses. The objective is to better understand customer perception and assessment of the products, services and experience received in order to improve it. All of this occurs in a coordinated manner through an omnichannel approach and with a cross-cutting vision of the customer, which will ensure using the voice of the customer in all its phases:

1) Receiving feedback, via surveys in each business that were submitted through the appropriate channels.

2) Analyzing information: presenting information on scorecards at different levels Automation with Text Analytics.

3) Action on customers: implementing improvements and answering customers who require it.

In 2023, the VoC platform was deployed in the areas of Service Stations (EES) Spain, Electricity and Gas, Loyalty, Customer Service/CRC and eCommerce. In EES Spain, deployment and training at the more than 3,000 points of sale was completed. More than 1,850,000 responses from customers have been received through the enabled channels.

[2] Restatement of 2022 data to include Repsol Gas and Electricity claims in Spain and Portugal as in 2023.

7.4 Governance information

7.4.1 Governance model

The Board of Directors approves, subject to oversight by the Sustainability Committee, the Company's sustainability strategy and policy proposed by senior management. This committee, among other functions, oversees and guides the policy, objectives and guidelines in the environmental, social and governance (ESG) areas. In 2023, the committee held a total 5 meetings and addressed the following matters, among others:

- Accident rate scorecard.
- Global Sustainability Plan and local plans (year-end of Plan 2022 and Plan 2023).
- 2022 Report on Sustainable Development Goals.
- Progress in the circular economy strategy.
- 2022-2027 Sustainability risk map.
- Strategy on non-financial information reporting and regulatory frameworks.
- Summary of COP15 agreements on biodiversity: main implications for the company.
- Monitoring of the Company's sustainability goals.
- New Human Rights Policy.
- 2023 progress in the Safety Excellence Program.
- Progress in digitalization and sustainability.
- Progress in the natural capital and biodiversity strategy.
- Progress made in the water management strategy.
- 2023 Materiality Analysis.
- Progress in the SDG contribution plan.
- 2023 ESG performance, assessments from the main ESG analysts and O&G sector rankings.

There is a growing demand for information from investors, analysts, shareholders and financial institutions regarding compliance with Repsol's energy transition strategy. ESG criteria have become increasingly relevant in recent years, beyond their inclusion in the financial results.

The Company provides its main stakeholders with timely, accurate and transparent information about ESG matters during the quarterly and annual presentation of results and strategic events. The management team also conducts specific ESG roadshows, some of which are led by the CEO himself.

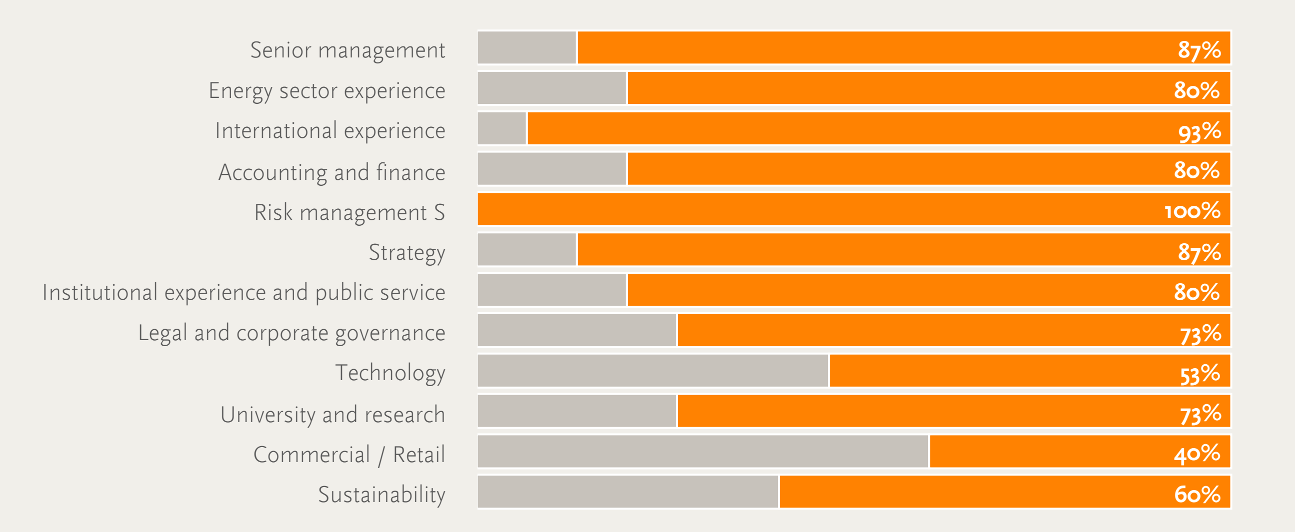
The reports obtained from the roadshows and other ESG events, such as ESG Day held on October 3, 2023, are regularly presented to the Board of Directors. The different projects that have been launched were presented at this event, with a special focus on low-carbon geological solutions (CO2 capture and storage, geothermal energy and hydrogen storage). Furthermore, a presentation was given on the business of renewable fuels and circular materials, as well as on Repsol's alignment with the pathway to 1.5°C.

As for ethics and transparency, the Board of Director's Audit and Control Committee and the Ethics and Compliance Committee are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct throughout the Company.

Competence areas of the Board of Directors

The Company has a Diversity Policy relating to the composition of the Board of Directors and selection of directors, which was approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2015 and amended on February 17, 2021, in order to adapt it to the changes made in Article 529 bis of the Law on Corporations and to recommendations 14 and 15 of the Code of Good Governance for Listed Companies of the National Securities Market Commission (the "CNMV", by its acronym in Spanish)listed companies published on June 26, 2020. This policy broadly establishes the diversity criteria that must be met with regards to the composition of the Board of Directors. As such, candidates for Director must be people whose appointment favors a variety of abilities, knowledge, experiences, nationalities, age and gender on the Board of Directors. This makes it possible to have a diverse and balanced composition as a whole, thereby enriching decision-making and offering multiple perspectives on discussions within its jurisdiction.

Competence matrix



Training for directors

Repsol offers continuous updating and training programs, including numerous sessions related to sustainability. For example, throughout the 2023 financial year, training and information sessions related to the following matters, among others, were conducted for all directors and specific sessions were carried out for members of the Audit and Control Committee and Sustainability Committee[1]:

Board of Directors

- Energy transition and technological aspects of the businesses:
  - Fuels for renewable mobility
  - Hydrogen
  - Technologies in the Exploration and Production business in the energy transition
  - Offshore win
  - Electric mobility
  - Technologies for managing electrical energy
- Compliance:
  - Regulations on criminal liability of the legal entity and its boards
  - Repsol's criminal liability programs and Crime Prevention Model

Audit and Control Committee

- Internal control over financial reporting (ICFR) and non-financial reporting (ICNFR)
- Risk control of the Customer Division and Exploration and Production Division
- Risk management on procurement and compliance with suppliers
- Cybersecurity Code of Good Governance
- Amendment of the Code of Ethics and Conduct
- Reputational risks and risks inherent to the Company's activities
- Operation of the stock market and price formation

Sustainability Committee

- Energy transition and climate change
- Report on ESG ratings
- Sustainability risks
- Non-financial information reporting frameworks
- Matters related to emissions reduction and CO_2 emissions rights
- Safety culture
- Community relations and human rights
- Human Rights Policy
- Natural capital and biodiversity
- Methodology for qualifying investments based on their alignment with the energy transition
- 2030-2050 Company scenario

Likewise, Repsol has a hiring process for new directors that allows them to quickly and sufficiently learn about the Company and its corporate governance rules. The program includes training sessions on the operation of Repsol's main businesses and corporate areas, sessions on the economic and energy context, specific sessions with the different managers of the business and corporate areas, and visits to different Company facilities.

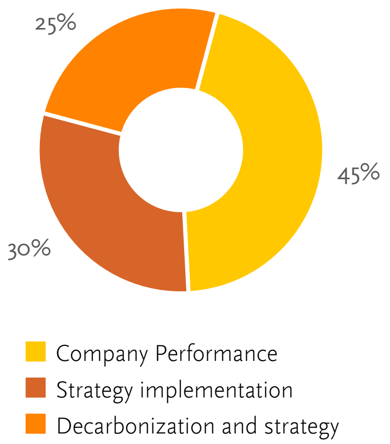
[1] For more information about corporate governance, see the Annual Corporate Governance Report (Appendix VI).

Sustainability objectives on remuneration

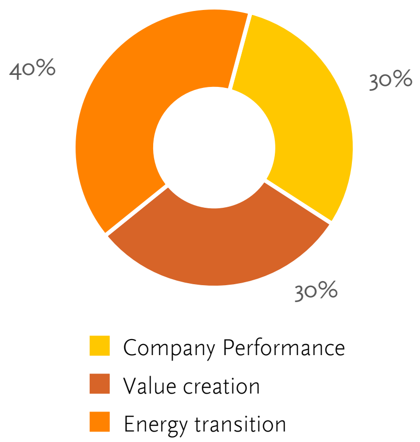
Senior management defines the sustainability objectives, action plans and practices. To facilitate organizational alignment, the sustainability and decarbonization objectives are linked to employee remuneration. As a result of the agreement adopted by the Board of Directors on December 2, 2019 to align the Company with the objectives of the Paris Agreement in 2023, the weight of objectives related to decarbonization and sustainability represents 25% of the CEO's annual target variable compensation.

In relation to employees with annual variable remuneration[2], in 2023, the sustainability objectives had a weighting of between 20-40%, depending on the contribution in each business. Additionally, there is a Long-Term Incentive (LTI) for the 2023-2026 period, where 40% of the objectives are linked to sustainability, which affects all executive personnel, including the CEO, and other employees[3].

Typology of annual variable compensation objectives 2023 for the CEO



Long-Term Incentive 2023-2026



[2] It applies to employees of all Company businesses with variable remuneration.
[3] For more information on remuneration, see the Annual Report on Director Remuneration (Appendix VII).

7.4.2 Ethics and compliance

2030 Target	Digitize compliance processes at the forefront of the industry's best practices

At Repsol, ethical behavior not only includes strict compliance with the law, but also its spirit. To this end, the Company defines policies at the highest level and establishes objectives to promote and encourage a culture of integrity and responsibility for all its employees, suppliers, contractors and companies in the value chain. In addition, it considers transparency and accountability as key elements of its sustainability model.

7.4.2.1 Ethics

Code of Ethics and Conduct[1]

Repsol's Code of Ethics and Conduct applies to all directors, managers and employees, regardless of the type of contract that determines their professional or employment relationship, and establishes the framework of reference for understanding and implementing the behaviors and expectations that the Company has for each of them. The business partners (including non-operated joint ventures), contractors, suppliers and other third parties are an extension of Repsol and, for this reason, they should act consistently with the code and any applicable contractual provisions when working on behalf or in collaboration with the Company. Repsol also encourages these business partners to develop and implement ethics programs that are consistent with its own standards.

In June 2023, the Board of Directors approved an update to Repsol's Code of Ethics and Conduct to adapt its content to new internal and external regulations, namely Spanish Law 2/2023 on the Protection of Whistleblowers, which transposes EU Directive 2019/1937 (Whistleblowing Directive) into the Spanish legal system.

Ethics and Compliance Committee

The Ethics and Compliance Committee is a collective, high-level, multidisciplinary body that has autonomous powers of initiative and control which are required to carry out its functions. This committee is composed of the General Director of Legal Affairs, the General Director of People and Organization, the Chief Compliance Officer, the Director of Audit, Control and Risk and the Director of Labor Relations, Labor Legal Affairs and Occupational Safety, and its goals include managing the monitoring system and compliance with the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct.

Repsol is firmly committed to the culture of ethical compliance and integrity and understands that, in this context, people who report possible irregular or illicit behavior play a key role in detecting and preventing such offenses, safeguarding the proper functioning of the Company and contributing to the well-being of society as a whole. It is therefore essential to provide whistleblowers with effective protection, without neglecting the rights of people who are affected by the communications that are made and the investigations that, where appropriate, are processed as a result of them.

The Ethics and Compliance Committee makes the Ethics and Compliance Channel available to employees and any third party. This channel is a robust, easy-to-access, confidential and, if desired and permitted by applicable legislation, anonymous medium through which suspected illegal or unethical behavior or potential non-compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct, internal regulations or applicable legislation can be communicated. An independent company manages the reception of communications through this channel. The channel is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and allows communications in any language, by telephone, postal mail and through the website[2].

In 2023, 234 items of correspondence (91 in 2022) were received through the Ethics and Compliance Channel, of which 75 required an investigation. At year end, 3 cases of harassment were confirmed. There have been no proven cases of corruption or violation of human rights.

Breakdown of communications received from the Ethics and Compliance Channel, by topic	2023
Discrimination and workplace harassment	60
Conflicts of interest	4
Fair business relationships with suppliers and partners	1
Asset and property protection	2
Corruption	0
Human rights	0
Questions and concerns	68
Non-compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct derived from investigations coming from the Channel	15

Although the Company already complied in all material aspects with the regulatory changes arising from Spanish Law 2/2023, regulating the protection of people who report regulatory breaches and the fight against corruption, a number of actions were carried out to formally comply with the literal terms of said Law. The Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. approved a single Internal Information System of the Repsol Group and appointed the Ethics and Compliance Committee as responsible for the Internal Information System. Said Committee in turn delegated its management and the processing of investigation files to the Chief Compliance Officer.

[1] Available at www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Sustainability strategy > Policies > Code of Ethics and Conduct).
[2] Through the ethicscompliancechannel.repsol.com channel.

Ethics training, awareness and communication

In 2023, 23,507 employees (22,814 in 2022) were trained, in which new mandatory online training for all employees was rolled out in an interactive format called "Your conduct at stake, revenge" and it aimed to enhance knowledge about the Code of Ethics and Conduct. Additionally, each managing director promoted specific training among their collaborators, focusing on further exploring aspects for improvement or those of greater importance within their areas of competence (microlearning on gifts and hospitality, conflicts of interest, privacy and personal data protection, dynamic infographics of the Integrity Policy and key aspects of international sanctions and embargoes).

The 2023 course on the Code of Ethics and Conduct included a specific section on the adoption of the Internal Information System and its impact on Repsol, specific in-person sessions were held for groups that were affected the most, and didactic microlearning was developed for all employees.

Moreover, a learning guide was drawn up that explains Repsol's Internal Information System and the controls intended to ensure confidentiality and the absence of retaliation in a practical way.

Compliance Days at Repsol

The third edition of Compliance Day was held at our headquarters with the slogan "Compliance is a joint effort", which included different activities throughout the day, using high-impact disruptive techniques that encouraged all employees to participate (theater improvisers, ethical reporters, stand-up comedians, etc.). Furthermore, the Company's senior management presented the 3rd Compliance Awards, which recognize the best ethics and compliance internal practices in the following categories: value creation, proactiveness, efficiency, respect and people compliance.

Furthermore, and in line with actions from previous years, other events were held to foster the culture of compliance at the country and regional level: Latin American Compliance Day (Peru) and Portugal Compliance Day, with the involvement of local front-line people and specialized external advisors.

7.4.2.2 Compliance

Integrated Compliance Model (ICM)

Phases

Prevention
Anticipate risks

- Identification of the regulatory framework and development of associated regulations
- Continuous specialized advice
- Analysis of specific risks in accordance with the methodology developed for this purpose
- Promotion of the culture of compliance through an annual training and awareness plan

Verification
Oversee the model

By ensuring efficiency and proper functioning across the different business processes and countries:

- Maintenance and continuous
- Issuance and follow-up of recommendations
- Specific supervisory jobs
- Monitoring of an indicator system

Response
React to non-compliance

- Establishment of channels to report non-compliance, conduct investigations and adopt appropriate measures

Reporting
Accountability

- Formal reporting model to administrative and management bodies

Domains

- Integrity
- Crime prevention
- Privacy and personal data protection
- Competition
- International sanctions and embargoes
- Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing

This model is the integrated management and organization model that encompasses the set of procedures and good practices adopted by Repsol and that reflects the Company's commitment and culture of compliance.

Repsol has a number of procedures, an overarching action framework and a specialized team dedicated solely to ensuring that its internal and external obligations are properly fulfilled. The compliance function reinforces the culture of compliance across the Group and improves its ability to identify and monitor ethics and compliance risks. The Company especially focuses on integrity, anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing, crime prevention, international sanctions and embargoes, competition, and privacy and personal data protection.

The compliance function is formalized in a Compliance Charter and an Integrated Compliance Model approved by the Audit and Control Committee, as a delegated body of the Board:

- **Compliance Charter:** establishes the mission, objectives, commitment and principles of the compliance function.
- **Integrated Compliance Model**: defines the structure and general functioning with a comprehensive vision of the Company's compliance model and establishes the approval levels of compliance risks.

Moreover, there are management system guides for the different compliance domains. These guides describe the general standards and requirements, controls and associated risks[3], which serve as a basis for performing specific risk assessments, and the implementation of measures that help to prevent or mitigate compliance risks, in addition to a guide to the compliance risk assessment methodology, which defines the necessary guidelines for correct standardized identification, analysis and assessment of compliance risks in all countries, business units and corporate areas.

It should be noted that Repsol has a Due Diligence Standard with Third Parties which establishes the necessary measures available to the Company so that it has adequate knowledge of the third parties with which it relates or is going to relate, with regard to the compliance risks. The purpose of all the foregoing is for Repsol to have adequate information in the decision-making process and in assessing and mitigating the possible compliance risks related to the third party, both prior to the formalization of the relationship with the third party and during the time it is maintained.

Integrity

Repsol reiterates its commitment to strict compliance with regulations for the prevention and fight against corruption[4] and fraud in all their forms, and it developed an Integrity Policy which includes its express position on illegal conducts such as corruption, fraud and conflicts of interest in accordance with the Company's ethical values. Moreover, it implemented other specific regulations, including regulations on gifts and hospitality management and conflict of interest management, as well as the guide on *Keys to Managing Our Relations with Government Officials*.

Crime prevention

The Ethics and Compliance Committee is Repsol's crime prevention unit for the purposes of Article 31 bis (2)(2) of the Spanish Criminal Code. Repsol has a standard that regulates the action framework and the responsibilities of the different areas involved in the Crime Prevention Model and a *Criminal Prevention Manual*, which are used as guides to make it easier to understand criminal risks, as well as the expected actions and behaviors from employees. They were updated this year to adapt to the latest regulatory changes.

Protection of fair competition

Repsol is firmly committed to complying with regulations on the protection of fair competition in all its spheres of action and in all countries in which it operates. This commitment is a core element of Repsol's Code of Ethics and Conduct.

The Company believes in fair and effective competition on the market and does not engage in inappropriate practices that might impair free competition. Nor does it seek to obtain competitive advantages through the use of unethical or illegal business practices.

It has a *Competition Compliance Manual*, a *Guide on how to act in the event of home inspections*, *guidelines on risks associated with participation in business associations*, and a *Procedure for State aid*, among other documents, which aim to help all employees understand the fundamental principles governing competition regulations and provide them with clear guidelines to identify potential risk situations for the Company.

Privacy and personal data protection

As part of its commitment to strict compliance, Repsol developed its own principles and guidelines for action, extending the obligation to comply with its regulations on privacy and personal data protection not only to all employees of companies over which the Repsol Group has direct or indirect management control, but also to its business partners.

The Company formalized a Privacy Group that aims to promote compliance with the privacy and personal data protection regulatory body, ensuring that all business lines and corporate areas that process personal data and are therefore responsible for said processing are actively involved and adopt all the necessary measures to adapt it to the applicable regulation.

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[3] Specifically in terms of anti-corruption, the Company identified the following types of risks: bribery of government officials, bribery in the private sector (offering and accepting bribes) and influence peddling. In 2023, 8 specific assessments were carried out in relation to corruption risks, with 100% of the identified corruption risks having been reviewed. Furthermore, zero cases were confirmed in which contracts with business partners were terminated or not renewed due to breaches related to corruption. In addition, no public legal cases related to corruption were filed against the organization or its employees during the reporting period and there were no confirmed cases of an employee being dismissed for corruption or of disciplinary action being taken in this regard.

[4] Corruption: offering, promising, granting, receiving, requesting or accepting an unjustified benefit for oneself or for a third party in exchange for unduly favoring another party in the acquisition or sale of goods, in the contracting of goods and services, or in business relationships. This includes both the public sphere and the private/business sphere and also when the purpose or result of such conduct implies the breach of the contractual, fiduciary or legal duties by the corrupt individual person.

The Privacy and Personal Data Protection Policy guarantees the fundamental right to personal data protection of all individuals who have a relationship with Repsol Group companies, ensuring respect for the right to honor and privacy when processing different types of personal data. Moreover, Repsol has a Personal Data Management Procedure, which ensures that personal data is processed throughout its life cycle in accordance with standards and procedures, and that the rights and freedoms of stakeholders are upheld. It also ensures that security breaches are identified, handled and communicated in a timely manner.

International sanctions and embargoes

The international legal framework on sanctions is an issue of utmost importance that Repsol takes into account in its decision-making process. This is why the Repsol Group is committed to complying with the applicable international regulations on international sanctions and embargoes.

Repsol has an internal procedure on advice on international sanctions and embargoes that defines the internal mechanisms implemented to promote and facilitate compliance with the applicable regulations on international sanctions, embargoes and control of imports and exports by the Group. It also has a *Recusal Policy* that guides employees so that they can identify whether, due to their personal or work circumstances (e.g., nationality or place of work), any restriction related to International Sanctions applies to them, which implies that they cannot participate in certain projects, operations, trips , etc.

Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering

The Repsol Group's Compliance area plays a decisive role in raising awareness, advising and mitigating the risks associated with terrorist financing and money laundering. In this sense, Repsol has Company-wide procedures that regulate the actions of the business areas that use payment means, which are naturally more susceptible to this risk.

Repsol has a set of compliance obligations for preventing money laundering and terrorist financing that are derived from (i) the main applicable legal or regulatory requirements, and (ii) the commitments that Repsol must comply with in accordance with its ethical principles, international standards and best practices.

Compliance training, communication and awareness

Employee training is key to consolidating the Comprehensive Compliance Model because Repsol trusts employees to respect the values, principles and guidelines for action that make up the Company's ethical culture. Repsol encourages the communication and dissemination of internal regulations related to ethics and compliance and provides all employees with this information through a global plan, which annually takes into account: (i) the level of risk to which each group is exposed, (ii) the results of employee surveys (culture survey) and other sources from the People and Organization area, (iii) requests from the areas, (iv) legal obligations; (v) Compliance and Audit and Internal Control recommendations, and (vi) assessment of the actions carried out previously.

Breakdown of trained employees, by domain	2023
Integrity	4,467
Crime Prevention	3,272
Privacy and Personal Data Protection	1,121
Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing	912
International Sanctions and Embargoes	91
Competition	1,235

People Compliance, growth of the community made up of employees who are active collaborators and promoters of ethics and compliance

Throughout the organization, the Company deployed a voluntary network of more than 180 employees, known as People Compliance, who act as compliance ambassadors and foster the culture of compliance in different businesses and countries.

7.5 Responsible tax policy

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

€15,122 million
Tax paid

Responsible fiscal policy

Repsol is aware that the taxes it pays contribute to the economic growth of the countries and communities in which it operates and promote the well-being of its citizens. With this in mind, Repsol has defined a tax policy based on the responsible payment of taxes, the implementation of good tax practices, transparent action and the promotion of cooperative relations with governments.

Through this tax policy, which is in line with the Company's mission and values and the Sustainable Development Goals, Repsol aims to be publicly recognized as a company that practices integrity and responsibility in its tax affairs. Our tax policy is available at www.repsol.com.

Significant tax contribution

Repsol's 2023 tax contribution was once again very high: €15,112 million in taxes and similar fees.

By country, Spain's tax contribution is particularly notable, exceeding €10,400 million and accounting for 69% of the Group's tax payments.

This significant tax contribution, generated by our activities and paid by Group companies, is borne by both the company (tax burden) and its customers, employees and investors (third-party taxes).

Its tax burden paid in 2023 amounted to €4,226 million (€1,745 million in Spain). Meanwhile, corporate income tax paid amounted to €2,137 million (€507 million in Spain). Notably, a significant amount was paid in 2023 as the extraordinary temporary levy on energy companies (GTE) (for 2022 operations), for a total of €443 million.

Lastly, the Group's tax contribution related to environmental preservation was also significant in 2023, amounting to €6,396 million (€5,365 million in Spain).

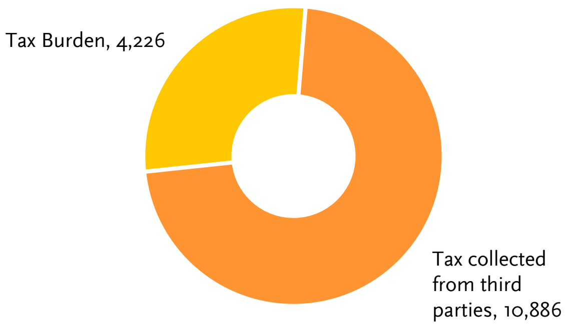
Tax payments by country are disclosed in Appendix V and in the Tax Contribution report available at www.repsol.com.

Taxes paid in 2023[1]

	Taxes paid[2]		Tax burden			Tax collected from third parties				Result[5]	
Million euros	**2023**	2022	**Total**	Tax on profits	Other taxes on profits[3]	**Total**	VAT	HT[4]	Other	**2023**	2022
Europe [4]	**11,975**	13,397	**2,201**	910	1,292	**9,773**	3,522	5,692	560	**2,967**	2,468
Latam and Caribbean	**2,002**	2,295	**989**	463	526	**1,013**	640	319	55	**337**	1,030
Asia and Oceania	**148**	239	**136**	135	1	**12**	8	—	4	**94**	-48
North America	**342**	337	**258**	42	216	**84**	9	—	75	**-378**	430
Africa	**645**	734	**641**	588	54	**4**	—	—	4	**149**	371
2023 TOTAL	**15,112**		**4,226**	2,137	2,088	**10,886**	4,178	6,011	698	**3,168**	
2022 TOTAL		17,002	**4,544**	2,595	1,949	**12,458**	5,650	6,137	671		4,251

(1) Information prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model, as described in Note 3 – Repsol business segments of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.
(2) The amount includes returns from previous years.
(3) Includes, among others, taxes on production, the temporary energy tax paid in Spain, social security paid by the employer, local taxes, etc.
(4) Hydrocarbon tax. Includes income through logistics operators when the Company is ultimately responsible for payment.
(5) Net profit after tax and non-controlling interests, including the profit of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such, in addition to income from discontinued operations.

Our tax contribution: tax burden and tax collected from third parties (€ million)



50%

Tax burden on Company profits

Percentage corresponding to Company taxes accrued on net result (prior to these taxes). Taxes paid and accrued differ due to the calendar effect and the offsetting of tax credits from previous years.

€6,396
million in 2023
€6,397
million in 2022

Environmental taxes

Classification according to EuroStat. More information in our "2023 tax contribution report", available at www.repsol.com.

Tax transparency

Repsol discloses clear and understandable information about its tax contribution and approach, fulfilling its commitment to engage with its stakeholders. Noteworthy reports available on the Company's website (www.repsol.com) include:

1. Tax Contribution Report. Taxes and other public levies paid by item and country are disclosed.

2. "Country by Country Report" for corporate income tax, containing the so-called "country by country report" submitted to the tax authorities, which Repsol voluntarily makes public, as well as additional explanations related to the corporate income tax paid in each country where we operate.

3. Report on presence in tax havens, disclosing and explaining the activities carried out and the taxes paid in those jurisdictions.

This effort in transparency has earned Repsol several recognitions[1].

Leadership in tax transparency
backed by various national and European social organizations.

Good tax practices

Tax decisions are made at Repsol in a responsible manner and in accordance with reasonable interpretations of tax rules, respecting not only their letter but also their spirit. In the event of a discrepancy with the tax authority, Repsol prioritizes means of reaching an amicable settlement. However, if the dispute persists, the company defends its rights and legitimate interests through legally available actions and resources.

Repsol is committed to complying with the best practices of responsible taxation and tax governance through voluntary adherence to internationally accepted principles and recommendations (Code of Good Practices, GRI 207, OECD, B Team). Detailed information on compliance with these transparency standards and specifically GRI 207 is included in Appendix V and is also available at www.repsol.com.

Accredited good tax practices
Repsol complies with GRI 207 (Appendix V).

Cooperative relations with tax authorities

Repsol is committed to maintaining cooperative relations with the tax authorities of the countries where it operates, based on good faith, transparency and mutual trust, with the shared purpose of improving the implementation of the tax system. With this approach, Repsol hopes to reduce the risks and uncertainties inherent in the application of tax regulations, help the authorities understand its operations and avoid unnecessary conflicts with the authorities.

In this regard, it should be noted that Repsol has submitted a Voluntary Tax Transparency Report to the Spanish Tax Agency, just as it has been doing since 2015. Likewise, it maintains its support for international cooperation initiatives for preventing tax risks and, after having participated in the first program of the International Compliance Assurance Programme of the OECD (ICAP) it participates in the European Trust and Cooperation Approach of the European Union (ETACA), and in Brazil's CONFIA program.

Presence in tax havens

2024 Target	No presence in non-cooperative jurisdictions.

Repsol is committed to having no presence in tax havens, unless it is for legitimate business reasons, in which case it undertakes to be transparent in its activities.

Repsol's presence in these non-cooperating jurisdictions is immaterial and any presence it does have is not intended to conceal its business activities or make them less transparent. The revenue obtained there does not account for even 0.01% of our total turnover and there is only one active Group company with a presence in one of these territories (Trinidad and Tobago) through a permanent establishment, carrying out hydrocarbon exploration and production activities there.

Repsol publishes detailed information about its presence and activities not only in non-cooperative tax jurisdictions, but also in other territories considered controversial for tax purposes by civil organizations, even though they may not be included on official lists[2]. For more information, see Appendix V of this report and www.repsol.com.

[1] Norges Bank, the Observatory on Corporate Social Responsibility, Transparency International Spain, OXFAM, Haz Fundación (which awarded us the highest distinction for transparency - three stars -), and the Dutch association VBDO (with Repsol winning the "EU Tax Transparency Award").
[2] For further information, see Appendix V of this report and www.repsol.com

Appendices

Appendix I. Table of conversions and abbreviations
Appendix II. Alternative performance measures
Appendix III. Consolidated Financial Statements - Repsol reporting model
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Appendix VI. Annual Corporate Governance Report
Appendix VII. Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors

Appendix I. Table of conversions and abbreviations

			Oil				Gas		Electricity
			Liters	Barrels	Cubic meters	toe	Cubic meters	Cubic feet	kWh
Oil	1 barrel[(1)]	bbl	158.99	1.00	0.16	0.14	162.60	5,615.00	1.7x103
	1 cubic meter[(1)]	m^3	1,000.00	6.29	1.00	0.86	1,033.00	36,481.00	10,691.50
	1 ton of oil equivalent[(1)]	tep	1,160.49	7.30	1.16	1.00	1,187.00	41,911.00	12,407.40
Gas	1 cubic meter	m^3	0.98	0.01	0.001	0.001	1.00	35.32	10.35
	1,000 cubic feet=1.04x10^6 Btu	f^3	27.64	0.18	0.03	0.02	28.30	1,000.00	293.10
Electricity	1 megawatt hour	MWh	93.53	0.59	0.10	0.08	96.62	3,412.14	1,000.00

(1)Benchmark mean: 32,35 °API and relative density 0.8636.

			Meter	Inch	Foot	Yard
Length	Meter	m	1	39,37	3,281	1,093
	Inch	in	0.025	1	0.083	0.028
	Foot	ft	0.305	12	1	0.333
	Yard	yd	0.914	36	3	1

			Kilogram	Pound	Ton
Mass	Kilogram	kg	1	2.2046	0.001
	Pound	lb	0.45	1	0.00045
	Ton	t	1,000	22.046	1

			Cubic foot	Barrel	Liter	Cubic meter
Volume	Cubic foot	ft3	1	0.178	28.32	0.0283
	Barrel	bbl	5,615	1	158.984	0.1590
	Liter	l	0.0353	0.0063	1	0.001
	Cubic meter	m3	35.3147	6.2898	1,000	1

Term	Description	Term	Description	Term	Description
bbl/bbl/d	Barrel/ Barrel per day	**kbbl**	Thousand barrels of oil	**Mm3/d**	Million cubic per day
bcf	Billion cubic feet	**kbbl/d**	Thousand barrels of oil per day	**Mscf/d**	Million standard cubic feet per day
bcm	Billion cubic meters	**kboe**	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent	**kscf/d**	Thousand standard cubic feet per day
boe	Barrel of oil equivalent	**kboe/d**	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day	**MW**	Megawatt (million watts)
Btu/MBtu	British thermal unit/ Btu/million Btu	**km2**	Square kilometer	**MWh**	Megawatts per hour
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum gas	**Kt/Mt**	Thousand tons/ Million tons	**Tcf**	Trillion cubic feet
LNG	Liquefied Natural gas	**Mbbl**	Million barrels	**toe**	Ton of oil equivalent
GW	Million megawatts	**mboe**	Million barrels of oil equivalent	**USD/Dollar/$**	US dollar

Appendix II. Alternative performance measures

Repsol's financial disclosures contain figures and measures prepared in accordance with the regulations applicable to financial information, as well as other measures prepared in accordance with the Group's Reporting Model known as Alternative Performance Measures (APMs). APMs are measures which are "adjusted" compared to those presented as IFRS-EU or with the *Report on oil and gas exploration and production activities*, and readers should therefore consider them in conjunction with, rather than instead of, the latter.

APMs are useful for users of financial information as they are the measures employed by Repsol's Management to evaluate its financial performance, cash flows or financial position when making operational or strategic decisions for the Group.

●*For historical quarterly APM information, see www.repsol.com.*

1. Repsol's business segment reporting model

Repsol presents the results and other financial aggregates of its business segments (Upstream, Industrial, Customer and LCG)[1] in its segment reporting model, taking into consideration the operating and financial figures of its joint ventures, in accordance with the Group's interest in each joint venture, using the same methodology and with the same level of detail as for fully consolidated companies[2].

Using this approach, the results are broken down into several components (adjusted income, inventory effect, special items, non-controlling interests) until the net income is obtained, which reflects the income obtained by the Group attributable to the parent.

- A measure of segment profit is used known as ***Adjusted Income***, which corresponds to net income from continuing operations at replacement cost ("Current Cost of Supply" or CCS), net of taxes and without including certain income and expenses ("Special items") or income attributable to non-controlling interests ("Non-controlling interests"), which are presented separately. The financial result and the intersegment consolidation adjustments are assigned to "Income" under Corporate and other.

Specifically, the current cost of supply (CCS) considers the cost of volumes sold to correspond to the procurement and production costs for the period itself. This is the criterion commonly used in the sector to present the results of businesses in the Industrial or Customer segments that must work with significant inventories subject to constant price fluctuations, thus facilitating comparability with other companies and the monitoring of businesses independently of the impact of price variations on their inventories. However, this measure of income is not accepted in European accounting standards and, therefore, is not applied by Repsol, which uses the weighted average cost method to determine its income in accordance with European accounting standards. The difference between the income at CCS and the income at weighted average cost is reflected in the ***Inventory effect***, which is presented separately, net of tax and not taking into account the income attributable to non-controlling interests.

- ***Special items*** includes certain material items whose separate presentation is considered appropriate in order to facilitate analysis of the ordinary business performance. This heading includes gains/losses on divestments, restructuring costs, asset impairment losses (provisions/reversals), provisions for contingencies and charges, and other relevant income/expenses that do not form part of the ordinary management of the businesses. These results are presented separately, net of tax and not taking into account the income attributable to non-controlling interests.
- Since 2023, following the entry of minority shareholders in our Exploration and Production and Low-Carbon Generation businesses, the share of minority shareholders in consolidated net income has been isolated from Adjusted Income, Inventory Effect and Special Items, so that these fully reflect the income managed by the Company. The share of minority shareholders in the Group's income is reflected in a separate line item ***Non-controlling interests***, net of taxes, immediately before ***Net income***.

● *For more information, see Note 3 Segment information for Repsol to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.*

[1] The business segment hitherto known as "Commercial and Renewables" has been split into "Customer" (commercial business with a customer-focused multi-energy offering) and "Low Carbon Generation" (low-emission power generation and renewables business).
[2] Except in the case of the renewable electricity generation business (LCG segment) where, due to the way in which the results of these projects are analyzed and management decisions are made, the key financial figures of the Chilean joint venture are integrated using the equity method.

2. Financial performance measurements

Adjusted income

Adjusted income is the key financial performance measure that Management (the Executive Committee) consults when making decisions.

Adjusted income is calculated as ***income from operations at current cost of supply*** (or CCS) net of taxes and excluding certain income and expenses (***Special items***), the ***Inventory effect*** and results attributable to non-controlling interests. ***Financial income*** is allocated to the adjusted income of the "Corporate and others" segment.

Adjusted income is a useful APM for investors in evaluating the performance of operating segments while enabling increased comparability with Oil & Gas sector companies that use different inventory measurement methods (see the following section).

Inventory effect

Under income at CCS, the cost of volumes sold during the reporting period is calculated using the procurement and production costs incurred[3] during that same period. The difference between CCS earnings and WAC earnings[4] is included in the so-called ***Inventory effect***, which also includes other adjustments to the valuation of inventories (write-offs, economic hedges, etc.) and is presented net of taxes and excluding results attributable to non-controlling interests. This Inventory effect largely affects the Industrial segment.

Special items

Significant items for which separate presentation is considered desirable to facilitate the task of monitoring the ordinary management of business operations and for comparison between periods and companies in the sector. This heading includes capital gains/losses due to divestments (capital gains and losses due to transfers or disposals of assets), restructuring costs (compensation costs...), impairments (provisions and reversals resulting from the impairment test on fixed assets, tax relief, etc.), provisions for risks and expenses (provisions and reversals of provisions for tax, legal, environmental, geopolitical risks, etc.) and other major income or expense items outside the ordinary management of the businesses (provisions for dismantling and remediation; exchange rate impacts on fiscal positions in foreign currency; costs and compensation due to claims; sanctions and fines; valuation of financial instruments resulting from accounting asymmetries, etc.). Special items are presented net of taxes and without counting income attributable to non-controlling interests.

Special items	**Cumulative 12 months**		**Fourth Quarter**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Divestments	14	84	33	23
Workforce restructuring	(83)	(65)	(40)	(48)
Impairment (1)	(1,184)	(1,793)	(1,553)	(303)
Provisions and other	(21)	(733)	1,017	(47)
Total	**(1,274)**	**(2,507)**	**(543)**	**(375)**

(1) The difference with the heading "(Charges for)/reversal of impairment provisions" in the IFRS-EU income statement is largely down to the fact that the latter includes impairment of credit risk and dry wells and impairment of exploratory wells in the normal course of business and excludes the tax effect of impairment, impairment of deferred tax assets and impairment of joint ventures.

Non-controlling interests

Shows results attributable to non-controlling interests in relation to operating income, the Inventory effect and Special items, which are presented separately before Net income.

[3] To calculate the cost of supply, international quotations on the benchmark markets in which the Company operates are used. The relevant average monthly price is applied to each quality of distilled crude. Quotations are obtained from daily crude oil publications according to Platts, plus freight costs estimated by Worldscale (an association that publishes world reference prices for freight costs between specific ports). All other production costs (fixed and variable costs) are valued at the cost recognized in the accounts.

[4] WAC is a generally accepted European accounting method for measuring inventories. It factors in purchase prices and historic production costs, valuing inventory at the lower between this cost and its market value.

The following is a reconciliation of the Adjusted Income under the Group's reporting model with the income prepared according to IFRS-EU:

Results	**Cumulative 12 months**													
			Adjustments											
	Adjusted income		**Reclassif. of joint ventures**		**Special items**		**Inventory effect[2]**		**Non-controlling interests**		**Total adjustments**		**IFRS-EU Income**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Operating income	7,250	10,648 [1]	(305)	(1,819)	(2,041)	(3,072)	(610)	103	—	—	(2,956)	(4,788)	4,294	5,860
Financial result	8	86	176	178	(147)	67	—	—	—	—	29	245	37	331
Results of companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	1	(22)	124	1,030	(91)	(19)	—	—	—	—	33	1,011	34	989
Net income before tax	**7,259**	**10,712**	**(5)**	**(611)**	**(2,279)**	**(3,024)**	**(610)**	**103**	—	—	**(2,894)**	**(3,532)**	**4,365**	**7,180**
Income tax	(2,248)	(3,938)	5	611	1,005	517	157	(25)	—	—	1,167	1,103	(1,081)	(2,835)
Consolidated income for the year	**5,011**	**6,774**	—	—	**(1,274)**	**(2,507)**	**(453)**	**78**	—	—	**(1,727)**	**(2,429)**	**3,284**	**4,345**
Income attributed to minority interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(116)	(94)	(116)	(94)	(116)	(94)
TOTAL NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY	**5,011**	**6,774**	—	—	**(1,274)**	**(2,507)**	**(453)**	**78**	**(116)**	**(94)**	**(1,843)**	**(2,523)**	**3,168**	**4,251**

[1] Income from continuing operations at current cost of supply (CCS).
[2] The inventory effect represents an adjustment to *"Supplies"* and *"Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress"* in the income statement under IFRS-EU.

Results	**Fourth Quarter**													
			Adjustments											
	Adjusted income		**Reclassif. of joint ventures**		**Special results**		**Inventory effect[2]**		**Non-controlling interests**		**Total Adjustments**		**IFRS-EU Income**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Operating income	1,641	2,993 [1]	79	(365)	(1,221)	(1,122)	(396)	(793)	—	—	(1,538)	(2,280)	103	713
Financial result	(26)	143	57	37	(137)	177	—	—	—	—	(80)	214	(106)	357
Results of companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	(11)	(25)	117	313	(86)	(16)	—	—	—	—	31	297	20	272
Net income before tax	**1,604**	**3,111**	**253**	**(15)**	**(1,444)**	**(961)**	**(396)**	**(793)**	—	—	**(1,587)**	**(1,769)**	**17**	**1,342**
Income tax	(409)	(1,072)	(253)	15	901	586	101	201	—	—	749	802	340	(270)
Consolidated income for the year	**1,195**	**2,039**	—	—	**(543)**	**(375)**	**(295)**	**(592)**	—	—	**(838)**	**(967)**	**357**	**1,072**
Income attributed to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	(43)	26	(43)	26	(43)
TOTAL NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY	**1,195**	**2,039**	—	—	**(543)**	**(375)**	**(295)**	**(592)**	**26**	**(43)**	**(812)**	**(1,010)**	**383**	**1,029**

(1) Income from continuing operations at the current cost of supply (CCS).

(2) The Inventory effect represents an adjustment to *"Supplies"* and *"Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress" in* the IFRS-EU income statement under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA:

EBITDA, ("Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization"), is a financial indicator that measures the operating margin of a company prior to deducting interest, taxes, impairment, losses, depreciation, and amortization. Since it does not include financial and tax indicators or accounting expenses not involving cash outflow, it is used by Management to evaluate the company's results over time, for a more straightforward exercise in making comparisons with peers within the Oil & Gas sector.

EBITDA is calculated as operating Income + depreciation and amortization + impairment as well as other items which do not represent cash inflows or outflows from (restructurings, capital gains/losses from divestment, provisions etc.). Operating income corresponds to the result from operations at weighted average cost (WAC). Where ***net income from operations at current cost of supply*** (CCS) is used, it is known as ***EBITDA at CCS***.

EBITDA	**Cumulative 12 months**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Joint arrangements reclassification and others**		**IFRS-EU[2]**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Upstream	4,760	7,485	(1,486)	(2,527)	3,274	4,958
Industrial	3,438	5,223	5	(49)	3,443	5,174
Customer	1,094	956	(38)	(22)	1,056	934
LCG	176	292	—	(1)	176	291
Corporate and other	(214)	(143)	31	(7)	(183)	(150)
EBITDA	**9,254**	**13,813**	**(1,488)**	**(2,606)**	**7,766**	**11,207**
Upstream	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	538	(74)	(20)	8	518	(66)
Customer	72	(29)	—	—	72	(29)
LCG	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate and other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventory effect[1]	**610**	**(103)**	**(20)**	**8**	**590**	**(95)**
EBITDA at CCS	**9,864**	**13,710**	**(1,508)**	**(2,598)**	**8,356**	**11,112**

(1) Before tax.

(2) Relates to "Profit/(loss) before tax" and "Adjusted profit/(loss)" on the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA	**Cumulative 12 months**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Joint arrangements reclassification and others**		**IFRS-EU[1]**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Net income before tax:	**4,371**	**7,791**	**(6)**	**(611)**	**4,365**	**7,180**
(-) Financial result	138	(153)	(175)	(178)	(37)	(331)
(-) Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	90	41	(124)	(1,030)	(34)	(989)
Operating income	**4,599**	**7,679**	**(305)**	**(1,819)**	**4,294**	**5,860**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**2,983**	**2,935**	**(547)**	**(596)**	**2,436**	**2,339**
Operating provisions	**1,916**	**3,288**	**(639)**	**(189)**	**1,277**	**3,099**
(Accrual) / Reversal of impairment provisions	931	3,005	(621)	(332)	310	2,673
(Provision for) / Reversal of provisions for risks	985	283	(18)	143	967	426
Other items	**(244)**	**(89)**	**3**	**(2)**	**(241)**	**(91)**
EBITDA	**9,254**	**13,813**	**(1,488)**	**(2,606)**	**7,766**	**11,207**

(1) Relates to "Profit/(loss) before tax" and "Adjusted profit/(loss)" on the consolidated Statements of Cash Flows prepared under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA	**Fourth Quarter**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Joint arrangements reclassification and others**		**IFRS-EU[2]**	
Million euros	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Upstream	1,279	1,641	(386)	(558)	893	1,083
Industrial	520	956	1	(2)	521	954
Customer	235	273	(12)	(7)	223	266
LCG	40	52	—	(1)	40	51
Corporate and other	(14)	28	(9)	(33)	(23)	(5)
EBITDA	**2,060**	**2,950**	**(406)**	**(601)**	**1,654**	**2,349**
Upstream	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	391	762	—	(3)	391	759
Customer	5	31	—	—	5	31
LCG	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate and other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventory effect[1]	**396**	**793**	**—**	**(3)**	**396**	**790**
EBITDA at CCS	**2,456**	**3,743**	**(406)**	**(604)**	**2,050**	**3,139**

(1) Before tax.

(2) Relates to “Profit/(loss) before tax” and “Adjusted profit/(loss)” on the consolidated Statements of Cash Flows prepared under IFRS-EU..

EBITDA	**Fourth Quarter**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Joint arrangements reclassification and others**		**IFRS-EU[1]**	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Net income before tax	**(235)**	**1,357**	**252**	**(15)**	**17**	**1,342**
(-) Financial result	162	(320)	(56)	(37)	106	(357)
(-) Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	96	41	(116)	(313)	(20)	(272)
Operating income	**23**	**1,078**	**80**	**(365)**	**103**	**713**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**814**	**776**	**(122)**	**(161)**	**692**	**615**
Operating provisions	**1,430**	**1,129**	**(366)**	**(75)**	**1,064**	**1,054**
(Accrual) / Reversal of impairment provisions	1,164	973	(364)	(56)	800	917
(Provision for) / Reversal of provisions for risks	266	156	(2)	(19)	264	137
Other items	**(207)**	**(33)**	**2**	**—**	**(205)**	**(33)**
EBITDA	**2,060**	**2,950**	**(406)**	**(601)**	**1,654**	**2,349**

(1) Relates to “Profit/(loss) before tax” and “Adjusted profit/(loss)” on the consolidated Statements of Cash Flows prepared under IFRS-EU.

ROACE:

This APM is used by Repsol Management to evaluate the capacity of its operating assets to generate profit, and therefore measures invested capital (equity and debt).

The ***ROACE*** ("Return on average capital employed") is calculated as: (Adjusted income excluding financial income + Inventory effect + Special items) / (Average ***capital employed*** for the period from operations, which measures the capital invested in the Company from its own and third-party sources, and corresponds to Total equity + ***Net debt***). It includes the amount pertaining to in joint ventures or other companies whose operations are managed as joint such. If the inventory effect is not used in the calculation process, it is known as ***CCS ROACE***.

NUMERATOR *(€ Million)*	**2023**	**2022**
Operating (profit EU-IFRS)	**4,294**	**5,860**
Reclassification of joint ventures	305	1,819
Income tax[1]	(1,327)	(3,594)
Results of companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	(90)	(41)
I. ROACE result at average weighted cost	**3,182**	**4,044**

DENOMINATOR *(€ Million)*	**2023**	**2022**
Total equity	29,070	25,973
Net debt	2,096	2,256
Capital employed at year-end	**31,166**	**28,229**
II. Average capital employed[2]	**29,697**	**28,393**
I/II ROACE (%)[3]	**10.7**	**14.2**

[1] Does not include income tax corresponding to financial results.
[2] Corresponds to the average balance of capital employed at the beginning and end of the year.
[3] CCS ROACE (without taking into account the inventory effect) amounts to 12.3% in 2023.

3. Cash flow measurements

Cash flows from operations:

The ***cash flow from operations*** measures generation of cash from operating activities, and is calculated as: EBITDA +/- changes in working capital + collection of dividends + collection / - payment of income tax + other collections / - payments relating to operating activities. Due to its usefulness and to show how cash flow changes between periods by isolating changes in working capital, operating cash flow can be presented excluding working Capital (Operating cash flow "*ex working capital*" or "*OCF exWC*").

Free cash flow:

Free cash flow measures cash flow generation from operating and investment activities, and is quite useful for evaluating the funds available for paying shareholder dividends and debt service payments.

Cash flow generation:

Cash generation is ***free cash flow*** less dividend payments, payment of remuneration for other equity instruments (coupons on perpetual bonds), transactions with non-controlling interests, (capital dilutions, contributions, dividends, etc.) net interest payments, and payments for leases and treasury stock. This APM measures the funds generated by the Company before financial transactions (mainly from debt issuance and repayments).

The following is a reconciliation of the ***Free cash flow*** and ***Cash flow generation*** with the consolidated cash flow statements prepared under IFRS-EU:

Cash flow measures

	Cumulative 12 months					
	Adjusted cash flow		Joint venture reclassification and other		IFRS-EU statement of cash flow	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
I. Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities (cash flow from operations)	7,064	8,923	(553)	(1,091)	6,511	7,832
II. Cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(5,634)	(3,712)	(219)	(391)	(5,853)	(4,103)
Free cash flow (I+II)	**1,430**	**5,211**	**(772)**	**(1,482)**	**658**	**3,729**
Cash flow generation	**1,178**	**3,228**	**(941)**	**(1,450)**	**237**	**1,778**
III. Cash flows from / (used in) financing activities and others [(1)]	(3,823)	(4,172)	782	1,360	(3,041)	(2,812)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**(2,393]**	**1,039**	**10**	**(122)**	**(2,383)**	**917**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6,945	5,906	(433)	(311)	6,512	5,595
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4,552	6,945	(423)	(433)	4,129	6,512

(1) Includes payments for dividends and payments on other equity instruments, interest payments, other proceeds from/ (payments for) financing activities, proceeds from / (payments for) equity instruments, proceeds from / (payments for) financial liabilities transactions (proceeds/payments) with minority interests and the exchange rate fluctuations effect.

Cash flow measures

	Fourth Quarter					
	Adjusted cash flow		Joint venture reclassification and other		Statement of Cash Flows IFRS-EU	
€ Million	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
I. Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities (cash flow from operations)	2,244	2,804	(103)	(378)	2,141	2,426
II. Cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(1,180)	(1,743)	(24)	(717)	(1,204)	(2,460)
Free cash flow (I+II)	**1,064**	**1,061**	**(127)**	**(1,095)**	**937**	**(34)**
Cash flow generation	**947**	**88**	**(290)**	**(1,093)**	**657**	**(1,005)**
III. Cash flows from / (used in) financing activities and others [(1)]	(1,308)	(2,066)	268	1,061	(1,040)	(1,005)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**(244)**	**(1,005)**	**141**	**(34)**	**(103)**	**(1,039)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4,796	7,950	(564)	(399)	4,232	7,551
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4,552	6,945	(423)	(433)	4,129	6,512

(1) Includes payments for dividends and payments on other equity instruments, interest payments, other proceeds from/(payments for) financing activities, proceeds from/(payments for) equity instruments, proceeds from/(payments for) financial liabilities, transactions (proceeds/payments) with minority interests, and the exchange rate fluctuations effect.

The Group measures ***Liquidity*** as the sum of "cash and cash equivalents" on-demand cash deposits at financial institutions, and short and long-term credit facilities that remain undrawn at the end of the period, i.e., credit facilities granted by financial institutions that may be drawn on by the Company on the terms, in the amount and subject to the other conditions agreed in the contract.

Liquidity	Group Reporting Model		Reclassification of joint ventures		IFRS-EU	
Million euros	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2021**	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2021**	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2021**
Cash and banks	3,151	3,021	(408)	(345)	2,744	2,676
Other financial assets	1,401	3,924	(16)	(88)	1,385	3,836
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,552**	**6,945**	**(423)**	**(433)**	**4,129**	**6,512**
Deposits of immediate availability [(1)]	3,878	2,389	—	—	3,878	2,389
Undrawn credit lines	2,637	2,681	(18)	(7)	2,619	2,674
Liquidity	**11,067**	**12,014**	(441)	(440)	**10,626**	**11,575**

(1) Repsol contracts time deposits but with immediate availability, which are recorded under "Other current financial assets" and which do not meet the accounting criteria for classification as cash and cash equivalents.

Operating investments (investments):

Group Management uses this APM to measure each period's investment effort and allocation by business segment, reflecting operating investments by the various Group business units (including accrued and unpaid investments). The figure includes joint ventures or other companies managed operationally as joint ventures.

Investments may be presented as organic (acquisition of projects, assets or companies for the expansion of the Group's activities) or inorganic (funds invested in the development or maintenance of the Group's projects and assets). This distinction is useful in understanding how the Group's Management allocates its resources and allows for a more reliable comparison of investment between periods.

Investments	**Cumulative 12 months**									
	Operating investments						**Reclassifications of joint ventures and other**		**IFRS-EU(1)**	
	2023			**2022**			**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
€ million	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**				
Upstream	2,389	238	**2,627**	2,127	—	**2,127**	(825)	(236)	**1,802**	**1,891**
Industrial	1,155	6	**1,161**	960	65	**1,025**	(15)	(26)	**1,146**	**999**
Customer	326	97	**423**	251	7	**258**	(93)	(10)	**330**	**248**
LCG	1,152	724	**1,876**	590	77	**667**	(46)	(98)	**1,830**	**569**
Corporate and other	80	—	**80**	103	2	**105**	(1)	1	**79**	**106**
Total	**5,102**	**1,065**	**6,167**	**4,031**	**151**	**4,182**	**(980)**	**(369)**	**5,187**	**3,813**

(1) This corresponds to "Payments on investments" on the consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS-EU, and does not include items corresponding to "Other financial assets".

Investments	**Fourth Quarter**									
	Operating investments						**Reclassifications of joint ventures and other**		**IFRS-EU(1)**	
	2023			**2022**			**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
€ million	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**				
Upstream	644	109	**753**	778	—	**778**	(373)	(148)	**380**	**630**
Industrial	462	6	**468**	464	12	**476**	2	(10)	**470**	**466**
Customer	122	48	**170**	122	—	**122**	(39)	(23)	**131**	**99**
LCG	411	(32)	**379**	341	31	**372**	(79)	(27)	**300**	**345**
Corporate and other	35	—	**35**	35	2	**37**	—	13	**35**	**50**
Total	**1,674**	**131**	**1,805**	**1,740**	**45**	**1,785**	**(489)**	**(195)**	**1,316**	**1,590**

(1) This corresponds to "Payments on investments" on the consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS-EU, and does not include items corresponding to "Other financial assets.

4. Financial metrics

Debt and financial position ratios:

Net debt is the main APM used by Management to measure the Company's level of debt. The figure is made up of financial liabilities less financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, and the effect arising from the mark-to-market of financial derivatives. It also includes the net debt of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such.

Net Debt	Net Debt	Reclassifications of joint ventures	IFRS-EU balance sheet
€ Million	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2022**
Non-current assets:			
Non-current financial instruments [(1)(2)]	1,060	429	1,489
Current assets:			
Other current financial assets [(2)]	4,410	81	4,491
Cash and cash equivalents	4,552	(423)	4,129
Non-current liabilities:			
Non-current financial liabilities [(2)]	(8,808)	458	(8,350)
Current liabilities:			
Current financial liabilities [(2)]	(3,310)	(4)	(3,314)
NET DEBT [(3)]	**(2,096)**	**541**	**(1,555)**

(1) Amounts included under "Non-current financial assets" in the consolidated balance sheet.
(2) Includes net non-current and current leases amounting to €-2,973 and €-633 million, respectively, according to the Reporting model and €-2,452 and €-506 million, respectively, according to the IFRS-EU balance sheet.
(3) The reconciliations in previous period are available at www.repsol.com.

Gross debt is the measure used to analyze the Group's solvency and includes financial liabilities and the mark-to-market value of derivatives. It also includes the net debt of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such.

Gross Debt	Gross Debt	Reclassifications of joint ventures	IFRS-EU balance sheet
€ Million	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2022**
Current financial liabilities (ex derivatives)	(3,148)	5	(3,153)
Net mark to market valuation of current financial derivatives	(92)	—	(92)
Current gross debt	**(3,240)**	**5**	**(3,244)**
Non-current financial liabilities (ex derivatives)	(8,807)	62	(8,348)
Net mark to market valuation of non-current derivatives	—	—	—
Non-current gross debt	**(8,807)**	**62**	**(8,348)**
GROSS DEBT [(1)]	**(12,047)**	**67**	**(11,592)**

(1) The reconciliations in previous periods for this figure are available at www.repsol.com.

The following ratios are used by Group Management to evaluate Leverage ratios and Group Solvency.

- The ***Leverage ratio*** is ***Net debt*** divided by ***Capital employed*** at the end of the period. This ratio can be used to examine financial structure and degree of indebtedness in relation to capital contributed by shareholders and financing entities. Leverage is the chief measure used to evaluate and compare the Company's financial position with respect to its peers in the Oil & Gas industry.
- The ***Solvency ratio*** is calculated as ***Liquidity*** (section 3 of this Appendix) divided by current Gross debt and is used to determine the number of times the Group may service its current debt using its existing liquidity.

Leverage	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU balance sheet	
Million euros	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Net debt	2,096	2,256	541	(495)	1,555	2,751
Capital employed	31,166	28,229	(541)	495	30,625	28,724
Leverage (%)	**6.7**	**8.0**			**5.1**	**9.6**

Solvency	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU balance sheet	
Million euros	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2021**	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2021**	**Dec-2022**	**Dec-2021**
Liquidity	11,067	12,014	(441)	(440)	10,626	11,575
Current gross debt	3,240	2,997	5	862	3,244	3,045
Solvency	**3.4**	**4.0**			**3.3**	**3.8**

Appendix III. Consolidated Financial Statements - Repsol reporting model

Prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting policies (see Appendix II).

(Unaudited figures in millions of euros)

Statement of Financial Position

	12/31/2022	31/12/2021
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Intangible assets	2,599	2,077
Property, plant and equipment	29,060	27,237
Investments accounted for using the equity method	514	684
Non-current financial assets	905	557
Deferred tax assets	4,700	3,048
Other non-current assets	1,081	883
CURRENT ASSETS		
Non-current assets held for sale	3	6
Inventories	6,767	7,516
Trade and other receivables	8,783	10,187
Other current assets	269	301
Other current financial assets	4,410	3,148
Cash and cash equivalents	4,552	6,945
TOTAL ASSETS	**63,643**	**62,589**
TOTAL EQUITY		
Shareholders' equity	26,150	24,611
Other cumulative comprehensive income	47	683
Non-controlling interests	2,873	679
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Non-current provisions	4,798	4,616
Non-current financial liabilities	8,808	9,540
Deferred tax liabilities and other tax items	3,964	3,100
Other non-current liabilities	746	1,199
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale	—	—
Current provisions	1,563	1,645
Current financial liabilities	3,310	3,497
Trade and other payables	11,384	13,019
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**63,643**	**62,589**

Income statement

	2023	2022
Revenue	61,553	78,724
Operating income/loss	**7,250**	**10,648**
Financial result	8	86
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	1	(22)
Net income / loss before taxes	**7,259**	**10,712**
Income tax	(2,248)	(3,939)
Net income/loss after taxes	**5,011**	**6,773**
Net income / loss attributable to non controlling interests	—	—
ADJUSTED INCOME	**5,011**	**6,774**
Inventory effect	(453)	78
Special items	(1,274)	(2,507)
Non-controlling interests	(116)	(94)
NET INCOME	**3,168**	**4,251**

Statement of cash flow

	2023	2022
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
EBITDA	9,254	13,813
Changes in working capital	567	(1,871)
Dividends received	20	30
Income taxes received/ (paid)	(2,097)	(2,607)
Other proceeds from/ (payments for) operating activities	(680)	(442)
	7,064	**8,923**
II. CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Payments for investment activities:	(6,174)	(4,392)
Organic investments	(5,256)	(4,006)
Inorganic investments	(918)	(386)
Proceeds from divestments:	540	680
	(5,634)	**(3,712)**
FREE CASH FLOW (I+II)	**1,430**	**5,211**
Transactions with non-controlling interests	2,174	1,117
Payments for dividends and payments on other equity instruments:	(979)	(989)
Net interests	(164)	(397)
Treasury shares	(1,283)	(1,714)
CASH GENERATED IN THE PERIOD	**1,178**	**3,228**
Financing activities and others	(3,571)	(2,189)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(2,393)**	**1,039**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**6,945**	**5,906**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**4,552**	**6,945**

Appendix IV. Risks

Risk management

Repsol's Enterprise Risk Management System – ERMS

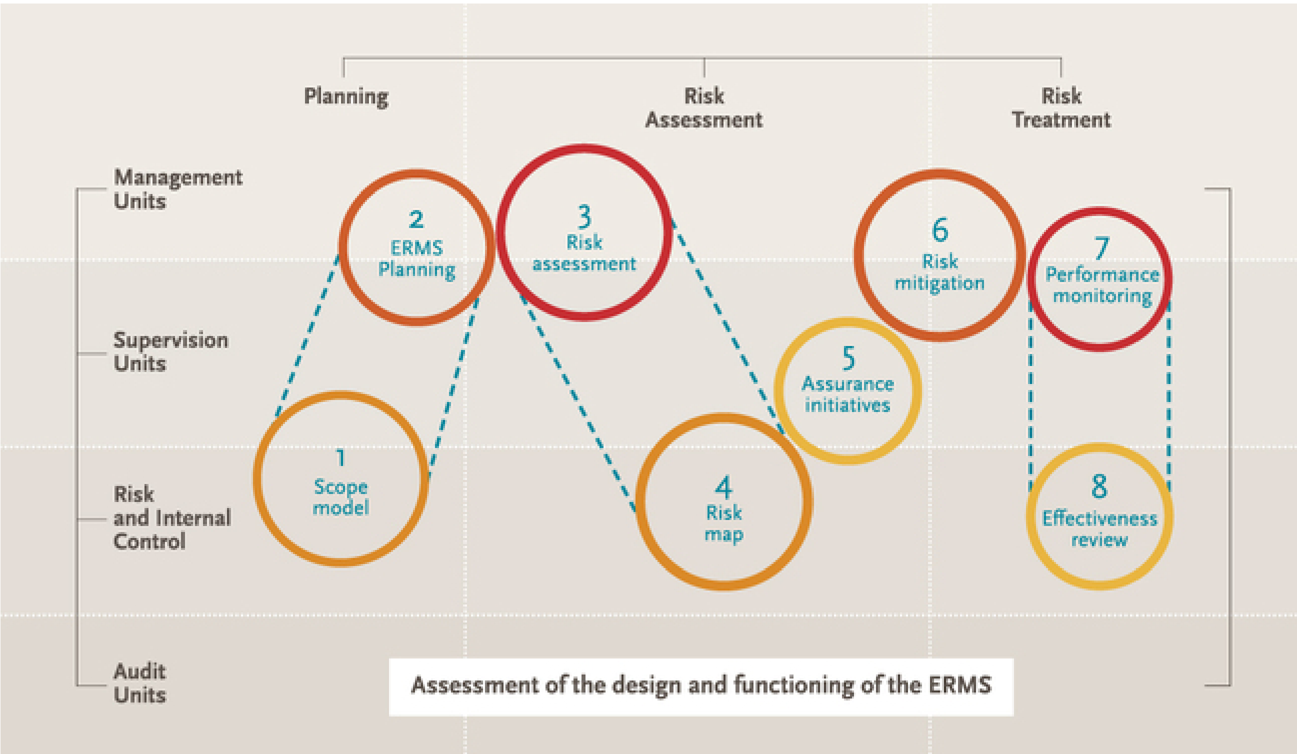
Repsol operates an Enterprise Risk Management System which, through the coordinated action of all the units involved, ensures that the main risks associated with the Group's activities are identified, measured, managed and supervised in accordance with the risk policy, and monitors whether the management systems effectively mitigate them up to the required levels. Repsol's Enterprise Risk Management System ("ERMS") provides an advance, global, and reliable overview of all risks to which the Company is exposed, based on a Risk Management Policy adopted by the Board of Directors. Its principles are embodied in an Enterprise Risk Management Standard approved by the Executive Committee.

The core pillars of the ERMS are:

- Management leads the enterprise risk management process.
- The risk vision is integrated into management and decision-making processes.
- Businesses and corporate areas play a role in the implementation of the model with different levels of responsibility and specialization (risk management units, supervision units, and audit units, in accordance with the Three Lines Model[1]), with the Risk Unit performing system coordination and governance functions.
- Risks are identified, assessed and addressed in accordance with the recommendations of ISO 31000.
- Promotion of continuous improvement to gain efficiency and responsiveness.

Another key element is the risk tolerance declaration, which is set out in the Risk Management Policy along with the above principles. Repsol aspires to have an adequate risk profile befitting its status as an integrated and diversified energy company, differentiating between risks in which the Company is ready to accept exposure within its overall tolerance threshold, and others in which it seeks to reduce exposure to levels as low as reasonably possible. The latter type would include accident, environmental, health, safety, ethics and conduct, and compliance risks.

ISO 31000 Risk Management – Principles and guidelines



[1] The Three Lines model was developed by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) in 2020 with the aim of helping organizations to identify the structures and processes that best facilitate the achievement of objectives by promoting robust risk management governance.

The Company's bodies involved in the definition, implementation, monitoring and supervision of the ERMS, as well as their responsibilities, are as detailed below:

Overview of the corporate bodies involved in the ERMS

Board of Directors

Approves the general **policies and strategies** of the Company, which include the risk control and management policy and the **oversight** of internal information and control systems

Audit and Control Committee

Directly **oversees** the activities of Audit, Control and Risk Department, to which the Risk Unit reports, and **periodically reviews** the effectiveness of internal control systems, internal audit, and risk management systems so that the main risks are properly identified, managed, and disclosed.

Sustainability Committee

Reviews and assesses the sustainability risk management and control systems.

Executive Committee

Approves the necessary **governance elements** in the field of risk management, ensures that they are properly implemented and **monitors** the Company's risk performance, including the integration of the risk perspective in the decision-making process.

Risk Management Units

Directly responsible for risk management in daily operations (risk identification, analysis, assessment, and treatment)

Risk Supervision Units

Supervision Units:, governance units that specialize in managing certain risk classes, and that aim to support and oversee the implementation of **effective risk management practices** at the Management Units by providing continuous advisory.
Risk and Internal Control Unit: develop the ERMS and coordinate its activities to ensure the adequate functioning of the risk control and management systems and, in particular, ensure that all material risks affecting the Company are identified, managed, and quantified. The Risk Units also ensure that risk factors have an effective influence on **decision-making processes**. Lastly, they monitor the extent to which risk control and management systems adequately mitigate the risks within the framework of the policy defined by the Board of Directors.

Risk Audit Units

Assess the design and functioning of risk control and management systems to ensure that they are properly identified, measured, prioritized and controlled in accordance with the Risk Management policy and other current standards and good industry practices.

In accordance with the ERMS, risk identification, assessment and consolidation is carried out at least annually. However, the processes are prepared such that if at any time it is presumed that the Group's risk profile may have been substantially altered due to a change in the exposure to any particular relevant risk, the analysis of such risks is updated.

Where appropriate, the head of the management unit sets in motion appropriate actions or control mechanisms to align the risk profile with the organization's expectations, in line with the risk tolerance declaration set out in the Risk Management Policy. This gives the Company reasonable assurance as to compliance with the objectives of each organizational area, including operational, financial and non-financial reporting, and regulatory compliance, through internal reporting and control systems based on the principles of the COSO framework[2].

The risks unit consolidates the individual risk maps to obtain the consolidated Risk Map for the Repsol Group, and any partial consolidation agreed to be reported to the executive and governing bodies. If necessary, they issue guidelines on the treatment of certain risks, based on the risk profile, the maturity of risk management systems and the risk tolerance statement contained in the Risk Management Policy.

The resulting mitigation actions are driven forward by the supervision units and, when they involve management units, converge with the treatment strategies that the latter have in place. The supervision units include, among others, the technical functions and business specialists and the corporate functions of communication, institutional relations, economic and tax, corporate security, strategy, legal services and compliance, sustainability, finance, technology, engineering, procurement management, corporate governance, people and organizational management, digitalization and information systems, internal control, and reserve control.

During these activities, the risks unit collects information from the management and the supervision units on their performance and expectations in relation to those activities undertaken to achieve the ERMS objectives. This information gathering is complemented, when appropriate, with campaigns specifically designed to obtain certain data such as surveys or backtesting studies. Based on this information, the area responsible for the ERMS reviews its effectiveness and ensures that the findings result in its continuous improvement.

At all stages of the enterprise risk management process, in accordance with their planning, the audit units evaluate the reasonableness and adequacy of the design and functioning of the Repsol Group's risk control and management systems, to ensure that risks are properly identified, prioritized, measured and controlled within the tolerance levels set by the Board in its Risk Management Policy, in accordance with current standards and good industry practice. As part of their functions, the audit unit plans its annual engagements based on various aspects, including the state of risks, preferably focusing their actions on the most significant ones.

The variables of the economic models on which key decision-making processes are based, such as the preparation of the annual budget and the preparation and periodic updating of the strategic plan, are subject to risk analysis, and receive information from the ERMS for this purpose. Going beyond single-scenario approaches, these analyses provide a probabilistic view of the achievable result by simulating multiple scenarios in which variables such as prices and margins, among others, which are correlated to a greater or lesser extent, take on different values depending on the prior statistical modeling for each of them.

System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR)

The Repsol Group has a System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) whose proper functioning provides reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the Group's financial reporting. The ICFR model is based on the methodological framework of COSO 2013 (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) as set out in their report Internal Control-Integrated Framework, which provides an integrated framework for internal control over financial reporting that is designed to ensure that transactions are recorded faithfully, in accordance with the applicable accounting framework, providing reasonable assurance as regards the prevention or detection of errors that might have a significant impact on the information contained in the consolidated Financial Statements. The Audit, Control and Risks department annually evaluates the design and functioning of the Group's ICFR and draws conclusions on its effectiveness. More information can be found in section 8.2. Internal Control and Risk Management Systems in relation to the financial information issuance process (ICFR) of the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

System of Internal Control over Sustainability Reporting (ICSR)

The Repsol Group has been working in recent years on the maturity of its Internal Control System for Sustainability Information ("ICSR"), the objective of which is to reasonably ensure the reliability of the sustainability information reported, since the entry into force of Law 11/2018. The ICSR is defined at Repsol on the basis of the COSO 2013 methodological framework, and its objective is to help ensure that the information is reported faithfully and in

[2] COSO Internal Control – Integrated Framework 2013. Repsol has an Integrated Internal Control model in place that follows the COSO framework and includes the Group's formally developed Internal Control and Compliance Systems, most notably the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting, the System of Internal Control Over Sustainability Reporting, and the Spanish Crime Prevention Model among other current criminal and compliance models.

accordance with international reference standards, with governance and control elements like those used in the ICFR (governance model, sustainability reporting risk map, scope model, inventory of controls, etc.).

As regards the differentiated responsibility of the units and bodies involved in risk management, the ICSR is based on the Three-Line Model, which is a standard recommended by the Global Institute of Internal Auditors. The Audit, Control and Risk Department annually assesses the design and functioning of controls, processes and other elements of the Group's ICSR, reporting on this work to the Audit and Control Committee.

Main risks

The main risks identified in section 6.3 of this document are as follows:

Financial and market risks

Fluctuations in the benchmark prices for hydrocarbons, derivative products, and other commodities	Oil and gas prices, and indeed derivative prices, are subject to exogenous factors and, therefore, to volatility as a result of fluctuations in international supply and demand. These are affected by the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment, the influence of OPEC, technological changes, natural disasters, pandemics or the energy transition process. Note that price deviations from the Group's projected figures may be favorable or unfavorable. In 2023, the price of a barrel of Brent has averaged at $82.6/bbl lower than in 2022 ($101.32/bbl). Meanwhile, the average Henry Hub natural gas price stood at 2.7 $/Mbtu in 2022, well below the average price in 2022(6.6 $/Mbtu). On the supply side, the price trend was steered by production cuts among OPEC+ countries and by the increase in demand, which was higher than in the previous year, although this remains subject to the uncertainty regarding the threat of a recession in the United States and Europe. Aside from the already troubling geopolitical environment that took center stage in 2022 (dominated by the sanctions imposed due to the war in Ukraine), the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in Gaza caught the market off guard, although it has not led to any cuts in production, The reduction in crude and gas oil prices adversely affects the profitability of the Exploration and Production activity, the valuation of its assets, its capacity to generate cash and its investment plans, while rising prices have the opposite effect. An eventual reduction in investment may have a negative impact on Repsol's ability to replenish its oil and gas reserves. For more information on the impact of variations (positive and negative) on the calculation of the recoverable value of impairment test assets, see Notes 4.5 and 20.1 of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements. In turn, the international prices of crude oil and its derivatives may affect the value of the Industrial segment's inventories in storage. In 2023, the impact of price fluctuations on inventories is reflected in the so-called Inventory Effect (see section 4 of this document). The price of finished products may also affect their demand. Additionally, the macroeconomic and regulatory environment as well as the emission reduction scenarios associated with the energy transition process and the effects of climate change may affect the price of other commodities. As for electricity, the wholesale price averaged €87.4/MWh in 2023, compared to €167.7/MWh in 2022 and electricity consumption continues to decline compared to previous years. The price of CO_2 emission allowances, which averaged €85.3/t compared to €81.3/t in 2022, showed high volatility, due to gas price fluctuations and regulatory changes ("Fit for 55" package). The former mainly impact on the low-carbon generation and electricity trading businesses, while the latter on the margins of the industrial businesses. For more information on the prices of hydrocarbons, derivative products and other commodities in 2023, see section 3.2 of this report. For more information on the effect of prices on the earnings and performance of the businesses, see sections 4 and 5 of this report.

Financial and market risks

Increased competition	Activity within the energy industry takes place in a highly competitive sector. This competition can be further heightened by a number of factors, including the entry of new competitors, changes in market conditions, the expiration of administrative concessions, limited availability of raw materials in new markets, technological obsolescence or insufficient differentiation, lack of flexibility in plants and facilities, higher production costs, misalignment of commercial policies with market requirements, acceleration of the energy transition process, new regulations, and increasing competition over access to low-carbon resources. The combined effect of these factors may affect market share and margins.
Lower demand	A lower demand than the Group's forecasts for crude, oil, gas, electricity or oil derivatives would negatively impact the results of its main businesses (E&P, Refining, Chemicals, Mobility, Trading, LPG, Low Carbon Generation, etc.), as activity volumes would be affected. These changes in the demand forecasts may be caused by a general adverse economic (slowdown in economic growth in the countries where the Group has exposure, increased unemployment, higher inflation, etc.), political (national or transnational conflicts or trade tensions between the major powers, new regulation, etc.), or social situation (epidemiological restrictions, changes in consumer habits, etc.), or may be linked to climate change and energy transition scenarios. Macroeconomic developments may suffer due to the uncertainty of the geopolitical environment and the deterioration of the support factors driving savings and a healthy labor market, which could lead to lower growth down the line. These factors may impact economic activity in the countries where the Group is present, thus reducing the demand for our products. For more information on the impacts on business activity and profitability, see sections 4. and 5.

Strategic risks

Deviations in the expectation of investment/divestment processes results	The Repsol Group is exposed to negative impacts related to possible errors in the investment, divestment or association processes that may be caused by an inadequate capture and selection of alternatives or an incorrect analysis of each of them. The current context marked by high volatility and uncertainty may result in an inaccurate estimate of the trend in the main variables of the initiative, such as demand, raw material prices, margin forecasts, exchange and interest rates, the efficiency of the factors of production, and operating costs. This includes risks related to the commercial scaling of projects based on emerging technologies, risks related to the deployment of new low carbon businesses, risks related to inadequate forecasting of tax conditions, or the risk of contingencies arising when purchasing/selling assets or companies.

Regulatory and litigation risks

Regulatory changes (including tax)	The energy industry and the Group's activity are heavily regulated. Future changes in the regulatory framework may significantly affect the Group's activity in areas such as the energy transition, the environment, competition, taxation, the markets where the Group operates, labor, industrial and logical safety, price regulation, quotas or imposition of tariffs, commercial practices, including advertising communication, financial and sustainability information disclosed to the market, or changes to the current sanctions regime, among others, adversely impacting Repsol Group's business, results and financial position.
Administrative, judicial and arbitration proceedings	Disputes may arise concerning the application or interpretation of current law and regulations in certain areas. In particular, this exposure may arise in areas such as tax regulations and their interpretation, energy transition regulations, the wide variety of environmental and safety regulations (environmental quality of products, air emissions, climate change and energy efficiency, extractive technologies, water discharges, soil and groundwater remediation, and preservation of biodiversity, as well as generation, storage, transport, treatment and final disposal of waste), accounting regulations and those governing the financial and sustainability information disclosed to the market, information related to industrial and intellectual property, financial market regulation, competition, good corporate governance, money laundering and financing of terrorism, labor regulations, data protection and, in general, all those required by the public authorities. Repsol reports on the estimates of proven oil and gas reserves, which present an inherent uncertainty due to the judgements and estimates used in the evaluation process (see Note 4 of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements). In addition, Repsol may be affected by the existence of sanctions and trade embargoes regimes enacted by the EU, its Member States, the US, or other countries, as well as supranational bodies such as the United Nations, on certain countries in which it operates and/or companies or individuals based in them. For further information on the regulatory framework applicable to the Group's main activities, see Appendix III – Regulatory framework of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements and for tax-related developments, see Note 22.

Operational risks

Accidents	Repsol's industrial and commercial assets (refineries, petrochemical complexes, regasification plants, power generation plants (cogeneration, combined cycle, wind farms and photovoltaic facilities), bases and warehouses, port facilities, pipelines, ships, tanker trucks, service stations, etc.) as well as E&P installations (exploratory or production wells, surface facilities, oil platforms, etc.), both onshore and offshore, are exposed to accidents such as fires, explosions, toxic product leaks and environmental incidents with a potentially significant impact. Such accidents may cause death and injury to employees, contractors, residents in surrounding areas, as well as damage caused to the property and assets of Repsol and third parties and to the environment. These accidents can occur during the operation of plants and facilities as well as during construction projects or asset decommissioning. Repsol is exposed to impacts from any type of damage or temporary interruption of service due to accidents in operations or in which land, sea-river and air transport vehicles, people, substances, goods or equipment may be involved.
Deviations in organizational and employee management	The Repsol Group is exposed to negative impacts arising from the management of the organization and employees, which constitute a key asset for the Group and which in certain business contexts may prove inadequate for achieving its objectives. Triggering factors for such impacts include aspects such as talent attraction and retention, organizational structure, both in terms of design and sizing, increased salary costs, cultural adaptation and transformation, and labor relations.
Cyberattacks	The Repsol Group is exposed to all manner of cyberattacks, including, without limitation, the threat of malware, which might impact the availability and integrity of critical systems and their information, attacks specifically targeting Repsol assets (Digital or Industrial), theft of confidential information, theft of personal data, whether of customers, employees or other parties, and external and fraud events through fraudulent mail, identity theft or phishing.
Supply chain	The Repsol Group is exposed to negative impacts associated with the unavailability or scarcity of market goods and services, cost fluctuations, as well as interruptions and deviations in time and form in the supply of goods or the provision of services, including among others the supply of raw materials, which may eventually force the interruption of the affected business activities. Certain operations may be carried out through infrastructures operated by third parties and are exposed to the risk of various events materializing, such as unscheduled stoppages or accidents, which may ultimately affect the provision of these logistics services by suppliers. In certain countries where the Group operates —those experiencing social or political instability—, there may be a shortage of qualified suppliers or contractors, which could impact the Group's activities. Additionally, the Company is also exposed to risks derived from the connections with the members of the supply chain or by extension of responsibility for its actions, including those related to non-compliance with laws and other regulations, external policies and standards or administrative requirements. It should be noted that the new macroeconomic environment is having an impact on supply prices, which may result in an increase in business operating costs and deviations in the amount of planned investments. There may also be restrictions in the supply of certain raw materials or equipment, particularly those related to low-carbon power generation technologies and the production of renewable fuels, demand for which has risen amid the new global energy context. Likewise, it is worth noting that the relevance of risks related to dependence on third parties in the IT environment is increasing. There is some exposure related to the reduced availability of skilled labor in the different links of the supply chain, which may lead to interruptions and delays in projects. Lastly, the Group may be affected by potential logistical restrictions arising from situations of geopolitical instability or armed conflicts affecting the main world transport routes, which could lead to cost overruns or delays in deliveries (see Note 20.3 Geopolitical risks in the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements).
Attacks on people or assets	In general, but especially in certain countries where it carries out its activities, Repsol is exposed to potential impacts derived from acts of direct violence that may endanger the integrity of both the Company's assets and the people related to it as a result of actions by individuals or groups that follow any interests, governmental or not, including, among others, acts of terrorism, blocking of assets, crime, piracy, kidnapping, extortion, robbery, and acts of vandalism.

In 2023, various risks materialized, including several related to regulatory matters and litigation. One of the main changes in the regulatory realm is the temporary energy levy (see Note 22.1 to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements). In relation to litigation risks (see Note 15 to the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements), agreements have been reached to settle two major lawsuits. In the United States, the lawsuit related to Maxus —a company acquired by YPF in 1995— has now been settled. In the United Kingdom, Repsol and Sinopec —current shareholders of the Repsol Sinopec Resources UK (RSRUK, currently RRUK) joint venture— agreed to end the arbitration proceedings initiated by Sinopec in relation to the process to acquire a 49% stake in RRUK from the Talisman Group in 2012, which culminated in November with the acquisition by Repsol of Sinopec's stake in RRUK.

In the operational area, regrettably one contractor worker died as a result of an occupational accident in 2023 (see section 7.3 Social information)

Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)[1]

Repsol publishes a Management Report that includes financial and sustainability information throughout the entire document. To maintain its commitment to transparency, it is guided by best practices in preparing corporate reports and, in particular, the recommendations contained in the "Integrated Reporting Framework" of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC).

This appendix discloses the content included in the Statement of Non-Financial Information (SNFI) established under Law 11/2018, of December 28, on the disclosure of non-financial information and diversity. Furthermore, in this appendix, the information is integrated throughout the entire document (especially in Chapter 6 on Sustainability) and in the additional reports that constitute the Management Report (Annual Corporate Governance Report and Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration). Sustainability information of this report is prepared in accordance[2] with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) international framework.

Furthermore, the Group's sustainability information is complemented with the following:

- Detailed information on the 2023 materiality analysis, which defines the most relevant sustainability matters for the different stakeholders, who are referred to in the report (section a) of this Appendix).
- The breakdown of environmentally sustainable activities, as per the requirements established in the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy (section e) of this Appendix).
- Information on the sustainability indicators that form part of the reporting frameworks: GRI, SASB, TCFD[3], Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics (SCM) in the World Economic Forum (WEF) and Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) of the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.
- Reference indexes in relation to the content of the Management Report, which respond to the indicators of the reporting frameworks mentioned above.

Reporting perimeter

The sustainability information contained in this report is reported in accordance with the following criteria, aligned with sector practices and the IPIECA reporting guide. The figures and indicators in these sections have been calculated in accordance with the corporate standards that establish the applicable criteria and common methodology for all matters.

In general, the reporting criterion for sustainability information is operational control. The reported information includes 100% of the data from companies in which Repsol holds control over operations, with the following considerations:

Environmental information:

- GHG emissions are reported under the operational control approach, except for those related to scope 3-category 11, included in Repsol's Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) which are based on the Company's primary energy production (net production, see 5.1. E&P- Main figures) and, therefore, are assigned based on the different applicable contractual agreements.

Social information:

- With regards to employee data, data from employing companies with a percentage of controlling interest and for which Repsol establishes policies and guidelines relating to people management are reported. This does not include Repsol Resources UK Ltd., Societat Catalana de Petrolis, S.A, Energy Express, S.L. Energía Distribuida del Norte, S.A. and Klikin Deals Spain, S.L., which represents 4.9% of the perimeter's total workforce.
- As for safety, the operational control criterion is followed and data from contractors who provide services under a direct contract are also included.
- Customer service data refers exclusively to data managed by customer service in Spain and Portugal.

Governance information

- Information related to the governance model is reported using the corporate reporting criterion, an approach that is applied to the consolidation of data on processes, policies and systems that are developed at a company-wide level, but can be implemented locally, nationally or international.
- Ethics and compliance data follow the operational control criterion except for communications received through the Ethics and Compliance Channel, the scope of which is established in Repsol's own Code of Ethics and Conduct.

Tax information

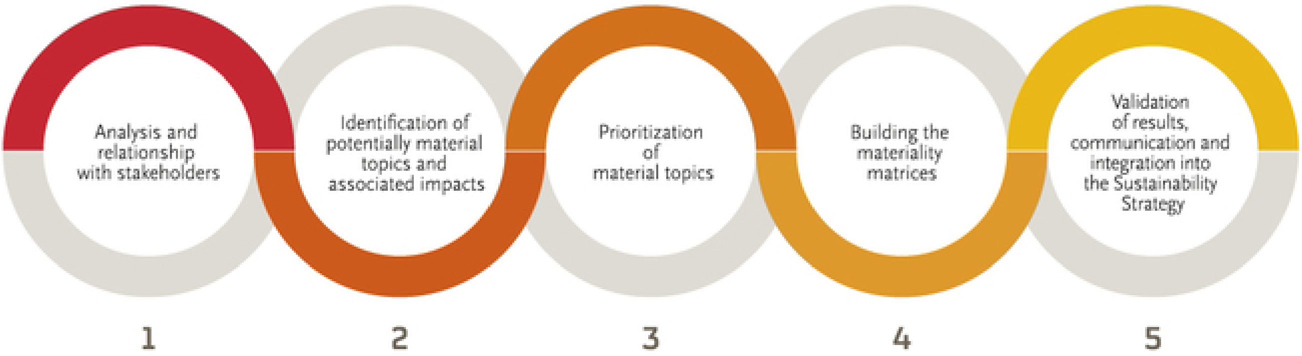
- Tax information has been prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model, as described in Note 3, Information by business segment of the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements.

In 2023, 100% of Asterion Energies and 49% of Repsol Resources UK Ltd. (RRUK[4]) were acquired. The sustainability information in this report does not include their data (except for tax information on RRUK and tax and employee information on Asterion), since the integration process that will make this information available is still ongoing. The data on these entities will be included in the 2024 report.

[1] The reference numbers in parentheses in this section correspond to GRI and SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) indicators.
[2] This report has been prepared in accordance with the 2021 universal (GRI 1, 2, 3) and sectoral (GRI 11) standards. Additionally, all GRI thematic standards are referenced in their 2016 version, with the exception of the Water (2018), Occupational Health and Safety (2018), Tax (2019) and Waste (2020) standards.
[3] TCFD: Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures
[4] The exclusion of RRUK in the perimeter has an impact of 1% on GHG emissions, <1% on social investment and 3.5% on employees. For more information on the acquisition of RRUK, see Note 13 on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

a) Materiality and stakeholder engagement

Process of preparing materiality assessment



Materiality [GRI3-1 to GRI3-3] and stakeholder engagement [GRI2-29]

Repsol's materiality assessment is a process integrated in the organization and divided into 5 phases[1].

1. **Analysis and relationship with stakeholders.** In 2023, the stakeholder map was revised. It is structured into 9 groups, which are then subdivided into 45 categories. To determine which stakeholder carries the most weight for Repsol, a ranking was conducted based on the criteria of power and interest in the Company.
2. **Identification of potentially material topics.** A list of 21 material topics was defined, with each one having a positive impact and a negative impact. The list is separated into 3 dimensions (environmental, social and governance) and includes sustainability issues with the potential to generate challenges and opportunities, both in the Company and among its stakeholders. To draw up this list, the opinion of a panel of experts within Repsol was obtained and the specific context of the company, as well as current and future trends in sustainability were analyzed.
3. **Prioritization of material topics.** Material topics are prioritized by applying the concept of 'double materiality' set out in Article 1 of Directive 2014/95/EU on disclosure of non-financial information. Financial materiality is based on expert judgment and takes the Company's risk analysis as reference, among others. To prioritize issues, the positive and negative impacts associated with each one are assessed, and an aggregation is subsequently carried out according to material topic. Impact materiality is mainly determined by using the results obtained after performing the assessment through the monitoring channels. Said results are weighted taking into consideration the stakeholder ranking that was conducted with the power-interest matrix. In 2023, surveys (>2,800) were used as a monitoring channel to collect the information provided by the stakeholders. The response rate was 38%.
4. **Building the materiality matrices.** To define the double materiality matrix, the results obtained for the financial materiality are transferred to the X axis, and the results of the impact materiality are transferred to the Y axis. To identify the material topics, thresholds for categorizing the most significant or material topics are established. After applying them in 2023, 21 material topics were identified. As in the previous year, a global matrix and 9 specific stakeholder matrices were obtained.
5. **Validation of results, communication and integration into the Sustainability Strategy.** The results of the materiality assessment are evaluated by a committee of experts comprising risk, reputation and sustainability specialists, and said results are then presented to the Executive Committee, which is responsible for validating them. The resulting materiality is then integrated into the Sustainability Strategy and implemented through the Global Plan and local sustainability plans. The actions envisioned in these plans, both locally and globally, are aimed at improving performance and minimizing the impact of the identified sustainability risks. This makes it possible to think strategically and make decisions to evolve the business model to ensure economic, environmental and social sustainability.

[1] For more information, visit www.repsol.com (Sustainability – Sustainability reports - Materiality Assessment).
2 See the Stakeholder infographic in the following page.

Skateholders

Repsol stakeholder map	How we relate
Periodic review in collaboration with stakeholder management areas	At Repsol, the relationship is both direct and indirect and we work to identify the preferred channels for each stakeholder
1 **Shareholders and financial community**	Results presentations Senior management Roadshows Events (AGM, Low Carbon Day)
2 **Customers**	Commercial network, specialized events and trade fairs Television and social networks Repsol website
3 **Society**	Social programs Grievance mechanisms Television, social networks and Repsol website
4 **Regulatory bodies and Institutions**	Forums, seminars and conferences Digital apps (webinars, etc.) Repsol website (queries mailbox)
5 **People in the organization**	Presentations or events Intranet and e-mail Trade union representatives
6 **Media and opinion formers**	Press releases Specific interviews Repsol website and social networks
7 **Companies and business associations**	Trade negotiations Seminars and conferences Sector associations (OGCI, etc.)
8 **Suppliers and partners**	Trade negotiations Trade fairs, forums and conferences Digital platforms
9 **Research center**	Conferences Digital platforms Seminars and conferences

How we add value at Repsol[(1)(2)]

Climate change	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	The energy transition is the central pillar of the company's strategy: commitment to have net zero emissions by 2050. Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050.
Ethics and transparency	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Comprehensive compliance management model. Rejection of all forms of corruption and commitment to compliance with anti-trust regulations. Governance system established in accordance with national and international best practices and standards.
Natural capital	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Priority is given to minimizing potential impacts. Circular economy, biodiversity and water management strategy. Targets defined in the Sustainability Plans for 2025.
Human capital	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Work environment based on equal opportunity, diversity and inclusion. Targets in the Sustainability Plans for 2025. Commitment to safety is embedded in the culture of the organization. It ensures spill management, process safety, and crisis and emergency management.
Commitment to society	4 7 9	Policies and regulations aligned with the UN *United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights* Targets in the Sustainability Plans for 2025.
Managing the value chain	1 2 3 5 8	Innovation and research in technologies to develop sustainable products. Managing the safety of products and services throughout the life cycle.

(1) The pillars have been selected based on the top 10 issues in the materiality matrix for each stakeholder.
(2) Further information in Chapter 7 'Sustainability' and at Repsol.com

b) Sustainability indicators

Environmental indicators

Climate change

[EM-RM-410a.1] Percentage of Renewable Volume Obligations (RVO) achieved through the production of renewable fuels and purchase of differentiated Renewable Identification Numbers (RIN)

As part of the Company's commitment to be emission-neutral by 2050, Repsol helps to reduce CO2 emissions in transportation through the use of biofuels incorporated into gasoline, kerosene and diesel. In addition, it focuses on implementation in refineries and the promotion of advanced biofuel projects (based on non-food, waste-sourced raw materials) with a strong technology content and significant reduction of the carbon footprint, which is under way at the Technology Lab.

To ensure the sustainability of its biofuels, Repsol acceded to international frameworks that certify compliance with the sustainability parameters defined in the Renewables Directives (RED I, RED II and FQD) and the traceability of the raw materials incorporated in the chain of production, from their origin to the finished product. Specifically, at its industrial plants and centers, the Company's operations follow the ISCC sustainability frameworks and it has been certified under the National Sustainability Verification System (SNVS). The percentage of biofuels incorporated into gasoline and diesel fuel in 2023 is higher than the minimum limits mandated by current law. The obligation to incorporate biofuels in 2023 must entail a 6% reduction in the carbon footprint compared to a standard value of 94.1 gCO2/MJ, which means reaching a footprint of 88.5 gCO2/MJ. In 2023, Repsol incorporated the necessary biofuels so that the footprint is lower than the previously reported value.

It is worth noting that in 2023, biofuels manufactured using waste-sourced raw materials were included in the portfolio, thus reducing emissions even further than is normally the case with conventional or first-generation biofuels.

The total volume of biofuels incorporated into the biofuels marketed by Repsol in 2023 was 1,489,679 m^3 (1,045,361 m^3 in 2022), of which 713,403 m^3 (416,761 m^3 in 2022) were manufactured at the Group's refineries. The remainder, 776,276 m^3 (628,599 m^3 in 2022), was purchased from third companies and mixed in the right proportion to meet gasoline and diesel specifications and customer requirements. These biofuels have reduced transportation emissions by 3.7 Mt CO2. Repsol's biofuel production capacity is 960,000 m^3/year, divided between BioETBE (429,000 m^3/year) and hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO, 531,000 m^3/year).

Likewise, in 2023 Repsol continued to promote the use of renewable fuels as a tool for transport decarbonization. Over the course of the year, numerous agreements and conventions were established with institutions and companies on the use of renewable fuels. Moreover, Repsol placed pure renewable diesel on the market through its network of service stations, entailing a carbon footprint reduction that is close to 100%. This initiative will continue in 2024, extending to a greater number of service stations in its network, with the aim of offering its customers a carbon-neutral product that can be used in existing vehicles without the need for modifications or changes in the entire supply network.

At the end of 2023, the final phase of construction and commissioning of Spain's first advanced low-emission biofuel production plant began at the Cartagena refinery. The plant will have a production capacity of 250,000 t of advanced hydrotreated vegetable oil and it will also produce pure biojet. Placing this production on the market will prevent the emission of 900,000 t CO2/year.

Energy transition and climate change risks

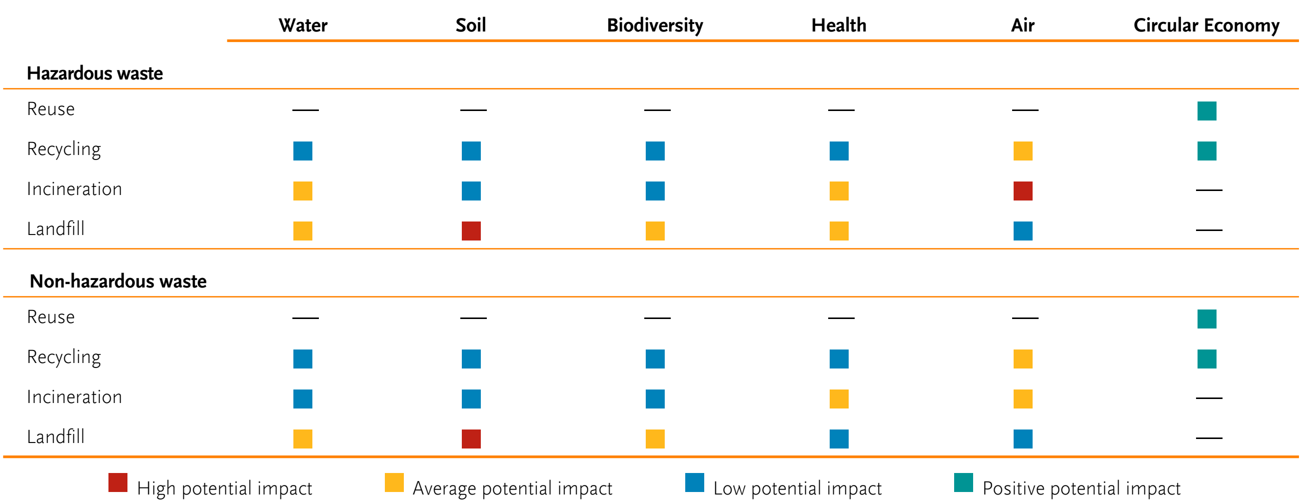
TRANSITION RISKS	DESCRIPTION
	Regulatory and legal
Regulatory changes that affect Company's results	Regulatory changes that affect operations, whether derived from the obligation to adopt measures to mitigate climate change (e.g., limiting the production and use of hydrocarbons, limiting emissions or discharges, limiting the use of natural resources) that are consistent with the decarbonization commitments undertaken by each of the countries, or changes relating to tax matters (e.g., emissions trading systems or increased tax burdens). Regulatory changes associated with the development of new businesses are also included.
Increase in litigation arising from the effects of climate change	Climate-related litigation that holds companies in the Oil&Gas sector responsible for the consequences of climate change.
	Technological
Inefficient, late, or premature adoption of new practices, processes, or developing technologies	The impact of this risk would arise mainly from investments in technologies aimed at energy production (including renewable energies), its distribution and its storage, but which become obsolete before they are deployed in the market.
Shortage or unavailability of raw materials, natural resources, goods or services	Shortage of raw materials and natural resources that are required to develop key technologies associated with the energy transition (minerals such as lithium, nickel, cobalt, graphite and other chemical elements). Exposure will increase as the transition progresses, and therefore, the demand for these materials and resources will foreseeably become more pressing in an NZE scenario. The difficulty of access and/or increased cost of other elements, goods and services required to carry out the energy transition is also included.
Limited deployment of technologies due to lack of infrastructure	Lack of network adaptation as production grows, which can be a limitation for the growth of the renewable energy and electricity production business.
	Market
Misalignment of the portfolio management strategy with the speed of the energy transition	Uncertainty associated with the climate scenario that may finally materialize, given that multiple factors may accelerate or slow down the energy transition. The impact would be associated with asset investment/disinvestment decisions.
Changes associated with the preferences of final consumers or intermediaries	Changes associated with consumer preferences as a result of an increased concern about climate change, which could lead to reduced consumption of fossil fuels (demand) compared to other alternative energy sources or significant alterations in raw material prices (margins).
Potential difficulty or limitations in raising funds	Potential difficulty or limitation in raising the funds necessary to meet obligations or carry out activities or those associated with a possible decrease in the credit rating (including ESG factors) that impacts the Group's financing capacity in the markets.
High competition on markets associated with the energy transition	Increased competition on markets associated with the energy transition given the entry of new competing companies due to the increased attractiveness of low-carbon businesses in a favorable investment environment or given the change in positioning of existing energy sector companies in different markets.
	Reputational
Energy sector stigmatization	Harm to the reputation of the Company or the industry caused by social disapproval of the activity or its performance in relation to sustainable development initiatives.
Failure to fulfill the commitments undertaken by the company or errors in reporting	Reputational impact associated with the failure to fulfill any of the commitments undertaken by the company or lack of ambition in the context of the energy transition and the announced transformation process, as well as as well as unintentional errors arising from an inadequate interpretation of the growing and new reporting requirements.
Challenges associated with talent management	Challenges associated with people management in the company's transformation process: attraction/retention of talent as a result of harm to the Company's image, or due to a shortage of specialized profiles in the market, which would make it difficult to achieve the goals of the transformation plan and meet the established targets

Waste Management

[306-1/11.5.2] Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts

Repsol monitors all managed waste, analyzing waste streams based on their degree of hazardousness, their composition or the type of management carried out to dispose of them, among other variables that determine the potential impact of waste on the environment. These factors are considered when making decisions about the most suitable type of waste disposal management, in order to minimize environmental impacts, applying the principles of the waste management hierarchy: 1. Prevention, 2. Preparation for reuse, 3. Recycling, 4. Other recovery options, 5. Elimination, through energy use, incineration, transfer to landfills or other techniques. The following diagram shows the potential positive and negative impacts, depending on the nature and type of waste management:

Potential impact by type of waste management



[306-3/11.5.4] Amount of waste managed by hazardousness and composition

	Total waste managed (t)		Waste diverted from disposal (t)		Waste directed to disposal (t)	
Non-hazardous waste	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Construction and demolition waste, including environmental restoration	59,713	55,980	32,796	27,345	26,917	28,635
Municipal waste	34,431	22,979	9,942	8,298	24,489	14,681
Wastewater and water treatment waste	5,119	3,044	5,064	2,625	55	419
Waste from physical and chemical treatments of minerals	4,976	2,844	—	—	4,976	2,844
Remaining waste	15,506	7,257	5,132	3,897	10,374	3,360
Total	**119,745**	**92,104**	**52,934**	**42,165**	**66,811**	**49,939**
Hazardous waste						
Natural gas purification and oil refining waste	12,496	33,596	2,322	2,317	10,174	31,279
Liquid fuel and oil waste	17,470	12,211	6,037	4,944	11,433	7,267
Chemical process waste	5,638	7,606	1,401	1,827	4,237	5,779
Packaging, absorbent material and filtration material waste	1,782	2,252	1,040	822	742	1,430
Remaining waste	5,672	5,116	1,674	1,773	3,998	3,343
Total	**43,058**	**60,781**	**12,474**	**11,683**	**30,584**	**49,098**

The composition of the waste managed by Repsol is divided into the categories defined in the European List of Wastes (LoW). In 2023, the Company's main non-hazardous waste was generated from construction, decommissioning and environmental restoration activities, of which 55% was recovered. As for hazardous waste, most of it came from oil refining and natural gas purification activities, of which 19% was recovered.

In 2023, the amount of non-hazardous waste managed increased by 30% compared to 2022 due to, among others, the implementation of the "Complementary urban planning of the Petronor supplier park" and "Oil pipeline repair" projects at the Petronor refinery, the demolition of the LDPE building at the Tarragona chemical complex and the flooring demolition work carried out for the construction of the new UHMW (ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene) plant at the Puertollano chemical complex. The amount of hazardous waste managed dropped by 29% compared to 2022, a year when the increase was mainly due to managing 20,461 tons at the La Pampilla refinery (Peru) following incidents caused by the tsunami resulting from the volcanic eruption in Tonga in January 2022. The recovery of waste through reuse or recycling stands at 40%, improving the figure from the previous year (35%).

[306-4/11.5.5] Waste diverted from disposal due to recovery operations

	Managed at facilities (t)	Managed offsite (t)	Total (t)	Managed at facilities (t)	Managed offsite (t)	Total (t)
Non-hazardous waste	**2023**	**2023**	**2023**	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**
Prepared for reuse	1	10,566	**10,567**	34	651	**685**
Recycled [1]	108	42,259	**42,367**	613	40,867	**41,480**
Total	**109**	**52,825**	**52,934**	**647**	**41,518**	**42,165**
Hazardous waste						
Prepared for reuse	—	1,356	**1,356**	10	1,648	**1,658**
Recycled [1]	3	11,115	**11,118**	54	9,971	**10,025**
Total	**3**	**12,471**	**12,474**	**64**	**11,619**	**11,683**

[1] Composting is included as a form of recycling.

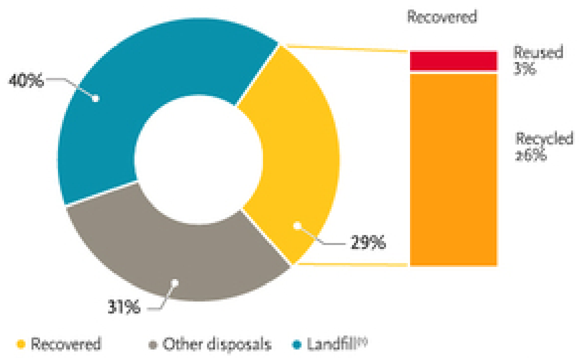
[306-5/11.5.6] Waste directed to disposal

	Managed at facilities (t)	Managed offsite (t)	Total (t)	Managed at facilities (t)	Managed offsite (t)	Total (t)
Non-hazardous waste	**2023**	**2023**	**2023**	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**
Incineration (with energy recovery)	—	307	**307**	—	529	529
Incineration (without energy recovery)	25	19	**44**	34	28	62
Transfer to landfills	29	59,722	**59,751**	58	37,652	**37,710**
Other disposal operations	—	6,709	**6,709**	198	11,440	**11,638**
Total	**54**	**66,757**	**66,811**	**290**	**49,649**	**49,939**
Hazardous waste						
Incineration (with energy recovery)	1	568	**569**	99	640	739
Incineration (without energy recovery)	8	979	**987**	25	467	492
Transfer to landfills	—	13,360	**13,360**	—	35,240	**35,240**
Other disposal operations [1]	—	15,669	**15,669**	41	12,586	**12,627**
Total	**9**	**30,576**	**30,585**	**165**	**48,933**	**49,098**

[1] "Other disposal operations" includes waste treated by incineration with and without energy recovery.

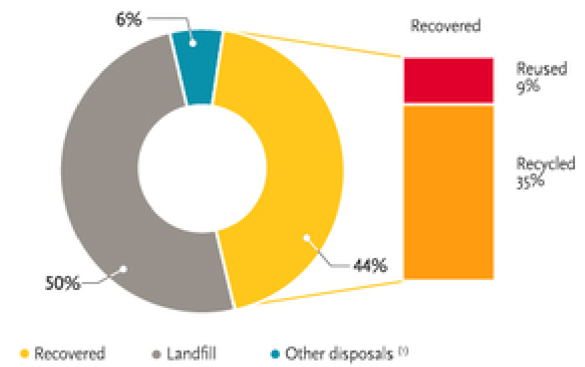
The following charts show the actions carried out in 2023 for each category.

Hazardous waste management



(1) Other disposals include incineration with or without energy recovery and other disposal treatments

Non-hazardous waste management



(1) Other disposals include incineration with or without energy recovery and other disposal treatments

	Hazardous waste (t)		Non-hazardous waste (t)	
Activity	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
E&P	12,487	10,006	30,417	22,615
Refining	16,581	36,257	56,100	46,848
Chemicals	10,392	9,853	25,243	13,095
Mobility	3,096	4,319	5,416	5,811
Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialized Products	112	163	662	476
LPG	33	51	956	908
Low Carbon Generation	101	44	270	169
Other	257	88	681	2,183
Total	**43,059**	**60,781**	**119,745**	**92,105**

[EM-RM-150a.1] [RT-CH-150a.1] Hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled

	2023		2022	
Total hazardous waste (t) and percentage recycled	**tons**	**%**	**tons**	**%**
Refining & Marketing	19,822	35	40,790	20
Chemicals	10,392	36	9,853	17

[306-3/11.5.4] Amount of drilling waste (drilling mud and cuttings)

The Oil & Gas industry typically generates waste that is specific to its activity, such as scale and mud waste resulting from the cleaning of process equipment, drilling waste or oil sands washing waste.

Repsol does not operate any oil sands assets. Drilling waste data, including mud and cuttings, are excluded from the data indicated in the previous section, since they are classified according to IOGP standards based on the type of drilling mud used in drilling.

Drilling waste generated (t)	2023	2022
Water-based cuttings and fluids	15,866	34,076
Non-water-based cuttings and fluids	81,001	111,060

The management of waste from drilling operations (cuttings and fluids) is set out in the Company's internal regulations known as Environmental Performance Practices (EPP). These requirements establish a set of common standards that must be followed in Exploration and Production activities and that are applicable to all geographical areas in which the company operates and regardless each country's specific legislation.

In 2023, unconventional drilling activity dropped in E&P North America, and as a result, led to a decrease in waste from cuttings and lubricating fluids associated with this activity.

Biodiversity

[304-1/11.4.2] Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas

Repsol participates in the Proteus Consortium, in which the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) offers information to participating companies about the distribution of the species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the protected natural areas included in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). All this information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and it can be used as another layer of information when making decisions throughout the life cycle of the Company's projects.

The analysis of the protected areas took into account all the operating centers of Repsol's different businesses, except activities that are temporary or have a high geographical dispersion (service stations, for example).

Type of operation	Geographical location	Location relative to the protected area	Surface area within the protected area (ha)	Type of protection
Exploration and Production - Operation	Bolivia	Partly within the protected area	155	Environmental Protection Area
	Canada	Partly within the protected area	529	Provincial Park
		Adjacent to the protected area	-	Provincial Park
	Peru	Partly within the protected area	5,614	Community Reserve
	USA	Partly within the protected area	549	Private Conservation Area, Wetlands Reserve Program, Wild Area, State Forest, Local Conservation Area
Combined Cycles	Spain	Adjacent to the protected area	-	Site of Community Importance (SCI)
Low-carbon generation	Spain	Within the protected area	3.48	National Park, Site of Community Importance (SCI), Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA), Regional Park
		Adjacent to the protected area	-	Site of Community Importance (SCI), Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA)
LPG factories	Spain	Adjacent to the protected area	-	Site of Community Importance (SCI), Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA), Natural Landscape
Asphalt plants	Spain	Adjacent to the protected area	-	Site of Community Importance (SCI), Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA)
Chemical plants	Portugal	Adjacent to the protected area	-	Site of Community Importance (SCI)
	Spain	Adjacent to the protected area	-	Site of Community Importance (SCI)
Refineries	Spain	Adjacent to the protected area	-	Site of Community Importance (SCI), Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA)
Corporation - Offices	Spain	Within the protected area	1.52	Regional Park, Site of Community Importance (SCI)

With respect to 2022, this indicator has been significantly reduced, mainly due to the cessation of E&P operations in Ecuador and Spain and the sale of assets in Canada. This relates to the reduction of the surface area within the protected area (whether partly or fully) by more than 100,000 hectares. In general, no changes are observed for all other operations, whether they are within or adjacent to protected areas, compared to 2022.

[304-2/11.4.3] Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity

The natural and human environments where operations in the energy industry take place may be affected by such activities.

The potential impacts on biodiversity that may arise from the Company's activities are summarized below:

	ACTIVITY ASPECT	DESCRIPTION	PHASES		
			DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	OPERATION	DECOMMISSIONING
LAND USE	**Physical presence**	Physical on-site presence may have a visual impact on the environment. Other related potential impacts include the alteration, fragmentation or loss of habitat and changes in the presence and distribution of local species	Average	Average	Average
	Physical disturbance (site clearing and preparation)	Physical disturbance is an activity largely associated with the start and end of the life of an asset and may have a visual impact on the environment. Other related potential impacts include the alteration, fragmentation or loss of habitat and changes in the presence and distribution of local species	High	Unlikely or low	Average
	Water consumption/ extraction	Water consumption for use in processes can lead to reduced water availability and potentially affect the ecosystems and habitats of certain species	Unlikely or low	Average	Unlikely or low
EMISSIONS	**Noise and vibrations**	Noise and vibrations caused by processes can disturb local wildlife	High	Average	Average
	Light	The light emitted by our activities can have a visual impact at night	Unlikely or low	Average	Unlikely or low
	Dust	The dust created can generate impacts when it lands on vegetation, while also disturbing local fauna in the vicinity of the facilities	High	Unlikely or low	Average
	Exhaust/ combustion emissions (GHG, NOx, SOx, PM, VOC)	Exhaust emissions associated with the operation of fuel-burning equipment can impact local air quality as well as climate change on a global scale	Average	High	Average
	Fugitive emissions and venting	Unplanned fugitive emissions and venting can impact local air quality as well as climate change on a global scale	Unlikely or low	Average	Unlikely or low
	Gas flaring	Gas flaring can impact local air quality as well as climate change on a global scale. It can also have an associated thermal and visual impact on the surrounding wildlife	Unlikely or low	Average	Unlikely or low
DISCHARGES	**Wastewater, gray water and food waste**	The discharge of treated wastewater may cause changes in the quality of available water	Average	Average	Average
WASTE	**Hazardous waste**	Waste can lead to contamination of soil and groundwater or surface water, possibly impacting the ecosystems and habitats of certain species	Average	High	High
	Non-hazardous waste	Contamination of soil and groundwater or surface water, possibly impacting the ecosystems and habitats of certain species	Average	Average	Average
ACCIDENTAL EVENTS	**Spills**	Accidental events such as spills can lead to contamination of soil and groundwater or surface water, possibly impacting the ecosystems and habitats of certain species	Unlikely or low	Average	Unlikely or low
	Fire or explosions	Accidental events such as fire or explosions can generate thermal and visual impacts on wildlife, affect local air quality, or lead to habitat alteration and fragmentation	Unlikely or low	Unlikely or low	Unlikely or low
	Introduction of invasive species	The unintentional introduction of invasive species can lead to changes in the presence and distribution of species within the area of operation.	Unlikely or low	Unlikely or low	Unlikely or low

High potential impact   Average potential impact   Unlikely or low potential impact

[304-3/11.4.4] Protected or restored habitats

Restoration is the third step in the mitigation hierarchy, after avoidance and minimization of impacts. It corresponds to the process of helping to recover an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed. Repsol has internal regulations that indicate the relevant requirements to be implemented based on the best practices in the industry.

The following are activities or projects for the protection, restoration or other biodiversity management actions initiated in 2023 or earlier and continued throughout this year. Independent and competent legal bodies have overseen the standards and methodologies used.

The range and types of restoration actions developed in 2023 are similar to those implemented in 2022, since the scope includes all Company-operated centers, even though the number of actions in renewable assets increases due to the consolidation of many of its projects.

Protected or restored habitats

Location	Activity	
Canada	E&P	In 2023, work was carried out to restore forests, agricultural areas, peatlands and meadows in 16 different locations (wells and related facilities). A total of 29.55 hectares were restored following the Alberta soil and groundwater restoration guidelines (2019), among others.
USA	E&P	In 2023, revegetation and planting work was carried out on 21.2 hectares of well and pipeline land in the Marcellus production block, of which the ecosystem of 0.86 hectares was completely restored and the rest were partially restored. All actions were approved by the competent legal entity of the State of Philadelphia and the standards of said state, including PA code Chapter 78a, Chapter 102 and Chapter 105, were followed.
Mexico	E&P	In 2023, restoration work was carried out on 50 hectares of mangroves near the Laguna de Términos in Mexico. The work included hydrological and sediment restoration, as well as support for natural regeneration. The project was approved by ASEA (Safety and Environment Agency) in coordination with CONANP (National Commission of Protected Natural Areas), which regularly reviews the restoration program that includes a total of 150 Ha.
Peru	E&P	In 2023, revegetation of the Mapi platform and the Mashira platform was maintained together with the Ecoashaninka Community Organization. The works include several actions (construction of ridges, manual loosening of the land, direct seeding for natural regeneration, underpinning, foliar fertilization, implementation of bird perches, construction of water drainage channels and weed control) for the partial restoration of 11.12 Ha of sparse primary Pacal forest and semi-dense primary Pacal forest. All actions were approved by the Peruvian Ministry of the Environment.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	In 2023, progress was made in restoring the alluvial forest in the middle section of the Cares River. This involves the restoration of alder *(Alnus glutinosa)* and ash *(Fraxinus)* riparian forests located in the northern and western half of the Iberian Peninsula and recognized as habitats of community interest in Spain.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	In 2023, the rehabilitation of habitats for steppe species in the Kappa (Manzanares, Ciudad Real) and Valdesolar (Valdecaballeros, Badajoz) projects was completed.

Other biodiversity management measures

Location	Activity	Description of the protection or restoration action and its aims
Bolivia	E&P	As part of the Caipipendi Area Biodiversity Action Plan in Bolivia, a study of bats was carried out with the aim of providing greater knowledge about the ecology and conservation status of these mammals present in the area. As a result of this project, a guide was published on the bat species living in this area and the first acoustic library of bats living in the southern sub-Andean region of Bolivia was created.
Canada	E&P	Repsol provided social investment financing to the Foothills Research Institute, a multi-sector non-profit organization dedicated to responsible land and resource management. Repsol's financing enables the organization to develop research initiatives focused on wildlife, the protection of their habitats and resource management.
Indonesia	E&P	Repsol Indonesia celebrated Earth Day 2023 by planting 3,000 mangrove seedlings in village of Lapang Barat (Bireuen Regency, Aceh Province), where the local government and the traditional fishing community both participated. Two months after planting, field sampling was carried out and it was confirmed that around 80% of all the mangroves planted had grown successfully, without biological limitations such as attacks by pests or diseases.
Mexico	E&P	Together with Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (UJAT) and Schulumberger (SLB), 8 mangrove seedling nurseries were developed to restore 40km of this ecosystem. The nurseries produce 20,000 seedlings/year in a unique location in the Wanha Biosphere Reserve. This action was carried out together with the participation of local communities, developing training initiatives.
Norway	E&P	Repsol participates in the KnowSandeel 2.0 project, in cooperation with IMR (Institute of Marine Research), Offshore Norway and the relevant operators. This project will assess the exposure of sandeel larvae to oil, in addition the species' dispersion and migration issues during the breeding season and its distribution during the spring and summer. It aims to improve risk modeling for this animal. This project will take place from 2023 to 2026.
Spain	Hydroelectric power plants	All Repsol hydroelectric power plants carried out the annual campaign to monitor the ecological status/potential of the reservoirs and rivers downstream of said plants. The goal of these campaigns is to conduct monitoring in order to prevent any impacts on these ecosystems that are directly related to the hydroelectric energy production activity.
Spain	Hydroelectric power plants	Fish specimens are rescued from the channels of the Arenas and Camarmeña Hydroelectric Power Plants (Asturias) every year and in the presence of rangers from the Picos de Europa National Park and the corresponding Ministries of Castilla y León and Asturias.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Consolidation of a pigeon loft and establishment of a lesser kestrel colony in the Valdesolar project area (Badajoz).
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Creation of 7 hectares of permanent meadow for the management of steppe birds in the Valdesolar project area in the province of Badajoz.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Pastures were managed by using sheep in the surroundings of the solar plant in the Valdesolar (Badajoz) and Kappa (Ciudad Real) projects.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Installation of insect hotels (3 in the Kappa area and 7 in the Valdesolar area).
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Collaboration agreement with Tagonius for marking, monitoring and protecting the golden eagle.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Project for managing SFP (Supplementary Feeding Point) and promoting PAFSNS (Protection Areas for Food Sources for Necrophagous Species) for the recovery of necrophagous birds in Aragón, in collaboration with the NGO Acobija.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Second year of the Bonelli's eagle reintroduction project in Aragón, in which 8 chicks of this endangered species have been reintroduced to recover and consolidate its population in the territory of the Sierra y Cañones de Guara Natural Park (Huesca). Reintroduction with the cage hacking method was complemented with bird monitoring and supplementary feeding, as well as an environmental education session offering information about the project in the park.
Spain	Low Carbon Generation	Adaptation of 3 sections of power lines to prevent the electrocution and collision of birds outside the scope of the Delta II wind project (Aragón).

[304-4/11.4.5] IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations

[EM-EP-160a.3] Percentage of proven and probable reserves in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitats

To prevent and mitigate impacts on biodiversity, it is vital to determine the species that are potentially distributed throughout the area of influence of the operation. Repsol uses the information provided by Proteus to determine the threatened species included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. This information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT).

The following table lists the number of species based on the extinction risk category and with a potential distribution in the areas of influence of the Company's assets.

No. of species	2023	2022
Critically endangered (CR)	80	115
Endangered (EN)	210	318
Vulnerable (VU)	348	691
Near threatened (NT)	396	745

In 2023, the number of threatened species with a potential distribution in the area of influence of the company's operations decreased in all threat categories, mainly due to the cessation of hydrocarbon production operations in Ecuador and Malaysia, areas known for their great species richness. The analysis of the species included all the operating centers of Repsol's businesses, except activities with a high geographical dispersion (gas stations, for example) and temporary activities. On the other hand, 1.65% (1.62% in 2022) of proven reserves and 0.98% (0.95% in 2022) of probable reserves operated by Repsol belong to blocks located within protected areas. No changes were observed with respect to the 2022 figures[1].

Water

[303-2/11.6.3] Management of impacts related to water discharge

Managing the impact associated with discharges, defining minimum criteria to ensure the quality of water returned to the environment and determining priority substances are mainly based on compliance with the requirements under applicable legislation in each of the locations where Repsol operates and which are included in Integrated Environmental Authorizations or Discharge Authorizations for Facilities. For example, the requirements supported by the European Union under the Water Framework Directive, the Industrial Emissions Directive and the Best Available Techniques Reference Documents (BREF).

The Exploration and Production business has specific internal regulations to ensure compliance with the minimum quality criteria in discharges wherever there are no applicable local regulations, through the Environmental Performance Practices (EPPs). Its scope includes the quality of sewage effluents, drilling fluids and production water relative to their potential impact on the environment. Additionally, the assets have a technical guide that establishes general guidelines on how wastewater disposal plans should be developed.

The Refining and Chemicals divisions employ technical experts dedicated to disseminating operational knowledge to improve the management of discharge from units by controlling critical parameters at the source, implementing good measurement practices and developing guidelines for treating effluents.

[1] In 2023, the methodology for calculating this indicator was updated and the data from the previous year were recalculated.

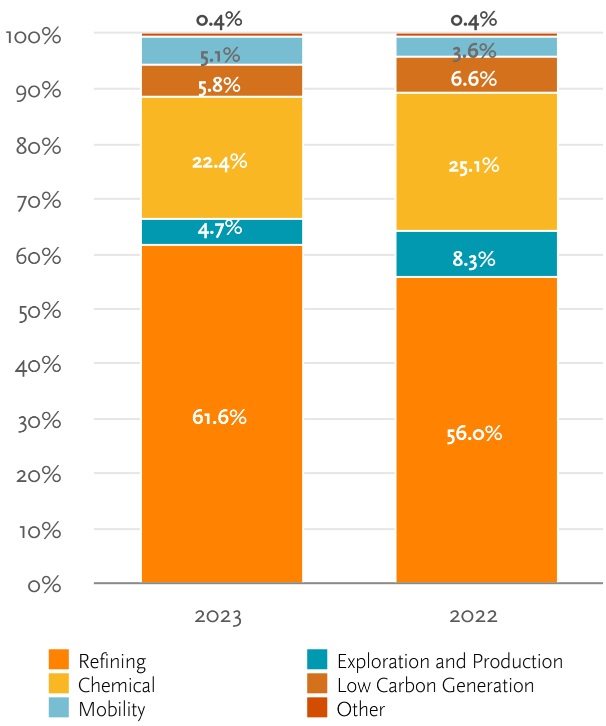
[303-3/11.6.4] Water withdrawal [EM-EP-140.a.2]

Water withdrawal (thousands of m³)		2023 All areas	2023 Water stress areas (1)	2022 All areas	2022 Water stress areas
Total water withdrawal	**Total**	292,193	11,458	315,603	388
	Freshwater	55,649	11,458	59,681	361
	Other water	236,544	—	255,922	27
Water withdrawal by source	**Surface water (total)**	15,909	9,539	16,717	26
	Freshwater	15,909	9,539	16,717	26
	Ground water (total)	5,128	2	5,279	30
	Freshwater	627	2	3,342	3
	Other water	4,501	—	1,937	27
	Seawater (total)	228,922	—	244,620	—
	Freshwater	228,922	—	244,620	—
	Own Produced Water (Total) [EM-EP-140a.2]	2,826	—	9,026	—
	Other water	2,826	—	9,026	—
	Third-party water (total)	39,408	1,917	39,961	332
	Freshwater	39,113	1,917	39,622	332
	Other water - Produced water	295	—	339	—

Freshwater: total dissolved solids <1000 mg/l.
Other water: total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l.
(1)In 2023, the scope of the water stress areas was widened.

Water withdrawal by business

Evolution of freshwater withdrawal by activity



[303-4/11.6.5] Water discharge

Water discharge (thousands of m³)		2023		2022	
		All areas	Water stress areas (1)	All areas	Water stress areas
Total water discharged	**Surface water + ground water + seawater + third-party water (total)**	262,267	7,414	276,637	140
Water discharge by water type	Freshwater	30,086	7,161	29,720	140
	Other water	232,181	253	246,917	—
Water discharge by destination	Surface water	8,777	7,326	8,759	54
	Ground water	—	—	—	—
	Seawater	248,872	—	263,155	—
	Third-party water	4,618	88	4,723	86
Water discharge by treatment level	Primary treatment or no treatment	1,405	—	1,477	—
	Secondary treatment	252,064	—	265,194	—
	Tertiary treatment	8,798	—	9,966	—
Produced water [GRI 11.6.5. a] [EM-EP-140.a.2]	Other water	3,391	—	9,097	—

Fresh water: total dissolved solids <1000 mg/l.
Other water: total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l
(1)In 2023, the scope of the water stress areas was widened.

[303-5/11.6.6] Water consumption

Water consumption (thousands of m³)	2023		2022	
	All areas	Water stress areas	All areas	Water stress areas
Total consumption (Withdrawal - Discharge)	23,008	4,297	28,061	221

Water withdrawal is considered to be consumed water when it is not returned to the environment in a way that can be used by other users. The data provided corresponds to freshwater.

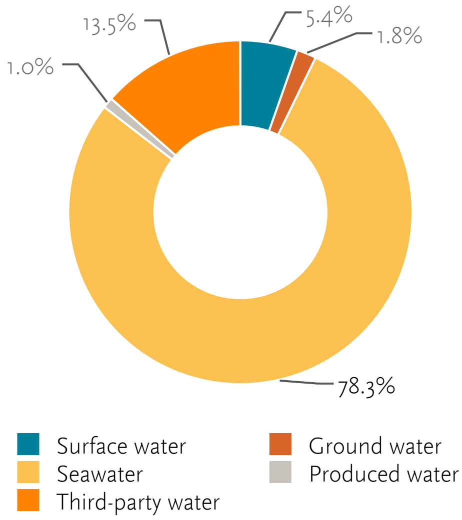
[EM-EP-140a.1], [EM-RM-140a.1] and [EM-CH-140a.1] Freshwater withdrawal

Total freshwater withdrawal by activity (thousands of m³)	2023	2022
E&P	2,600	4,946
Refining & Marketing	37,274	35,731
Chemicals	12,447	15,001

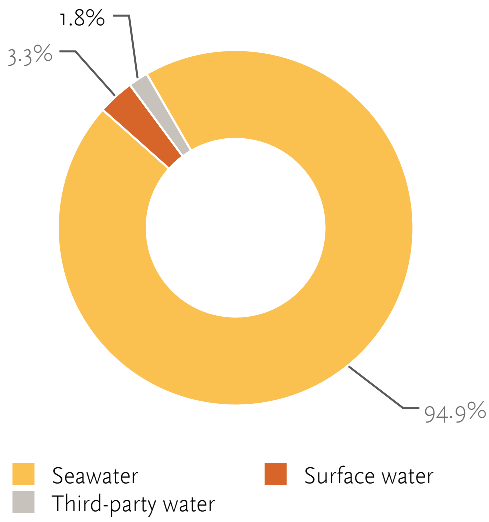
[EM-RM-140a.1] Percentage of water reused

Percentage of water reused (%, Water reused / Water entering operations)	2023	2022
Refining & Marketing	31%	32%

Water withdrawal by source



Water discharged by receiver



92% of water discharged into the ocean comes from a once-through cooling system at the Bay of Gibraltar hydroelectric power plant, where seawater is withdrawn and then returned in optimal physical and chemical conditions.

Treatment of effluents

Fluid effluents generated in industrial processes and activities undergo purification treatment in order to minimize the potential impact of water discharge into the environment and guarantee compliance with applicable legal provisions and internal requirements.

In each case, treatment technologies must be adapted to the type of activity, the characteristics of the facility, the composition of the wastewater to be treated and the final quality to be achieved. Effluent treatments may be physicochemical (primary treatment), completed with a biological process (secondary treatment), or even incorporate a more advanced treatment stage (tertiary treatment), or other specific treatments for pollutants that cannot be broken down by unconventional treatments.

Main pollutants discharged

The main pollutants discharged at Repsol's facilities are: hydrocarbons, suspended solids and organic matter likely to undergo oxidation, measured as chemical oxygen demand (COD).

[303-4d] Priority substances of concern for which discharges are treated

Priority substances (t)	2023	2022
Hydrocarbons discharged	49	71
COD	2,466	2,498
Suspended solids	555	794

In 2023, suspended solids in effluent discharges decreased by 30% due to the implementation of the tertiary treatment at Tarragona Chemicals complex. Likewise, a 29% decrease in the hydrocarbon load in effluent discharges was recorded as a result of the improvement in the sensitivity of detection limits at the Refining complex in Puertollano and the optimization of separating hydrocarbon from produced water at E&P Norway.

[303-4/11.6.5 b] Hydrocarbons discharged in produced water and process wastewater

[EM-EP-140a.2] Hydrocarbon content in discharged water

Hydrocarbons discharged by activity

	2023		2022	
Activity	t	%	t	%
E&P	10.49	21.2 %	24.61	34.7 %
Produced water discharged [(1)]	10.46	21.1 %	24.59	34.7 %
Remaining discharges	0.03	0.1 %	0.02	— %
Refining	31.80	64.3 %	40.50	57.2 %
Chemicals	0.34	0.7 %	0.59	0.8 %
Mobility	6.60	13.3 %	4.72	6.7 %
Low Carbon Generation	—	— %	—	— %
Other	0.23	0.5 %	0.43	0.6 %
Total	**49.46**	**100.0 %**	**70.85**	**100.0 %**

[(1)] Norway and Malaysia assets until their disassociation in 2022.

Air quality

[305-7/11.3.2] Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x) and other significant air emissions

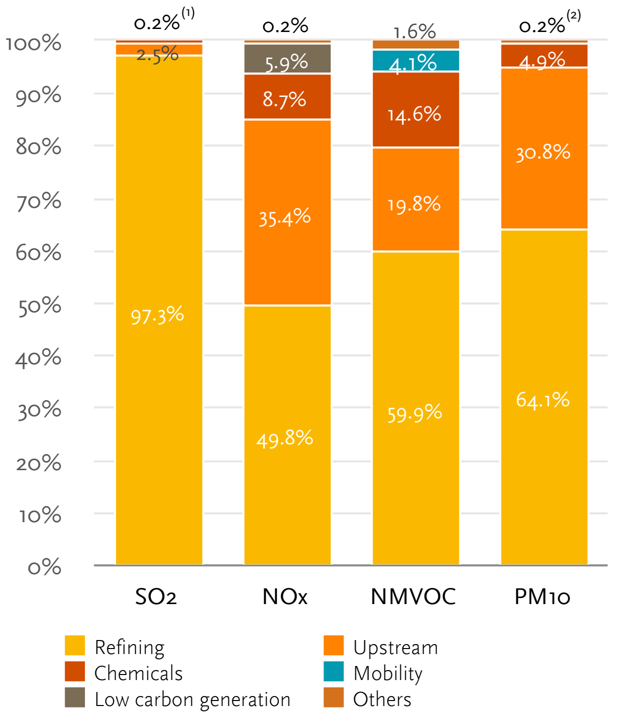
SO2, NOx, NMVOC, VOC and PM10 emissions (t)	2023	2022
SO_2	22,128	18,066
NO_x	11,916	12,711
NMVOC	16,972	15,945
VOC	38,218	42,635
PM10	303	352

[EM-EP-120a.1] [EM-RM-120a.1] [RT-CH-120a.1] NO_x (excluding N_2O), SO_x, volatile organic compound (VOC), particle (PM10) air emissions

When the applicable regulations do not define a method of calculation or direct measurement, these emissions are calculated using the methodologies disclosed in the internal guidelines for reporting environmental parameters. In particular, SO2 and NOx emissions in the Refining and Chemicals businesses are measured with continuous smoke concentration and flow analyzers.

	2023				2022			
Air emissions (t)	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	PM_{10}
E&P	552	4,212	22,255	94	682	3,567	27,859	128
Refining & Marketing	21,525	5,955	13,237	194	17,318	6,340	12,557	201
Chemicals	51	1,037	2,726	15	65	1,969	2,220	23

Breakdown of significant atmospheric emissions by activity



(1) Chemicals.
(2) Others.

In 2023, the most significant variations in air emissions occurred in particles and in sulfur dioxide. The 14% reduction in PM10 is attributed to improvements in furnace efficiency at the Puertollano Refinery and the disassociation of the E&P Bolivia Mamoré asset. On the other hand, SO2 emissions increased as a result of recovering the pace of activity compared to the previous year, when general shutdowns were performed at the Petronor and Tarragona refineries.

Intensity of significant atmospheric emissions

Atmospheric emissions per ton of processed crude oil at refineries and per barrel of oil equivalent (boe) produced at E&P assets are as follows:

Refining	2023	2022
Tons SO2 / thousands of tons of crude oil processed	0.51	0.41
Tons NOx / thousands of tons of crude oil processed	0.14	0.15
Tons NMVOC / thousands of tons of crude oil processed	0.24	0.24

E&P[1]	2023	2022
Tons of SO2 / thousands of boe produced	0.004	0.006
Tons of NO2 / thousands of boe produced	0.028	0.029
Tons of NMVOC / thousands of boe produced	0.023	0.026

[1]The intensity indexes have been calculated on the basis of the gross production of the operated assets, since reported atmospheric emissions include 100% of emissions for these assets, irrespective of the Repsol's percentage in them.

Repsol fuels have a safety data sheet and a technical data sheet that consumers can use to consult information on the benzene and sulfur content in gasolines and diesel fuels. This information is made available to customers and end consumers when requested.

Social indicators

Employees

Employment

The energy transition and the circular economy are driving the emergence of new professions and new paradigms. In 2023, Repsol continued to focus on hiring young talent to ensure the transition from one generation to the next and retain experienced talent (45% of new hires are under 30 years old).

General data	2023	2022
Number of employees[1]	25,113	23,810
Number of employees excluding Repsol Resources UK[2]	24,231	23,810

All indicators have been calculated based on the number of employees without including the 882 employees of Repsol Resources UK Ltd. (RRUK), which is outside the IGI 2023 perimeter because it is in the process of integration (Repsol takes control on November 1, 2023) and does not have sufficient information for the report.

In 2023, the number of employees increased as a result of growth and investments in new businesses. Nevertheless, the Company reduced its presence in Canada (293 employees) in the Exploration and Production business.

Repsol has a diverse staff representing 77 different nationalities and working in 27 different countries.

Nationalities by country [(1)]	2023	2022
Algeria	9	10
Belgium	1	1
Bolivia	4	4
Brazil	9	9
Canada	4	18
Colombia	3	3
Chile	1	—
USA	26	22
Spain	61	57
France	3	3
Guyana	1	2
Indonesia	2	6
Libya	9	8
Luxembourg	2	2
Mexico	6	6
Norway	10	8
Netherlands	5	5
Peru	8	7
Portugal	12	11
United Kingdom	6	6
Singapore	4	4
Switzerland	5	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1
Venezuela	3	2

[(1)] Countries with the greatest number of nationalities (excluding those of their own country). In certain countries, labor law does not require companies to request certain personal information from employees (nationality), as is the case in the United States and Canada.

Number of employees by country

Country	2023	2022	Country	2023	2022
Germany	2	2	Libya	56	52
Algeria	56	59	Luxembourg	12	9
Belgium	2	2	Morocco	1	1
Bolivia	195	199	Mexico	153	156
Brazil	104	108	Norway	204	210
Canada	68	361	Netherlands	7	8
Colombia	38	41	Peru	3,244	3,068
Chile	3	2	Portugal	1,452	1,435
USA	706	629	United Kingdom	17	11
Spain	17,634	17,171	Singapore	26	26
France	27	19	Switzerland	7	3
Guyana	1	2	Trinidad and Tobago	9	9
Indonesia	69	86	Venezuela	131	133
Italy	7	4	Vietnam[3]	—	5

[1] Including 882 employees of Repsol Resources UK Ltd.
[2] All data, unless otherwise specified, refers to employees at the companies in which Repsol establishes policies and guidelines relating to people management, excluding Societat Catalana de Petrolis, S.A, Energy Express, S.L. Energía Distribuida del Norte, S.A. and Klikin Deals Spain, S.L., which represent 1.4% of the perimeter's total workforce.
[3] In 2022, Repsol's exit from Vietnam was be completed, with 5 employees remaining to close the operation by the end of 2022.

[2-7] Employees[4]

Information on employees	Africa						Asia					
	2023			2022			2023			2022		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Number of employees	15	98	113	15	97	112	32	63	95	43	74	117
Number of permanent employees	15	97	112	15	95	110	30	58	88	41	69	110
Number of temporary employees	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	5	7	2	5	7
Number of full-time employees	15	98	113	15	97	112	32	63	95	43	74	117
Number of part-time employees	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

	Europe						Latin America					
	2023			2022			2023			2022		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Number of employees	7,520	11,851	19,371	7,191	11,683	18,874	1,897	1,828	3,725	1,810	1,751	3,561
Number of permanent employees	6,702	10,988	17,690	6,366	10,766	17,132	1,816	1,574	3,390	1,702	1,450	3,152
Number of temporary employees	818	863	1,681	825	917	1,742	81	254	335	108	301	409
Number of full-time employees	7,118	11,697	18,815	6,649	11,492	18,141	1,885	1,820	3,705	1,795	1,738	3,533
Number of part-time employees	402	154	556	542	191	733	12	8	20	15	13	28

	North America						Total					
	2023			2022			2023			2022		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Number of employees	307	620	927	376	770	1,146	9,771	14,460	24,231	9,435	14,375	23,810
Number of permanent employees	307	620	927	376	770	1,146	8,870	13,337	22,207	8,500	13,150	21,650
Number of temporary employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	901	1,123	2,024	935	1,225	2,160
Number of full-time employees	307	620	927	369	769	1,138	9,357	14,298	23,655	8,871	14,170	23,041
Number of part-time employees	—	—	—	7	1	8	414	162	576	564	205	769

(1) The number of permanent employees includes 28 employees with a permanent seasonal contract.

Annual average of contracts by type of employment and contract [(1)]

	Temporary		Regular/permanent			
Professional classification	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Total 2023	Total 2022
Executive	—	—	224.9	—	224.9	224.5
Manager	1.4	—	2,323.7	10.7	2,335.8	2,285.8
Professional/ Specialist	240.7	3.0	9,818.0	64.6	10,126.3	9,803.8
Administrative	36.7	0.8	915.0	11.6	964.1	961.5
Workers	1,694.1	123.2	8,513.0	162.9	10,493.2	10,215.3
Overall total 2023	**1,972.9**	**127.0**	**21,794.6**	**249.8**	**24,144.3**	
Overall total 2022	**1,913.7**	**121.7**	**21,039.9**	**415.6**		**23,490.8**

[(1)] Calculated as the sum of the average accumulated workforce grouped by professional category, gender, type of contract, working hours (full-time/part-time).

[4] The People and Organization area (HR) does not have the personal information of contractors and suppliers who collaborate with Repsol for confidentiality reasons. All contractors and suppliers are required to understand and accept the Code of Ethics and Conduct for Suppliers at the time of signing the collaboration with Repsol.

Average annual contracts by gender and age range (1)

Professional classification	<30	30-50	>50	Total 2023	Total 2022
Executive	**—**	**86.1**	**138.7**	**224.8**	**224.5**
Men	—	58.7	114.7	173.4	178.8
Women	—	27.4	24.0	51.4	45.7
Manager	—	**1,363.8**	**972.0**	**2,335.8**	**2,285.8**
Men	—	853.8	699.0	1,552.8	1,521.1
Women	—	510.0	273.0	783.0	764.7
Professional/ Specialist	**629.6**	**6,916.0**	**2,580.7**	**10,126.3**	**9,803.8**
Men	345.5	4,227.3	1,855.4	6,428.2	6,264.6
Women	284.1	2,688.7	725.3	3,698.1	3,539.2
Administrative	**52.2**	**627.9**	**284.1**	**964.2**	**961.5**
Men	29.9	169.9	73.3	273.1	258.9
Women	22.3	458.0	210.8	691.1	702.6
Workers	**1,685.6**	**6,484.7**	**2,323.1**	**10,493.4**	**10,215.3**
Men	877.3	3,690.7	1,556.5	6,124.5	6,058.6
Women	808.3	2,794.0	766.6	4,368.9	4,156.7
2023 Overall total	**2,367.4**	**15,478.5**	**6,298.6**	**24,144.5**	
2022 Overall total	**2,134.6**	**15,462.9**	**5,893.3**	**—**	**23,490.9**

(1) To calculate this indicator, all existing contracts in the period were taken into account, including existing contracts, first hires and rehires.

[401-1/11.10.2] New employee hiring and staff turnover

Overall contracts and turnover	2023	2022
New employees	4,288	4,540
Total turnover rate (1)	19%	21%
Executive turnover rate (2)	10%	10%
Voluntary turnover rate (3)	6%	8%
Total turnover rate excluding(4) Points of Sale (5)	7%	8%
Voluntary turnover rate excluding(4) Points of Sale (5)	2%	3%
Number of dismissals	696	315

(1) Total departures over total employees at year-end.
(2) Total executive departures over total executives at year-end.
(3) Total voluntary departures over total employees at year-end.
(4) Corresponds to the number of departures (total and voluntary) of employees minus departures at service stations, divided by the total number of employees at year-end minus employees at service stations.
(5) Companies with service stations have been excluded: Campsared, Spain; Recosac, Peru; and Gespost, Portugal.

In 2023, the company hired 4,288 employees, of which:

- 62% have a temporary contract. Of all the temporary contracts (2,643), 75% are employees at points of sale (service stations).
- 38% have a permanent contract.

Regarding the age groups of the new hires, 45% (1,931) are under 30 years old and 7.7% are over 50 years old.

The total turnover data decreased by 2 percentage points compared to 2022, highlighting that 52.3% (2,438) corresponds to the end of temporary contracts of which Campsared Spain has the largest percentage at 81.3% (1,982).

Regarding the evolution of voluntary turnover, it dropped two percentage points compared to the previous year. The points of sale have the largest percentage at 72.6%: Campsared in Spain (480 people), Recosac in Peru (393 people) and Gespost Portugal (136). This is the result of high turnover in the retail sector.

The increased in the number of dismissals compared to 2022 is mainly due to:

- The sale of the E&P asset in Canada, which represents 38% (263) of the total figure.
- Turnover at the points of sale (service stations) of Campsared in Spain and Recosac in Peru, which represents 26% (184) of the total figure.

Number and percentage of new hires (1)

Region		<30				30-50				>50				TOTAL			
		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022	
		Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Africa	Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
	Men	—	—	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Total	**—**	**—**	**2**	**29**	**—**		**1**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**3**
Asia	Women	1	50	1	25	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	9
	Men	—	—	—	—	4	7	9	13	1	17	—	—	5	8	9	12
	Total	**1**	**25**	**1**	**20**	**4**	**5**	**12**	**12**	**1**	**10**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**6**	**13**	**11**
Europe	Women	734	102	626	105	864	17	883	17	151	9	124	8	1,749	23	1,633	23
	Men	777	90	818	101	650	9	739	10	136	4	136	4	1,563	13	1,693	14
	Total	**1,511**	**95**	**1,444**	**102**	**1,514**	**12**	**1,622**	**13**	**287**	**5**	**260**	**5**	**3,312**	**17**	**3,326**	**18**
Latin America	Women	202	45	307	67	210	16	218	17	2	2	—	—	414	22	525	29
	Men	168	45	284	77	176	15	177	16	8	3.00	1	—	352	19	462	26
	Total	**370**	**45**	**591**	**71**	**386**	**16**	**395**	**17**	**10**	**2.00**	**1**	**—**	**766**	**21**	**987**	**28**
North America	Women	19	66	9	36	40	21	42	18	8	9	13	11	67	22	64	17
	Men	30	58	21	43	87	21	102	20	20	12	24	12	137	22	147	19
	Total	**49**	**60**	**30**	**41**	**127**	**21**	**144**	**19**	**28**	**11**	**37**	**12**	**204**	**22**	**211**	**18**
Total	Women	956	80	943	87	1,114	17	1,147	17	161	8	137	8	2,231	23	2,227	24
	Men	975	75	1,125	91	917	10	1,027	11	165	4	161	4	2,057	14	2,313	16
TOTAL	**Total**	**1,931**	**77**	**2,068**	**89**	**2,031**	**13**	**2,174**	**14**	**326**	**5**	**298**	**5**	**4,288**	**18**	**4,540**	**19**

(1) Calculated as the number of new hires over total employees as of December 2023. The rate reflects the number of new hires with no previous employment relationship with the Company as a ratio of the original population of the analyzed segment.

(2) The % data that is higher than 100% is due to the reactivation of temporary hires. For more information, see [401-1/11.10.2] New employee hiring and staff turnover.

Voluntary employee turnover

Region		<30				30-50				>50				TOTAL			
		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022	
		Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Africa	Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
	Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**
Asia	Women	—	—	1	25	2	8	1	3	1	25	—	—	3	3	2	5
	Men	—	—	—	—	5	9	11	16	1	17	1	17	6	10	12	16
	Total	**—**	**—**	**1**	**20**	**7**	**9**	**12**	**12**	**2**	**20**	**1**	**8**	**9**	**7**	**14**	**12**
Europe	Women	140	19	145	24	210	4	225	4	42	2	45	3	392	5	415	6
	Men	139	16	173	21	191	3	244	3	112	3	86	2	442	4	503	4
	Total	**279**	**18**	**318**	**23**	**401**	**3**	**469**	**4**	**154**	**3**	**131**	**3**	**834**	**4**	**918**	**5**
Latin America	Women	127	28	231	50	140	11	197	16	2	2	1	1	269	14	429	24
	Men	99	26	197	53	74	6	125	11	6	2	8	3	179	10	330	19
	Total	**226**	**27**	**428**	**52**	**214**	**9**	**322**	**14**	**8**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**448**	**12**	**759**	**21**
North America	Women	6	21	6	24	20	11	25	11	9	10	5	4	35	11	36	10
	Men	7	13	14	29	47	12	62	12	10	6	8	4	64	10	84	11
	Total	**13**	**16**	**20**	**27**	**67**	**11**	**87**	**12**	**19**	**8**	**13**	**4**	**99**	**11**	**120**	**10**
Total	Women	273	23	383	35	372	6	449	7	54	3	51	3	699	7	883	9
	Men	245	19	384	31	317	4	442	5	129	3	103	3	691	5	929	6
TOTAL	**Total**	**518**	**21**	**767**	**33**	**689**	**4**	**891**	**6**	**183**	**3**	**154**	**3**	**1,390**	**6**	**1,812**	**8**

Total employee turnover (1)

Region		<30				30-50				>50				TOTAL			
		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022	
		Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Africa	Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20
	Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**
Asia	Women	1	50	1	25	4	15	5	15	3	75	1	17	8	25	7	16
	Men	—	—	—	—	13	24	16	24	1	17	2	33	14	22	18	24
	Total	**1**	**25**	**1**	**20**	**17**	**21**	**21**	**21**	**4**	**40**	**3**	**25**	**22**	**23**	**25**	**21**
Europe	Women	639	89	604	101	879	17	955	19	287	17	281	18	1,805	24	1,840	26
	Men	726	84	690	85	630	9	737	10	390	11	557	16	1,746	15	1,984	17
	Total	**1,365**	**86**	**1,294**	**92**	**1,509**	**12**	**1,692**	**14**	**677**	**13**	**838**	**17**	**3,551**	**18**	**3,824**	**20**
Latin America	Women	164	37	257	56	191	14	224	18	7	6	13	13	362	19	494	27
	Men	136	36	241	65	134	12	170	15	29	10	62	22	299	16	473	27
	Total	**300**	**36**	**498**	**60**	**325**	**13**	**394**	**17**	**36**	**9**	**75**	**20**	**661**	**18**	**967**	**27**
North America	Women	10	34	7	28	88	47	38	16	51	57	17	15	149	49	62	16
	Men	17	33	15	31	176	43	126	24	82	51	34	17	275	44	175	23
	Total	**27**	**33**	**22**	**30**	**264**	**44**	**164**	**22**	**133**	**53**	**51**	**16**	**424**	**46**	**237**	**21**
Total	Women	814	68	869	80	1,162	18	1,225	19	348	18	312	18	2,324	24	2,406	26
	Men	879	68	946	76	953	11	1,049	11	503	12	655	16	2,335	16	2,650	18
TOTAL	**Total**	**1,693**	**68**	**1,815**	**78**	**2,115**	**14**	**2,274**	**14**	**851**	**14**	**967**	**17**	**4,659**	**19**	**5,056**	**21**

(1) This is calculated as the turnover of employees out of the total number of employees at 31.12.2022.

Number of dismissals

	<30		30-50		>50		TOTAL	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Men	**27**	**21**	**203**	**97**	**205**	**100**	**435**	**218**
Executive	—	—	—	—	15	2	15	2
Manager	—	—	28	6	48	16	76	22
Professional/ Specialist	4	2	88	41	80	35	172	78
Administrative	—	—	—	1	4	3	4	4
Workers	23	19	87	49	58	44	168	112
Women	**24**	**12**	**124**	**51**	**113**	**34**	**261**	**97**
Executive	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Manager	—	—	16	2	27	4	43	6
Professional/ Specialist	4	1	64	14	43	15	111	30
Administrative	1	—	3	6	14	1	18	7
Workers	19	11	41	29	27	13	87	53
TOTAL	**51**	**33**	**327**	**148**	**318**	**134**	**696**	**315**

Remuneration and benefits

In accordance with Law 11/2018 and the requirements in Spain under Royal Decree-Law 6/2019, Royal Decree 901/2020 and Royal Decree 902/2020, employee remuneration is analyzed on an annual basis, including the adjusted salary gap in each country with significant operations *(the most important being those related to business volume and employees)*, to guarantee fair and equal pay.

[2-21] Annual total compensation ratio

The remuneration of all employees as well as the remuneration of the highest paid individual have increased in all countries due to the 2023 salary reviews and the increase in variable bonuses linked to results. The average and median ratios reveal increases in Spain and the United States resulting from the increased value of variable allowances linked to the results of the highest paid individual. In Peru, there has been a considerable decrease in the ratio due to the increased legal distribution of benefits among employees (profits), which has an impact on the average remuneration of the workforce but not that of the highest paid individual.

	2023			2022		
Country[1]	**Total annual compensation of the highest paid individual [2][3] / average total annual compensation of all employees**	**Total annual compensation of the highest paid individual [2][3]) / median total annual compensation of all employees**	**Percentage increase in total annual compensation of the highest paid individual / Percentage increase in median total annual compensation of all employees**	**Total annual compensation of the highest paid individual [2][3] / average total annual compensation of all employees**	**Total annual compensation of the highest paid individual [2][3] / median total annual compensation of all employees**	**Percentage increase in total annual compensation of the highest paid individual / Percentage increase in median total annual compensation of all [4] employees**
Spain	14.84	15.15	4.32	13.53	13.65	0.46
Peru	12.65	41.66	0.29	15.59	51.20	1.70
Portugal	7.83	8.58	1.29	7.40	8.48	2.30
USA	5.29	6.13	6.95	4.17	4.82	0.32
Bolivia	3.14	3.40	2.90	3.23	3.52	0.96

(1) The data include the most representative countries in terms of business volume and workforce. Information on the Group's senior management worldwide is not included. This information is available in note 28 to the consolidated Financial Statements. The CEO's remuneration is included in section 7 of the *2023 Annual Report on Director Remuneration*.
(2) The highest-paid individual was identified without taking into account senior management, expatriate staff from other origins and employees who departed prior to December 31 of the year in question.
(3) Total cash remuneration received by employees, accounted for on a cash basis.

[202-1] Ratio of standard entry level salary by gender to local minimum wage

	Country minimum wage (local currency/month)		Repsol minimum wage [2] (local currency/month)		Repsol salary / national salary	
Country[1]	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Spain	1,260.00	1,166.70	1,744.38	1,598.66	1.38	1.37
Peru	1,195.83	1,195.83	1,195.83	1,195.83	1.00	1.00
USA	1,256.67	1,256.67	3,844.71	3,553.33	3.06	2.83
Portugal	886.67	822.50	910.00	845.83	1.03	1.03
Bolivia	2,558.83	2,437.50	14,083.33	13,520.00	5.50	5.55

(1) The data includes the most representative countries in terms of business volume and workforce.
(2) The Repsol minimum salary reflected in the table includes only base salary and fixed allowances, excluding other remuneration such as variable bonuses or incentives or remuneration in kind. The data for all countries is based on 12 payments.
(3) In the United States, the federal minimum wage resulting from multiplying the minimum wage 7.25 USD/hour * 2080 annual working hours is included.

In accordance with Repsol's equal opportunities policy, wages are established by position, so segmentation by gender does not need to be included. Repsol's fixed minimum wages are equal to or higher than the local minimum wage in all countries, and higher when total remuneration is considered.

[401-2/11.10.3] Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees

In Spain, the Master Agreement and, in particular, the various collective bargaining agreements contain information on employee benefits in terms of eligibility and scope criteria. There are no differences in social benefits for temporary and permanent employees, except for loans and financial assistance for studies, which are only available to permanent employees in those companies that offer them.

In the countries, the benefits and their eligibility and scope criteria are established in applicable collective bargaining agreements or internal manuals. They are applied consistently in each country.
In general, Repsol offers the following benefits: pension plans, life insurance, medical insurance, disability assistance, disability and invalidity coverage, parental leave, financial assistance for studies, food allowances, share purchase program, loans and interest subsidies.

[405-2/11.11.6] Ratio of base salary and remuneration of women to men

Ratio of base salary of women to men(1)(2)

	2023						2022				
Country	Executive(3)	Manager	Professional / Specialist	Administrative	Workers	Adjusted base salary gap	Executive(3)	Manager	Professional / Specialis	Administrative	Workers
Spain	0.74	0.95	0.94	1.00	0.65	0.99	0.74	0.95	0.94	1.01	0.64
Peru	NS	0.99	0.89	0.88	0.56	0.99	—	1.01	0.90	0.91	0.56
Portugal	—	0.98	0.84	1.16	0.63	0.98	—	0.93	0.84	1.26	0.60
USA	—	0.83	0.81	—	—	0.95	—	0.84	0.82	—	—
Bolivia	—	1.08	0.92	—	—	1.09	—	NS	0.97	—	—

(1) The data reported includes the most representative countries in terms of business volume and workforce.
(2) No ratios are given in categories with non-representative female or male employees (fewer than five), as these are considered not statistically significant (NS). (-) is shown when there are no employees of either gender.
(3) Includes senior management and all other executives except the CEO.
(4)To calculate the "adjusted" gap segmented by country, the three main factors that determine an employee's remuneration are considered (Business/company, professional category, age/seniority). The resulting value that takes into account all countries is 0.99.

The table shows the average base salary for women compared to the average base salary of men. The value of the adjusted gap is included in 2023 in order to provide a value showing the differences in base salary between men and women in similar situations. The result demonstrates that 99% of the differences in base salary are explained by objective factors other than sex.

Average remuneration and salary gender gap

The following shows the ratio of women's average remuneration to that of men, in addition to the salary gender gap. The required data were prepared using the criteria and segmentations of the indicators in the GRI standard and following the requirements of Spanish Royal Decree-Law 11/2018.
The data reported includes the most representative countries in terms of business volume and workforce.

With regards to average remuneration, the increases in 2023 were mainly due to salary reviews carried out with the aim of maintaining competitive remuneration in all markets, the natural movements of the workforce, and the linking of remuneration to results, especially of variable remuneration. The most notable are the increases observed in Peru due to the significant increase in the legal distribution of benefits among employees (profits) which, consequently, have a greater relative impact on the lowest salaries. In the particular case of Bolivia, the averages decrease as a result of the transition from one generation to the next and the departure of employees with high remuneration.

The values shown in the tables are also affected by the exchange rate to euros, with an impact in all countries with a currency other than the euro: Peru, Bolivia, USA[5].

[5] See the table of 2023 and 2022 exchange rates.

Average remuneration by professional category [1] [2] [3]

	Average compensation 2023									
Occupational category	**Executives [2]**		**Manager**		**Professional/ Specialist**		**Administrative staff**		**Workers**	
Country	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**
Spain	241,581	341,921	105,257	109,569	56,545	63,669	46,814	47,783	25,490	43,508
Peru	IC	254,692	132,123	146,765	47,092	59,916	15,307	16,897	7,172	14,944
Portugal	—	267,140	89,234	92,624	35,151	44,985	34,969	32,169	14,573	29,277
USA	—	518,196	226,700	289,127	121,353	151,692	65,552	—	—	112,504
Bolivia	—	—	161,888	152,102	69,856	77,944	69,134	—	—	51,393

	2022 Average remuneration									
Professional category	**Executives [2]**		**Manager**		**Professional/ Specialist**		**Administrative staff**		**Workers**	
Country	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**
Spain	239,523	341,067	101,085	106,690	54,087	60,940	42,945	43,489	23,750	40,839
Peru	—	249,143	101,689	124,294	33,734	42,341	10,801	11,457	5,341	10,590
Portugal	—	IC	85,779	92,633	34,410	44,889	40,162	32,761	14,283	31,057
USA	—	504,106	223,400	269,785	117,358	146,136	64,694	—	—	106,576
Bolivia	—	—	171,088	158,773	75,113	80,945	IC	—	—	52,143

(1) Total cash remuneration received by employees, accounted for on a cash basis and stated in euros. Excludes employees on international assignment, partial retirees and employees who departed prior to December 31 of the year in question.
(2) Includes senior management and all other executives except the CEO, whose remuneration is disclosed in note 28 of the consolidated Financial Statements, in detail and in itemized form, for both his executive and Board functions.
(3) Remuneration is not disclosed for those categories that contain fewer than three female or male employees because the information is considered confidential (CI). (-) is shown when there are no employees of either gender.

Average remuneration by age range[1][2][3]

Age	**<30 years**				**30-50 years**				**>50 years**			
Country	**Women**		**Men**		**Women**		**Men**		**Women**		**Men**	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Spain	30,105	26,749	34,344	33,628	48,637	46,100	61,065	57,549	53,408	50,811	70,146	68,549
Peru	10,974	7,745	19,069	12,966	19,194	14,381	44,418	33,385	36,357	26,792	64,722	46,510
Portugal	19,674	18,711	26,430	25,515	26,558	24,757	38,069	38,032	31,537	32,203	53,320	55,185
USA	95,216	91,403	113,310	110,388	135,279	133,641	171,563	166,240	143,475	138,938	224,892	220,608
Bolivia	30,116	29,448	—	—	77,028	82,364	79,702	85,685	101,760	111,764	117,514	122,156

(1) Total cash remuneration received by employees, accounted for on a cash basis and stated in euros. Excludes employees on international assignment, partial retirees and employees who departed prior to December 31 of the year in question.
(2) Includes senior management and all other executives except the CEO, whose remuneration is disclosed in note 28 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, in detail and in itemized form, for both his executive and Board functions.
(3) Remuneration is not disclosed for those categories that contain fewer than three female or male employees because the information is considered confidential (CI). (-) is shown when there are no employees of either gender.

Gender gap [1][3][5]

Occupational categoryl	**Executives [2]**		**Manager**		**Professional/ Specialist**		**Administrative**		**Workers**		**Adjusted gap in the country[4]**	
Country	**Woman/Man**		**Woman/Man**		**Woman/Man**		**Woman/Man**		**Woman/Man**		**Woman/Man**	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Spain	0.93	0.85	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.99	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.96	0.95
Peru	NS	—	1.03	1.04	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.98
Portugal	—	—	1.05	1.02	0.93	0.99	0.99	1.07	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.97
USA	—	—	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.94	—	—	—	—	0.93	0.94
Bolivia	—	—	0.81	0.96	1.09	1.04	—	—	—	—	1.07	1.03

[1] Total cash remuneration received by employees, accounted for on a cash basis and stated in euros. In 2023, the calculation methodology improved compared to previous years, and therefore, the 2022 values calculated in a consistent manner are incorporated to show the evolving data.
[2] Excludes employees on international assignment, partial retirees and employees who departed prior to December 31 of the year in question.
Includes senior management and all other executives except the CEO, whose remuneration is disclosed in note 28 of the consolidated Financial Statements, in detail and in itemized form, for both his executive and Board functions.
[3] Repsol operates in Spain, Peru and Portugal in different sectors and through different corporate entities that are subject to different collective bargaining agreements. As a result, there may be very different salaries, depending on the company and the sector. In certain categories, employees receive salaries directly determined by the relevant collective bargaining agreements, which in no case set gender-based differences in pay. A combined analysis of the salary conditions of different sectors under different agreements might be misleading.
[4] The "adjusted" gap is calculated to provide a value that allows similar situations to be compared and in which the main factors that determine an employee's remuneration are considered (Business/company, professional category, age/seniority). Considering all employees as a whole, values of 96% and 95% were obtained in 2023 and 2022, respectively.
[5] No ratios are given in categories with non-representative female or male employees in the workforce (fewer than three), as these are considered not statistically significant (NS). (-) is shown when there are no employees of either gender.

Considering all employees in the most significant countries, and without taking into account factors other than gender, women's average remuneration compared to men's average remuneration results in a gross salary gap of 0.69. Nevertheless, the gross gap does not compare similar situations. For this reason, taking into consideration the adjusted gap, it can be concluded that 96% of the salary differences at Repsol in 2023 correspond to objective criteria.

Exchange rates to €			
2023		2022	
0.9249	USD	0.9496	USD
0.2447	PES	0.2432	PES
0.1348	BOB	0.1384	BOB

Occupational framework, health and safety at work

With regards to work-life balance, Repsol has measures in place such as additional days of vacation or paid and unpaid leave. In Spain, for example, employees can take unpaid leave for personal reasons or additional days of paid leave and vacation time. In Canada, the law provides for various kinds of unpaid leave, though Repsol still chooses to pay the workers part of their wages while on leave. In Peru, the company provides additional leave, such as for marriage, relocation or bereavement. In Brazil, maternity and paternity leave days have been extended. Repsol also applies global minimum standards of leave to ensure a proper work-life balance. These standards are more generous than the leave provided for by law and relate to maternity, breastfeeding, paternity, marriage or death of a family member.

With this philosophy, it works to encourage more efficient agenda management and digital disconnection. Repsol implements the Right to Disconnect Protocol, which was agreed upon with workers' representatives and establishes guidelines for limiting the use of technologies that guarantee respect for rest periods, leaves of absences and vacations.

[2-30] Collective bargaining agreements

The Group's Framework Agreement, together with the collective bargaining agreements (twelve company collective bargaining agreements, six industry-wide agreements and four company agreements), provide the basis for the sustainability framework and trust while underpinning the mutual interests of the Company and employees.
The legal representation of workers in Spain has 812 workers' representatives at the 15 companies included in the Framework Agreement and these companies belong to 10 different trade union organizations. An additional 48 representatives were outside the scope of the Framework Agreement.

Of the total number of employees that make up the Repsol Group workforce, 78.88% are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Repsol has employees under collective bargaining agreements in Spain, Peru, Portugal, Brazil, Indonesia, France, Italy and Norway. In 2023, nearly 84.8% of employees in these countries were covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The figures for each country are shown below:

Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements

Country	% Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	
	2023	2022
Spain	100%	100%
Brazil	92.31%	87.96%
Indonesia	88.41%	83.72%
Peru	13.44%	13.85%
Portugal	65.63%	67.25%
Mexico (1)	—	87.82%
Norway	37.25%	38.10%
France	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%

(1) Due to a legislative update, the union agreement is no longer in force in Mexico.

Bodies with the participation of workers' legal representation

Country	Companies	Bodies with the participation of workers' legal representation
Spain	Framework Agreement	Guarantee Committee of the Framework Agreement Health and Safety Committee of the Framework Agreement Negotiating and Monitoring Committee of the Equality Plan Repsol II Pension Fund Control Committee
	Repsol, S.A	Guarantee Committee of the collective bargaining agreement Health and Safety Committee - TechLab Health and Safety Committee - Centro Tres Cantos Health and Safety Committee - Campus Repsol, S.A. Pension Plan Control Committee
	Repsol Investigaciones Petrolíferas, S.A.	Joint Committee HSE Committee RIPSA Pension Plan Control Committee
	Repsol Butano, S.A.	Guarantee Committee of the collective bargaining agreement Health and Safety Coordinating Committee (Factories) Financial Aid for Studies Committee Training Committee R. Butano Pension Plan Control Committee
	Repsol Trading, S.A.	Guarantee Committee of the collective bargaining agreement
	Repsol Comercial Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Guarantee Committee of the collective bargaining agreement Intercenter Health and Safety Committee (Delegations) DCP Technical Agency R. Comercial Pension Plan Control Committee
	Repsol Directo	Guarantee Committee of the Union agreement and state collective bargaining agreement
	Solred	Guarantee Committee of the collective bargaining agreement Solred Pension Plan Control Committee
	Repsol Exploración, S.A.	Joint Committee on Interpretation and Follow-up of the Collective Bargaining Agreement Joint Committee on Vacancy Selection Training Committee HSE Committee Professional Development Committee (DCP) Disciplinary Files Working Committee Follow-up Working Committee for new E&P company with EIG Energy Transition and Digitalization Committee in REXSA R. Exploración Pension Plan Control Committee
	Campsared	Training Committee of the Union Agreement Guarantee Committee of the Union Agreement National Health and Safety Committee (Delegations and Points of Sale)
	Repsol Lubricantes y Especialidades, S.A.	Mixed committee of the collective bargaining agreement Technical Agency for position supplements Health and Safety Committee (All centers except Madrid) Rlsa Pension Plan Control Committee
	Polidux	Health and Safety Committee (Monzón Factory)
	Repsol Química, S.A.	Follow-up Committee of the collective bargaining agreement ADPS Committee (Industrial Complexes) Sixth Shift Technical Committee Maintenance Technical Committee Health and Safety Committees (Puertollano Industrial Complex and Tarragona Industrial Complex) Intercontract Committee (Tarragona Industrial Complex) R. Química Pension Plan Control Committee
	Repsol Petróleo, S.A.	Guarantee Committee of the collective bargaining agreement Sixth Shift Technical Committee Educational Aid Technical Committee Maintenance Technical Committee Working Day Committees Training Committee Health and Safety Committees (Coruña Industrial Complex, Puertollano Industrial Complex, Cartagena Industrial Complex and Tarragona Industrial Complex) Intercontract Committee (Tarragona Industrial Complex, Coruña Industrial Complex and Cartagena Industrial Complex) R. Petróleo Pension Plan Control Committee

Bodies with the participation of workers' legal representation

Country	Companies	Bodies with the participation of workers' legal representation
Spain	Petronor	Mixed Committee of the collective bargaining agreement Health and Safety Committee Intercontract Committee Training Committee Social Works Committee Ordinary Working Day Technical Committee Shift Working Day Technical Committee Equality Committee Organization and Internal Relations Committee Pension Plan Committee
	Repsol Generación de Ciclos Combinados, S.L.U. Repsol Generación Eléctrica, S.A. Repsol Comercializadora de Electricidad y Gas, S.L.U.	Negotiating Committee on Specific Matters Intercompany Health and Safety Committee Training Committee, professional classification and occupational needs Social Benefits Committee Equality Committee Interpretation and Follow-up Committee Repsol Electricidad y Gas PPC Pension Plan Control Committee
Peru	Peru	Occupational Health and Safety Committee Joint Committee on Shifts Equal Pay Committee Sports Committee Food Quality Committee Performance Management Committee Habitability and Labor Relations Committee

Health and well-being

Repsol aims to provide a healthy and safe work environment both physically and emotionally, and this is reflected in its Occupational Health and Safety Policy.

[403-1/11.9.2] Occupational health and safety management system

Health management is integrated into every business. The legislative requirements of the countries where we operate, in addition to the Company's internal regulations, are met. The best practices of the industry (IOGP, IPIECA, OSHAS) are also followed.

In 2023, the internal regulations for the Provision and Audit of Medical Services were updated.

Health coverage is provided to all employees, in all their activities and in all work centers. As for contractors, they receive care for medical emergencies that occur in the workplace.

The industrial complexes in Spain and Sines (Portugal), Saint John LNG (Canada), Repsol Butano, RLESA, GESPEVESA, Repsol Electricity Generation, Repsol Combined Cycle Generation and Asset Management in the Madrid buildings are certified according to the ISO 45000:1 standard.

Repsol, S.A. and Repsol Química S.A. are certified as healthy companies.

The health management systems undergo regular external and internal audits in accordance with the legislation of each country and in order to obtain and maintain the relevant certifications.

[403-3/11.9.4] Occupational health services

Repsol is committed to the comprehensive well-being of employees and it offers Health Services that, in collaboration with other areas of the company, work to provide all employees with a healthy and safe work environment.

The Health Services carry out preventive medical examinations, provide emergency medical care and consultation, follow up on evaluations from medical specialists when required and collaborate in risk assessments. Furthermore, they propose preventive adaptations to workstations and carry out health-related training, awareness, prevention and promotion actions.

In some countries, the health services are provided by the company's own employees (Bolivia, Spain, Peru and Venezuela), and in the other countries they are entrusted to external providers. All countries have at least one internal employee to carry out the health and well-being function, who acts in coordination with the expert governance function of Corporate Medical Services.

All healthcare professionals who provide these health services possess the necessary qualifications in accordance with the law in each country and based on the type of activity to be performed: occupational health, emergency care, community health, etc.

Medical centers may be on or offsite, depending on the type of activity and work center. At offshore and field sites and large industrial facilities, a medical center is available within the facility itself and provides care 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Certain office buildings, such as in Aberdeen, Lima, Lisbon, Madrid, Mexico City, Puerto de La Cruz, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Stavanger and Jakarta, also have medical services on hand at the work center, which operate during all or part of the working hours, depending on the number of employees at the center and the legal requirements in the country concerned. At the Sines industrial complex in Portugal, the services of an off-site medical professional are available for one hour a day to provide medical care to workers' families.

Health care services are offered during working hours and in some cases employees can also go outside of these hours. In addition to in-person medical consultations, access to telemedicine consultations is available.

The confidentiality of medical information is protected through the use of software that complies with the data protection laws in force in the country or with Repsol's own standards, which comply with Spanish legislation since they offer even higher levels of data protection. Only employees themselves have access to their health data.

The company receives information on suitability for the position and, if applicable, prevention recommendations for workstation or activity adaptations or support measures for emergency evacuation, without stating the health reason for these recommendations. Aggregate epidemiological information from medical examinations and health campaigns is also provided to evaluate the performance of health-related preventive and promotion programs and to improve them.

The activity of health services and compliance with health data protection regulations undergo regular internal and external audits, in accordance with the legislation of each country, the internal regulations and the requirements for obtaining and maintaining certifications.

[403-4/11.9.5] Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety

The means of communication, participation and consultation are adapted to the characteristics of each business and work center.

- There is a Health and Well-being space on the Company's intranet and digital signage and information boards are used based on work center availability.
- There are also health information repositories (SharePoints, Teams channels, etc.), as well as moments of health that are shared at work meetings. Health and safety talks are organized at different times according to business and type of activity.
- Informative talks and health courses are also available on the digital learning platform, where employees can select the topics that interest them and access them when it best suits their time availability.
- Email is another means used to send health communications and information.
- Medical services and occupational health representatives are available to employees to respond to suggestions, requests and any type of communication they may wish to raise. These communications can be made via email, in virtual or in-person meetings or channeled through employee representatives.
- Participants in Health and Well-being activities can make suggestions and offer information they consider to be relevant through satisfaction surveys.
- Health and safety committees, with company and employee representation, also exist and have the constitution, powers and operation that are regulated by the applicable legislation in each country, as shown in the following table:

Country	Committees
Algeria	Health and Safety Committee at the Algiers offices. Quarterly meetings. Employee Health and Safety Committee based in Madrid and the Algiers office. Quarterly meetings.
Bolivia	Occupational Health and Safety Mixed Committee. Monthly meetings.
Canada	Health and Safety Committees at the three work centers: Calgary and Edson. Monthly meetings.
Colombia	Joint Committee on Occupational Health and Safety (COPASST) Monthly meetings. Labor Coexistence Committee (CCL). Quarterly meetings.
Spain	Health and Safety Committees at the company and work center level. Quarterly meetings. Health and Safety Committee of the Framework Agreement. Quarterly meetings.
Mexico	Health and Safety Mixed Committee. Quarterly meetings.
Norway	Work Environment Committee. Quarterly meetings. The Rehabilitation Subcommittee is within it.
Peru	Health and Safety Committees of the RELAPASA, RECOSAC and REPEXSA companies. Monthly meetings.
Portugal	Occupational Health and Safety Committee, at the Sines center. Monthly meetings.
UK	Representatives from SI971 Safety and the company's health and safety function hold quarterly meetings.
USA	Humanitarian Plan Committee. Annual meetings to discuss actions in the event of a crisis caused by natural or weather phenomena.
Venezuela	Occupational Health and Safety Committee. Monthly meetings.

[403-5/11.9.6] Worker training on occupational health and safety

With regards to occupational health and safety training, Repsol maintained its commitment to this area with its employee development and awareness programs, increasing the number of hours and employees trained in this matter compared to the previous year.

In this sense, training was provided on topics such as first aid, ergonomics, Occupational Risk prevention, safe driving, working in heights, handling fire extinguishers, etc. At the industrial complexes, multiple operational and prevention programs were carried out with the aim of reducing the risk of accidents Likewise, training in "Human Factors" has become particularly relevant both in this area and in Exploration and Production. It began in 2023 and will continue throughout 2024. In the Customer area, more than 4,000 employees at service stations in Spain have been trained in cargo handling and safety and environment at service stations and chemical agents.

[403-6/11.9.7] Promotion of worker health

Health-related awareness, prevention and promotion activities are planned at the Company level every year and are included in the health and well-being strategy.

Some of the activities that have a global scope include information, awareness and prevention campaigns on the most common types of cancer in the population (breast, prostate, colon), as well as activities related to mental health. Specifically, the global Emotional Fitness program ended in 2023, with the last three training sessions taking place in the first quarter of the year.

The Health and Well-being Area organizes monthly webinars, in collaboration with health insurance policy providers, that address all health topics.

All activities carried out and coordinated by the global Health and Well-being Area are recorded and available to employees through the Company's intranet and the www.repsol.com YouTube channel.

Highlight initiatives by country:

- Bolivia: Information sessions on snakebites. First aid workshop.
- Brazil: provider of psychological and social support to employees. Nutritionist. ErgoHelp ergonomic assessment.
- Canada: Drug and alcohol awareness course. Employee assistance program with mental health resources, coaching.
- Colombia: smart epidemiological systems: prevention of musculoskeletal disorders, prevention of cardiovascular injuries, prevention of biological risk due to Covid-19, prevention of psychosocial risk and prevention of communicable diseases.
- Spain: Physiotherapy, psychotherapy, speech therapy and home help for all employees and their families through employee support services. Psychosocial Risk Assessment complemented with a self-reported health survey (hospital anxiety and depression scale). In 2023: Campus, Cartagena and Coruña Refineries, Puertollano and Tarragona Industrial Complexes and Tech Lab. Prevention programs for colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, vitamin D deficiency, diabetes and thyroid disorders in women, included as a complement to regular medical examinations. Flu vaccination campaign and vaccinations against other communicable diseases. Health and well-being marketplace. Plan for quitting smoking through health insurers. Gym at the Campus and physiotherapy service at the work center. Tech Lab: Physiotherapy service at the work center. Tres Cantos: Well-being program based on the psychosocial risk assessment. Cartagena Refinery: joint directed school. Petronor Refinery: bladder cancer prevention. High blood pressure prevention. Training in healthy eating. Customer, LCG and LPG: in-person sessions on emotional well-being.
- Indonesia: webinars on health topics.
- Mexico: monthly health campaigns. Tepify mental health support platform. Insurance for major expenses.
- Norway: voluntary health checks.
- Peru: Nutrition and ergonomic services through health insurance providers. Medical insurance for common diseases and oncological pathologies.
- Portugal: Prevention of cardiovascular risk, prevention of addictive substance consumption, psychological support program, prevention of musculoskeletal disorders. Vaccination campaign. Fecal occult blood campaign. Regular health publications in newsletters and internal communications.
- Trinidad and Tobago: Financial aid for employees to help them keep in shape. Vaccination campaign.
- UK: Employee assistance program. Health benefits plan (Health Cash Plan). MyWellbeing mental well-being platform.
- USA: Gym in Houston and Horseheads. Employee assistance program. Flu vaccination. Mobile blood testing unit. Health Advocate. Health challenges program. Hello Heart mobile phone app for heart health understanding and monitoring.
- Venezuela: health insurance for employees and family members. Occupational mental health care programs. Prevention of infectious diseases. Prevention of ergonomic risks. Prevention of cardiovascular disease and sedentary lifestyle.

All health actions comply with the health data protection regulations in force in each country. The company only receives aggregate epidemiological information related to health campaigns so that it may evaluate the monitoring and impact of health-related preventive and promotion programs with a view to continuously improving them.

[RT-CH-320a.2] Efforts to assess, control and reduce employee and contractor exposure to long-term (chronic) health risks

Repsol carries out a specific risk assessment for each job position in order to assess the physical, chemical, ergonomic and biological hazards to which employees may be subjected. Psychosocial risks are also assessed. As a result of the assessments, preventive recommendations are made, such as changing chemical products, improving work processes or procedures, using personal protective equipment or occupational risk prevention information and training for employees. The risks are reassessed regularly and preventive measures are monitored.

In addition, all potential hazards at the Company's facilities are communicated to service companies. These hazards are included in the risk assessment and measurements relative to the work that those companies will carry out at Repsol facilities.

As for chemical risks, monitoring is carried out at both the European level (ECHA, REACH, etc.) and the national level for all substances that might pose a risk to health now and in the long term, so that they can be taken into account at both the exposure and design level. For this purpose, an assessment of potential exposure sites is carried out, along with specific measurements –including those relating to design specifications– and modifications at the local level if necessary.

The aim is to ensure that health risks are always below half of the limit values, both at present and in the reviews usually planned for the next two to four years. Therefore, the Company ensures that these substances are always far below the exposure limit values or there is no exposure to them at all.

[403-10/11.9.11] Occupational ailments and illnesses

In 2023, no occupational illnesses were reported. Occupational illnesses are reported in accordance with applicable occupational illness legislation in each country and a medical certificate confirming the information offered with regard to this indicator is requested in each country.

Actions related to the risks that can cause occupational ailments and illnesses are indicated in section RT-CH-320a.2.

Health information on contractor personnel is not available due to legal requirements on health data protection.

Number of hours of absenteeism

In 2023, 1,701,957 hours of absenteeism were recorded, with a slight increase of 0.98% compared to last year (1,685,369 hours in 2022). At the Company's discretion, hours of absenteeism exclude incidents caused by occupational accidents or professional illnesses. Data from Mexico has also been included this year as part of the perimeter, meaning that 99.38% of all employees have been covered.

Talent development

Repsol has a talent development model based on a generic skills system and regular talent and performance assessment processes to identify key personnel based on the needs of the organization.

Some talent development tools include mobility to positions with professional development and retraining opportunities, where said mobility is supported by training programs for leadership development, reskilling or upskilling.

Accordingly, the total investment in training in 2023 increased by €3.1 million, which represents an increase of 22% per employee.

General training data

	2023	2022
Investment per employee(1) (€)	628.0	514.0
Total investment in training (€ M)	15.2	12.1
Training hours per employee(1)	34,82	30.56
Number of hours of safety training	290,971	254.145
Number of employees trained on-line in the Code of Ethics and Conduct (2)	23,507	22.814

(1) Data obtained from the average accumulated workforce.

[404-1/11.10.6] Average hours of training per year per employee

Average training hours per year by person and by gender [(1)]

Category	Hours of training/year	Total 2023	Total 2022
Executives[(2)]	Hours of training/year	7,779	8,091
	Person	35	36
	Women	40	59
	Men	33	30
Manager	Hours of training/year	75,831	73,310
	Person	32	32
	Women	35	35
	Men	31	31
Professional/ Specialist	Hours of training/year	394,780	326,491
	Person	39	33
	Women	38	30
	Men	40	35
Administrative staff	Hours of training/year	26,158	19,529
	Person	27	20
	Women	27	20
	Men	28	22
Workers	Hours of training/year	336,218	290,428
	Person	32	28
	Women	18	15
	Men	42	38
Total	Hours of training/year	840,766	717,849
	Person	35	31
	Women	28	23
	Men	39	35

(1) Data obtained from the average accumulated workforce.(2) Includes governing bodies.

(2) Includes governing bodies.

[404-2/11.7.3/11.10.7] Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs;

[403-5] Worker training on occupational health and safety; and [EM-EP-320a.1] Average hours of training in health, safety, and emergency response.

Area	Subject
General	In 2023, the design and implementation of training actions required to support the Strategic Plan continued, always within the framework of principles of action and ethics defined at Repsol. Key topics such as climate change and the energy transition are addressed, where a course on understanding the foundations and impacts of climate change and learning about the impact of the energy sector on the same is made available to employees. Another key topic is cybersecurity, where an interactive experience is offered to raise awareness and train the entire Repsol staff about the digital dangers that lurk online and how cybercriminals can use our mind to exploit weaknesses. This experience also reinforces cybersecurity technical training through technical itineraries specific to the function. Digitalization is another key vector in people development through programs such as the Data School, where analytical capacity is developed at different levels throughout the company. This demonstrates the potential of analysis tools and how data culture helps to make informed and strategic decisions. Within the framework of the Strategic Plan and in the area of Leadership, high-impact training programs in business management for Executives and Area Leaders have continued. Various support actions have been carried out for newly appointed Executives and a support itinerary has been implemented for new Leaders, Area Leaders, Technical Advisors and Senior Technical Advisors in corporate finance, digitalization, strategic thinking, as well as leadership, management and communication, all these being further combined with mentoring and coaching actions to promote their incorporation into the new role. Likewise, the Learn&Lead program continued to prepare the group of Senior Professionals to take the leap to their next professional role in both management and technical careers, with management and leadership content, new ways of working, economic-financial aspects and digitalization. Lastly, and in the area of cultural diversity, female talent training and development actions have been carried out, in addition to the identification and mitigation of unconscious biases to ensure optimal performance of functions in the position.
Health, Safety and Environment	The Company continues to work on leadership in safety and promote aspects that strengthen the safety culture. Training on Incident Investigation, Occupational Risk Prevention, Evacuation and Emergencies and Firefighting simulators at the Company's headquarters have also been ongoing. The average number of training hours in health, safety and emergency response by type of working day was 14.8 (full-time employees) and 7.6 (part-time employees) in 2023. It was 7.6 and 3.4 in 2022, respectively.
Master Programs	In 2023, work continued to redefine the Industrial and Maintenance Management master's programs both at the level of methodology and regarding the updating of content on the energy value chain, promoting a modular, flexible and practical structure that establishes different specialization pathways adapted to the position and experience of employees. A new edition of the Master's degree in Instrumentation and Control, which is carried out in conjunction with the ISA, is completed. An update of the academic content in the Master's degree in Instrumentation and Control also began in 2023.
Upstream	The Company continues to respond to the strategic goal of standardization and effective communication between technical disciplines with the implementation of training from different manuals. Reskilling and the energy transition are accompanied by training related to low-carbon geological solutions (hydrogen, CO_2 capture and storage, and geothermal energy). Upskilling translates into the continued deployment of the training plan that began in 2022, making more than 70 new courses available and responding to more than 3,000 training needs. Lastly, the objective of improving safety performance in assets was addressed with two actions: training itineraries for workers and assessment through task observations, and the global deployment of Human and Organizational Factors.
Industrial Transformation and Circular Economy Division	The Company continues to work on leadership in safety and promote aspects that strengthen the safety culture through important training in Tolerance and Risk Perception, Preventive Observations and Process Safety, reinforcing the Industrial Safety and Environment Plan that applies to all Industrial Complexes. The development of the Industrial Marketing program in 2023 is worth nothing. This includes upskilling for commercial areas, the continuation of Improvement and Management Systems, and the Hydrogen itinerary as a strategic discipline for the transformation, built based on content, profiles and levels of introductory, intermediate and advanced learning. Likewise, we focus on the creation of new, personalized Industrial Training Pathways for new hires and other employees at the Industrial Complexes. This includes updating content with the new processes module for the Energy Transition and Digitalization. This also entails the design of Management training in times of transformation that will be deployed in 2024.
Customers and Low Carbon Generation	Together with the Company's strategic plan, different training actions were designed and implemented, such as the "Conoce" program courses, which aim to inform all Company employees, and especially Customer area employees, about the actions of each Customer business and how they are interrelated, thereby enhancing multi-dimensional knowledge in order to be Customer Centric. Several itineraries were also deployed for different groups that seek to continue promoting our objective of being a comprehensive service provider for our customers. The Multiskilling project was consolidated, which includes development actions, on-the-job experience and a training plan for the Commercial Network, increasing the range of training options in this regard. A program based on customer experience and knowledge of the company's products and services was developed for all Customer personnel. The University of Deusto program intended for sales personal also continued. Awareness of the energy transition was promoted with the Liderate program intended for the entire business. This year, special focus was placed on the digitalization and transformation of the sales network through two programs, the first aimed at promoting digital customer contracting through Solred and the second aimed at improving customer management with Salesforce. Repsol also focuses on its commercial channels, employees of collaborating companies, in line with the Company's strategy, highlighting the program for hospitality schools in Spain (recognized by the Brandon Hall Group) and the commercial management program aimed at Managers of Distribution agencies and taught by the Pontifical University of Salamanca. Work began on the design of the Canal project, which aims to bring multi-energy to all collaborators with the commercial businesses and was designed with a cross-cutting vision for the different groups, taking into account their specific needs.

Employee training on human rights policies or procedures

Repsol promotes a culture of respect for human rights among its employees. As we have done in recent years, we continue to offer employees content related to this topic. In 2023, work was carried out to update the content of the "Overcoming barriers" course, in addition to continuing to offer all employees the "Human Rights" course, which is 100% accessible for people with visual and hearing impairments, based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the "Energy with Pride" course, the "Unconscious Bias" course and "The 2030 Agenda: SDStories" course in which, apart from explaining the context and goals of the agenda, the Company's commitments to each of them are further disclosed.

[404-3] Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews

Performance and career development reviews at Repsol

		2023	2022
Category	**Gender**	**%**	**%**
Executives	Women	96%	96%
	Men	94%	94%
	Total	**94%**	**94%**
Manager	Women	98%	97%
	Men	98%	98%
	Total	**98%**	**98%**
Professional/Specialist	Women	87%	88%
	Men	89%	88%
	Total	**88%**	**88%**
Administrative staff	Women	84%	83%
	Men	80%	75%
	Total	**83%**	**81%**
Workers	Women	91%	93%
	Men	78%	81%
	Total	**84%**	**86%**
Total	Women	89%	91%
	Men	85%	86%
	Total	**87%**	**88%**

There were no significant variations with respect to 2022.

The changes compared to 2022 are due to the decision to exclude from the final assessment milestone all employees at locations where operations are in the process of being closed down.

Data for 2022 include information related to the RELAPASA and RECOSAC companies, which were introduced for the first time in 2021.

Diversity and equal opportunities

With a view to strengthening Repsol's commitments to equality, the following initiatives are particularly noteworthy:

- In 2023, Repsol continues to be included as acompany of referencein the sector in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index.
- It continues to be part of the ClosinGap cluster, which aims to analyze the opportunity cost of the gender gap.
- In addition, it continued to develop the Repsol Digital Girls initiative, which is in its fourth edition and aims to awaken STEM vocations in girls and young people in the Technovation Girls Challenge program.
- It is the first company in the sector to promote the Puntos Violeta initiative to raise awareness and involve society in the fight against gender violence
- It collaborates with Fundación ONCE to deploy the "Está en tu mano" campaign to fight gender violence in women with disabilities, in addition to the standard internal awareness actions.
- It renewed the "Equality at the Company" (DIE) certification, which is awarded to companies that show a special relevant commitment to applying equality policies.

People with disabilities

	2023			2022
	Men	**Women**	**Total**	**Total**
No. of employees with disabilities in Spain	286	145	431	412
No. of employees with disabilities in the rest of the world	50	36	86	74
Total no. of employees with disabilities	336	181	517	486
% of employees with disabilities over the total number of	1.38	0.75	2.13	2.04
No. of new employees with disabilities	17	10	27	24

In Spain in 2023, in accordance with the legal computation defined by the General Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion (LGD), Repsol exceeds the percentage required by legislation, representing 2.34% (2.16% in 2022).

[405-1/11.11.5] Diversity of governance bodies and employees

Number of employees by category, age and gender

		2023			2022		
Category		**<30**	**30-50**	**>50**	**<30**	**30-50**	**>50**
Executive	Women	—	28	23	—	20	25
	Men	—	59	112	—	57	118
	Total	—	87	135	—	77	143
	% M	—	32%	17%	—	26%	17%
Manager	Women	—	500	257	—	530	228
	Men	—	841	670	2	855	644
	Total	—	1,341	927	2	1,385	872
	% M	—%	37%	28%	—	38%	26%
Professional/ Specialist	Women	370	2,748	697	247	2,763	631
	Men	408	4,273	1,799	353	4,303	1,703
	Total	778	7,021	2,496	600	7,066	2,334
	% M	48%	39%	28%	41%	39%	27%
Administrative	Women	28	465	203	25	468	207
	Men	33	171	71	28	174	63
	Total	61	636	274	53	642	270
	% M	46%	73%	74%	47%	73%	77%
Workers	Women	802	2,897	753	814	2,800	677
	Men	859	3,665	1,499	857	3,774	1,444
	Total	1,661	6,562	2,252	1,671	6,574	2,121
	% M	48%	44%	33%	49%	43%	32%
Total	**Women**	**1,200**	**6,638**	**1,933**	**1,086**	**6,581**	**1,768**
	Men	**1,300**	**9,009**	**4,151**	**1,240**	**9,163**	**3,972**
	Total	**2,500**	**15,647**	**6,084**	**2,326**	**15,744**	**5,740**
	% M	**—**	**42%**	**32%**	**47%**	**42%**	**31%**

[202-2/11.11.2/11.14.3] Proportion of senior management hired from the local community

	% of executives, managers and technical managers from the local community [1]	
Country	**2023**	**2022**
Algeria	5.00%	5.26%
Bolivia	84.62%	87.18%
Brazil	64.52%	67.65%
Canada	38.46%	54.41%
USA	18.63%	17.35%
Spain	92.52%	89.18%
Indonesia	64.71%	56.52%
Libya	28.57%	31.25%
Mexico	54.17%	58.62%
Norway	75.00%	70.97%
Peru	81.19%	84.54%
Portugal	88.89%	94.37%
Venezuela	84.85%	93.75%
Vietnam	—%	100.00%

(1) Includes executives and managers in countries with more than 50 employees.

Repsol remains committed to and continues to increase its management teams with individuals from the local community in most countries where it has a significant presence. This enhances the Company's cultural diversity, enabling it to better respond to the needs of the societies in which it is present, while also contributing to their development.

[401-3/11.10.4/11.11.3] Parental leave

The figures of this indicator are based on the number of employees across the entire Group.

Every single employee is entitled to parental leave. All Group employees, no matter where they work, are entitled to parental leave, whether under the laws of their country, by virtue of a local collective bargaining agreement or given the global work-life balance minimum standards that are applied across all Group companies to enhance or supplement local regulation.

Return to work		**2023**	**2022**
Total number of employees who took leave	Women	275	288
	Men	412	402
	Total	**687**	**690**
Total number of employees who returned to work after ending leave	Women	255	275
	Men	404	384
	Total	**659**	**659**
Return to work rate [1]	Women	92.7%	95.5%
	Men	98.1%	95.5%
	Total	**95.9%**	**95.5%**

(1) Number of employees who remained in the same job 12 months after maternity or paternity leave / Number of employees returning after ending leave the previous year.

Retention		2023	2022
Total number of who retained their jobs 12 months after their reinstatement	Women	237	303
	Men	376	415
	Total	**613**	**718**
Retention rate(1)	Women	86.2%	96.5
	Men	97.9%	95.0
	Total	**93.0%**	**95.6**

(1) Number of employees who returned to work after maternity or paternity leave / number of employees who should have returned to work after maternity or paternity leave.

Human Rights and community relations

Risks, opportunities and due diligence

Management approach

[EM-EP-210a.3] Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights and operation in areas of conflict

The company fully respects internationally recognized human rights, in accordance with Repsol's Human Rights and Community Relations Policy introduced in 2008. These rights include those set forth in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles on rights established in the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, as well as the eight fundamental conventions that develop them:Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining (Conventions 87 and 98), Elimination of Forced Labor (Conventions 29 and 105), Effective Abolition of Child Labor (Conventions 138 and 182) and Elimination of Discrimination (Conventions 100 and 111). ILO Convention No. 169. Humanitarian law in conflict zones. In addition, Repsol will also respect all international treaties of regional systems for the protection of human rights in whose countries it operates. Repsol promotes respect for the human rights of its collaborators to extend compliance with this policy throughout the value chain[1].

It also recognizes and respects the unique nature of indigenous, tribal, aboriginal and native peoples and their rights, in accordance with current legislation and ILO Convention 169, regardless of whether this forms part of the legislation of a given country.

This includes rights to land, territory and resources, including the right to water; to their organization and to their social and economic structure; and to free, prior and informed consultation through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions, whenever legislative or administrative measures are envisaged that may affect them directly, in good faith and in a manner appropriate to the circumstances, in order to seek understanding or contribute to reaching consent about the project and possible proposed mitigation measures.

Working in a conflict zone requires the use of strategies that do not aggravate the conflict and also promote peace, such as:

- Partnership with prestigious international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to carry out social investment projects that improve the quality of life of local communities and show an ongoing commitment to sustainable development.
- Implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights on the use of security forces in the context of operations.
- Promote training in respect for human rights for better social performance throughout the value chain, focusing on partners and contractors.
- Support for SMA culture to ensure the safety of employees and operations.
- Promote Repsol's highest ethical and anti-bribery and anti-corruption (ABC) standards and requirements.
- Strengthen our community license by building our social performance.

Repsol works to the highest human rights and security standards in all its operations, with special attention to areas of conflict. Identifying stakeholder individuals and groups is key to human rights management, in conjunction with risk assessment and training of contracted security staff. Repsol is currently operating in Libya, where it leads a consortium of companies that work alongside the National Oil Company in two assets. In Libya, the Company places its human rights expertise at the disposal of the consortium and provides training to National Oil Company employees to ensure compliance with the Company's standards.

Repsol's goal is to build strong relationships with communities within the areas of influence of our projects and assets, based on the principles of respect, cultural sensitivity, integrity, accountability, transparency, good faith and non-discrimination. For indigenous communities, this is reflected in the signing of formal agreements to create shared value with them and support their sustainable development.

Our political commitment, due diligence processes and grievance mechanisms are detailed in Chapter 7.3.2, Respect for human rights and community relations of this report, as adapted to the specific rights of these peoples.

[1] For more information, see Appendix V, Additional information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) > Sustainability indicators > Human rights and community relations > Indicators 407-1, 408-1, 409-1.

[EM-EP-210b.1] [RT-CH-210a.1] Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests

The Company has an organization, procedures and systems in place so as to reasonably manage the social, environmental, cultural and economic risks related to the management of human rights of communities in the settings in which it operates. This risk management constitutes an integral component of the Company's decision-making, at the level of corporate governance bodies and in business management. Human rights risks are integrated with corporate management as part of the Enterprise Risk Management System (ERMS in Spanish), both in the management of strategic risks (reputation and image) and operational risks (Code of Ethics and Conduct).

The due diligence processes applied by Repsol to assess impacts arising from start-up of operations are set out in Chapter 7.3.2, Respect for human rights and community relations of this report and in the corresponding part of Appendix Vb, Additional Sustainability Information (includes Statement of Non-Financial Information) - Human Rights, as adapted to the specific rights of indigenous peoples.

The Company applies the Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment Standard (ESHIA) to ensure that environmental, social and health impacts are properly identified and mitigated. This ensures that our businesses engage in inclusive dialog with stakeholders during the impact assessment process, provide them with relevant information and involve them in the actions to be undertaken as specified in the prevention, mitigation and monitoring plan. The measures to be implemented to repair environmental, social and health impacts consider the needs and priorities of stakeholders beyond just direct monetary compensation.

In addition, different processes, procedures and practices are in place to manage community interests:

- Development of specific socially sensitive environmental projects.
- Engagement with local organizations that protect community interests.
- Opening of channels for direct dialog, such as the Public Advisory Panel, where local residents' concerns and interests can be discussed.

In the case of the Social Management Plan for the incident at terminal 2 of the La Pampilla refinery, the remediation phase that began in 2022 has been almost fully completed in 2023. Over 95% of impacted individuals received the individually agreed compensation from the company for the loss of income due to their inability to perform their activities.

During 2023, as part of the Social Management Plan for the incident, the third phase of the plan has been initiated with the launch of the ImpulsaRed program for the socioeconomic development and recovery of the communities affected by the spill. The program is based on the results of the human rights impact analysis conducted in 2022 for the five districts affected by the spill: Ventanilla, Santa Rosa, Ancón, Aucallama and Chancay. The program is therefore an initiative emerging from collaboration with the impacted communities through fieldwork and workshops conducted across the five districts and interviews with community representatives.

Specifically, the pilot phase of the Program started in 2023 and its outcomes will guide the full rollout of ImpulsaRed, envisaged to last several years. The actions that have been carried out as part of this pilot are:

During 2023, 6 social impact studies on low-carbon generation assets have been undertaken for the Delta I, Delta II, SIGMA, KAPPA, Valdesolar and Trillo projects in Spain. The Marcellus business unit has also completed a social impact study (Pennsylvania / New York, USA).

Additional examples of environmental impact prevention and mitigation can be found in sections 7.2.4, 7.2.5 and 7.2.6 of this report.

The Company identifies and strengthens positive impacts and shared value in regions where it is present as a result of a consensus with communities. A key tool for achieving positive impacts are social investment initiatives, duly prioritizing entrepreneurship projects that empower local communities in order to avoid future dependency. Furthermore, the Company's activity has a positive impact through wealth creation in its sphere of influence via local employment and supplier development. The context determines the scope and specific form of the investment[2].

[2] For further information and examples of social investment projects, see indicators 203-1 and 203-2.

Indirect economic impacts

[203-1/11.14.4] Infrastructure investments and services supported and [203-2/11.14.5] Significant indirect economic impacts

The Company identifies and strengthens positive impacts and shared value in regions where it is present as a result of a consensus with communities.

The context determines the scope and specific form of the investment. A set of examples is provided below:

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Project	SDGs
	Mangrove recovery project in Laguna de Términos, Campeche. This project is the result of collaboration with the NGO Fondo Golfo de México and ATEC and CONANP (agency for the protection of natural areas). It encompasses the restoration and reforestation of mangroves across 150 hectares in three distinct locations, including maintenance and monitoring of the rehabilitated areas.	13 CLIMATE ACTION 15 LIFE ON LAND
Bolivia	**Support for productive enterprises in Caipipendi** Community relations agreement with 4 Guarani communities to develop productive projects (beekeeping, micro-irrigation phase II, education, health and infrastructure).	2 ZERO HUNGER 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Indonesia	**Circular economy programs to support livestock farmers** Assistance for family livestock farming groups around applying principles of the circular and sustainable economy. Projects to support the development of small enterprises managed by women, with a focus on processing, distributing and selling processed food based on locally sourced products.	1 NO POVERTY 5 GENDER EQUALITY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Peru	**Agreements to improve the quality of life of the communities in the area of influence of Block 57.** Through the Framework Cooperation Agreements and respect for the decisions of the communities, it has been possible to improve the water supply system in the native communities of Kirigueti and Sheboja, and the construction of houses in the native community of Kitepampani. In addition, we have strengthened the promotion of the Río Tambo chocolates of the Ashaninka Kemito Sankori Cooperative, bringing their products to the Lima market through 20 Repsol Peru service stations.	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Canada	**S.T.E.A.M. summer camps** Support for training and empowerment of young people to create, innovate and think critically about technology-based solutions.	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Voluntary social investment

This includes the social programs carried out on a voluntary basis, or which arise from voluntary agreements with communities.

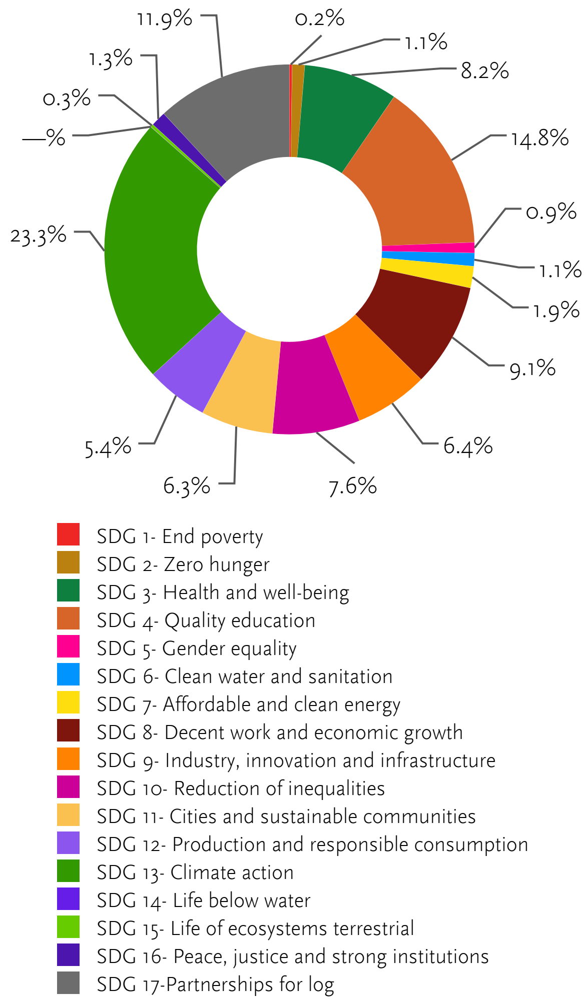
Voluntary social investment (€M)

	2023	2022
Repsol	9.97	10.14
Repsol Foundation	12.88	10.90
Total	**22.85**	**21.04**

Voluntary social investment by type of contribution (€M)

	2023	2022
Contribution in cash	15.80	15.18
Contributions in time	0.06	0.15
Contributions in kind	0.44	0.13
Management costs	6.55	5.58
Total	**22.85**	**21.04**

Contribution of voluntary social investment to the SDGs



Voluntary social investment by country (€M)

	2023	2022
Algeria	0.02	—
Bolivia	0.34	0.48
Brazil	1.61	1.43
Canada	0.15	0.25
Colombia	—	0.16
Spain	14.17	12.28
Guyana	0.04	0.05
Libya	1.09	2.35
Mexico	0.37	0.13
Norway	0.85	0.51
Peru	3.57	2.11
Portugal	0.23	0.14
USA	0.31	0.10
Venezuela	0.10	1.07
Total	**22.85**	**21.04**

Obligatory social investment

Repsol makes contributions owing to legal or regulatory requirements or to clauses in the operating contract. These contributions may be fully managed by the Company, through social programs, or by a third party (such as the national hydrocarbon company, institution, or government agency) to whom the due amount is delivered.

Mandatory social investment in 2023 amounted to €28.32 million (€28.01 million in 2022), which was made in:

Mandatory social investment by country (€M)

	2023	2022
Bolivia	0.02	0.05
Brazil	13.23	16.88
Colombia	0.34	
Indonesia	0.08	0.08
Mexico	0.31	0.22
Peru	0.02	
United States	14.33	10.77
Total	**28.32**	**28.01**

Mandatory social investment is made pursuant to contractual obligations and is usually linked to the volume of activity carried out. In 2023, mandatory social investment has remained at a value very close to the previous year, including the addition of items in Colombia and Peru.

Human rights[406-1/11.11.7] Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken[3]

In 2023, the Ethics and Compliance Channel and the Equality Plan's Harassment Protocol mailbox received 64 communications, 56 of which led to investigations, with 18 still ongoing. By year end, three instances of harassment were confirmed; the remainder, upon investigation, were identified as breaches of the Code of Ethics and Conduct, conflicts among colleagues, or were dismissed. As in 2022, no cases of discrimination, corruption or violation of human rights were proven.

[407-1], [408-1], [409-1] Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk, or at significant risk for incidents of child, forced or mandatory labor

In accordance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct, which applies to directors, executives and employees of Repsol, partners, non-operated joint ventures, contractors, suppliers and other collaborating companies, in all countries where Repsol operates, the Company is committed to abiding by internationally recognized human rights while also complying with local legal requirements. This commitment encompasses the rights set forth in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles set forth in the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, as well as the eight Fundamental Conventions that implement them,

[3] For cases of harassment of employees at Spanish companies included in the scope of application of Repsol Group's Framework Agreement, the Harassment Prevention Protocol defined for Spain is applied. All other jurisdictions comply with local legal requirements. In any case, the Code of Ethics and Conduct sets out the general principles applicable to workplaces free from harassment.

including matters such as freedom of association and collective bargaining, and forced or child labor.

Independently of local legislation, Repsol is committed to respecting labor rights in all countries in which it operates. To this end, clauses are inserted in contracts and all contractors are required to comply with the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct.

[EM-EP-201a.2] Percentage of proven and probable reserves in or near indigenous land[4]

In 2023, 8.9% (10.7% in 2022) of the 1P (proven) reserves and 8% (9.9% in 2022) of the 2P (proven+probable) reserves operated by Repsol are located in areas with the presence of indigenous communities.

[11.17.3] Operations at sites where indigenous communities are present, or in areas affected by the activities, and covered by specific engagement strategies

Repsol operates in areas with indigenous communities in four countries: Bolivia, 3 operations; Canada, 3 operations; Peru, 1 operation; USA, 1 operation.

All of these operations have at least one of the following elements: public consultation and consultation plans; reference studies; social impact evaluations and action plans; relocation plans, community development plans; grievance procedures; and other documents from community information centers. 100% of significant assets have development programs for local communities based on the needs of the latter and participation plans for stakeholders based on their geographic distribution.

Country	Description	Participation strategy
Bolivia	3 sites with presence of Guarani communities in the Cambeiti, Huacaya and Margarita areas	Process of prior consultation for environmental license for new projects and ongoing dialog with communities in active projects. Impacts are assessed and monitored. Continuous execution of action plans and ongoing contact with communities through participative dialog. Monthly meetings with communal and community leaders. Operational level formal grievance mechanisms in place. Social investment projects carried out with communities and in conjunction with the municipalities of Huacaya and Entre Rios.
Canada	3 sites with the presence of 8 First Nations groups and 2 Metis communities in the operated assets of Greater Edson, British Columbia and Misc Alberta.	There are management plans for the communities across the three operational areas, encompassing local development strategies; impact assessments; risk identification and mitigation measures, coordinated through stakeholder engagement plans; consultation processes that align with Alberta's regulatory requirements; and social investment projects aimed at fostering economic growth, educational opportunities, and the preservation of cultural, heritage, and language assets. In 2022, these plans include indigenous communities that could be affected by reclamation activities. Specific consultation processes are also in place in accordance with regulatory requirements for First Nations and Metis.
USA	1 site with presence of 1 indigenous community, Jicarilla Apache Nation in the area of the solar energy project (renewable) in Jicarilla	The Jicarilla solar power project is located on Jicarilla Apache Nation land in the state of New Mexico. Before Repsol's acquisition, the necessary legal steps were undertaken with the Jicarilla Apache Nation to secure approval for the project. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) issued a Finding of No Significant Impact for the project, while the Tribal Historic Preservation Office issued a letter of compliance and a notice of compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.
Peru	1 site with presence of Machiguenga, Caquinte and Ashaninka communities in the area of Lot 57	All operations being carried out are covered during all stages of the community relationship through participation strategies, which are carried out in accordance with the Community Relations Plan under social impact management programs (community monitoring and citizen vigilance; compensations and indemnities; grievance register; promotion of local employment; communication and community relations) and social investment and contribution to local development. Community relations are conducted with respect for the cultural patterns of each ethnic group (Machiguenga, Caquinte, Asháninka). The socio-economic situation of each community and stakeholder group has also been considered.

[4] In 2023, the calculation methodology for this indicator has been modified and the data from the previous year has been recalculated.

Local communities

[413-2] Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities

Activity	Potential impacts identified
Downstream Industrial complexes and Repsol Electricity and Gas	Odors, noise, atmospheric emissions of gases, dust, landscape impacts, social fracturing, spills and discharges.
E&P Onshore	Potential health effects on the people living locally as a result of the inhalation of gases associated with exploration activities Temporary use of land to carry out the exploration work. Hiring of non-local labor to carry out exploratory work. Migratory movements toward operations they may cause the overuse of local services.
E&P Offshore	Temporary change in fishing routes to accommodate the presence of boats and other equipment related to oil and gas operations. Change over time in the fishing sector income due to the installation of equipment and facilities for offshore exploration purposes. Economic activity related to tourism. Hiring of non-local labor to carry out exploratory work.

[GRI 11.7.4 y 11.7.5] Decommissioned sites, decommissioned structures left on site

At the end of a facility's useful life and in accordance with applicable regulations, obligations and commitments, the Company draws up dismantling plans to ensure that the necessary measures are taken to minimize the impact on the environment. Repsol collaborates with the relevant authorities to transfer necessary responsibilities once the company ceases to have a presence in the area.

The Company has internal regulations on asset integrity and risk management, which ensure that any serious accident scenarios that may occur during dismantling are identified and evaluated, including those that may arise from interference with assets in operation. For each scenario identified, measures are implemented that seek to preferably eliminate or minimize these dangers, and when this not possible, control and/or mitigate them, so that the risks to health and the environment are tolerable.

In 2023, 5 service stations have been dismantled. (moreover, 1 is in the decommissioning phase) and the thermal power plants of Escucha, Puertollano and Tarragona are in the decommissioning phase. We must also highlight the asset recovery project at Puertollano plant thanks to a circular economy framework contract with Surus. In the E&P business, work continued in 2023 on the decommissioning of 3 sites: 2 onshore wells (Mapi and Mashira) in Lot 57 (Peru), and the offshore well (Gyda) in Norway.

It should be noted that revegetation activities continued at the Mapi and Mashira well sites in Lot 57, with the participation of the indigenous organization Ecoasháninka, alongside biological and revegetation monitoring. In the social area, we bolstered the Río Tambo chocolates venture of Ashaninka Kemito Sankori Cooperative, promoting their sale in 20 Repsol Peru service stations in the city of Lima); we also continued with the social investment program for native communities and their federations.

In Gyda (Norway), all elements of the facility have been removed and all inspections completed, leaving the area completely clean.

[EM-EP-210b.2] Number and duration of non-technical delays

In 2023, there have been no shutdowns due to non-technical causes.

Safety

[403-2] Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation

Measures are implemented at every stage of the project's, asset's, or activity's life cycle in order to understand the environment, identify hazards, and analyze risks.

Risk reduction measures are defined according to the design criteria, and in the following order:

- Eliminate hazards completely.
- Replace the substances used with less hazardous ones.
- Reduce the amount of hazardous substances stored, used or generated.
- Transform technical and management processes into intrinsically safe ones.
- Isolate hazardous processes or activities, minimizing risks while ensuring optimal distribution.

Similarly, businesses are responsible for implementing prevention and protection measures, which help towards:

- A safe workplace: controlling workplace hazards.
- Safe activities: controlling interactions between the worker, the activity or process, and the workplace.
- Safe workers: enabling workers to anticipate and recognize hazards, report them to line management, and take part in improvement initiatives.

Repsol also maintains basic safety rules to foster a safe working environment, thereby helping to prevent the most high-risk situations in its operations.

All processes for identifying hazards and managing risks involve personnel skilled in both the methodologies and the activities being analyzed. Corporate and business-level training is available to all employees.

Psychosocial risk assessments, based on recognized methods and the anonymous, voluntary participation of all employees, are conducted to understand those work-related psychosocial aspects (in terms of work structure and content) that may impact workers' health, and to implement appropriate preventive measures.

The operating centers offer multiple programs for observing, reporting hazards and risks, and identifying unsafe conditions (such as planned observation programs) which can be reported anonymously using various tools, with confidentiality assured at all times. All observations are analyzed at the appropriate levels in order to take action.

Repsol has implemented a Stop Work Authority policy in all its centers. This policy is supported by a culture where every employee recognizes their duty to halt any activity or task if they perceive the associated risks to be insufficiently managed.

Repsol has an incident management process that is recorded in the Synergi Life digital tool.

[403-7] Prevention and mitigation of impacts on the health and safety of workers directly linked to business relations

Repsol's approach in this regard is set out in the Health and Safety Policy. This mentions the following principles, directly related to the indicator:

- Comply with the legal requirements in force at each location and adhere to the established internal regulations, which take into account legislative trends and international standards, as well as other commitments made by the organization to its stakeholders.
- Provide a safe, healthy work environment where everyone collaborates in a continuous improvement process to promote and protect worker health and well-being.
- Involve employees, contractors and other stakeholders in continuous improvement and in defining health and safety management programs and systems.
- Repsol will promote and extend the principles and commitments set forth in this policy to its employees and, to the extent possible, to its contractors, partners and collaborators.

The Commercial Relations Policy with Third Parties includes the following commitments:

a. Demand the highest levels of ethics and transparency in the processes of selecting, negotiating, and formalizing any relationships with third parties, and act (and require others to act) in accordance with the law and in line with Repsol's values and guidelines, policies, and standards in terms of ethics and conduct, safety, environment, respect for human rights, and sustainability.

b. Transfer to its counterparties the obligation to adhere to ethical, safety, environmental, and social guidelines in their interactions with third parties, consistent with those advocated by Repsol.

c. Systematically assess the behavior and performance of its counterparties in order to identify risk situations that may require corrective measures, termination, or suspension of the relationship, and acknowledge those partners, customers, suppliers, or contractors whose innovation, collaboration, commitment, reliability, or other attributes give Repsol a competitive advantage.

The Company has also defined requirements and responsibilities to ensure proper risk management throughout the product design and supply process, including manufacturing, handling, marketing, and end use, in order to safeguard human health, facilities, and the environment.

Hazard classification of substances and mixtures is carried out according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System (recommended by the United Nations) and European regulation 1272/2008 CLP. This classification forms the basis for preventing and mitigating potential impacts, taking into account anticipated uses during the life cycle and packaging.

[403-9] Work-related injuries

Work-related injuries		2023	2022
Total	Total fatalities	1	3
	Fatal Accident Rate (FAR) (1)	0.01	0.04
	Number of high-consequence injuries	1	6
	Total rate of high-consequence injuries (2)	0.01	0.07
	Total recordable work-related injuries	121	134
	Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) (3)	1.37	1.59
	Number of hours worked	88,258,177	84,197,368
Employees	Total fatalities	—	—
	Fatal Accident Rate (FAR) (1)	—	—
	Number of high-consequence injuries	—	—
	Total rate of high-consequence injuries (2)	—	—
	Total recordable work-related injuries	49	45
	Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) (3)	1.04	1.01
	Severity rate (4)	0.044	0.034
	Number of hours worked	47,227,029	44,519,853
Contractor staff	Total fatalities	1	3
	Fatal Accident Rate (FAR) (1)	0.02	0.08
	Number of high-consequence injuries	1	6
	Total rate of high-consequence injuries (2)	0.02	0.15
	Total recordable work-related injuries	72	89
	Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) (3)	1.75	2.24
	Number of hours worked	41,031,148	39,677,515

(1) Number of fatalities during the year, per million hours worked.
(2) Number of personal consequences classified as serious or very serious during the year, including fatalities, per million hours worked. The 2020 data has been updated including fatalities and excluding an incident that was reclassified as moderate in 2023.
(3) Total number of personal consequences (fatalities, permanent injuries, lost work days, medical treatment and restricted work) during the year, per million hours worked.

Work-related injuries

Personal safety indicators by gender		2023		2022	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	Total fatalities	1	—	3	—
	Number of high-consequence injuries	1	—	6	—
	Total recordable work-related injuries	94	27	107	27
Employees	Total fatalities	—	—	—	—
	Number of high-consequence injuries	—	—	—	—
	Total recordable work-related injuries	27	22	28	17
	Severity rate	0.042	0.048	0.046	0.015
	Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)	0.95	1.18	1.04	0.96
Contractor staff	Total fatalities	1	—	3	—
	Number of high-consequence injuries	1	—	6	—
	Total recordable work-related injuries	67	5	79	10

The most frequent types of injuries were superficial injuries (cuts), dislocations, sprains, contusions and fractures.

At Repsol, all potential sources of damage or hazards are determined and categorized by type of event when analyzing an incident, as well as in 'cause of injury' in the case of personal injury. The research also analyzes the specific context for each accidental scenario and all the root causes that may have contributed to the damage, identifying shortcomings, whether technical, human or organizational (human and organizational factors). Actions should address all root causes identified.

[EM-EP-320 a.1], [EM-RM-320a.1] and [RT-CH-320a.1] Total Frequency Rate and Fatality Rate for E&P, Refining, Mobility and Chemicals

	2023			2022		
Personal safety indicators	**E&P**	**Refining & Marketing**	**Chemicals**	**E&P**	**Refining & Marketing**	**Chemicals**
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)[1]	0.43	0.25	0.21	0.48	0.25	0.47
Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)[2]	—	—	—	—	0.01	—

[1]Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR): total number of cases with personal consequences (fatalities, permanent injuries, lost work days, medical treatment and restricted work) accumulated during the period, per 200,000 hours worked. Includes company employees and contractor staff.
[2]Fatal accident rate (FAR): number of fatalities during the year, per 200,000 hours worked. Includes company employees and contractor staff.

In 2023, an incident has occurred that has caused great personal consequences. The hazard that caused the incident has been categorized as struck against objects.

The Company's SMA Risk Management standard incorporates measures to control and reduce risk, in line with the hierarchy and design philosophy, and promotes preventive action taking.

SMA analysis and incident preventive actions are classified according to their criticality, based on their potential contribution to avoiding harm. All improvement actions identified must be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound. Their effectiveness must be validated and organizational learning and sustained change must be facilitated.

[EM-EP-540 a.1] Tier 1 Frequency Rate

Tier 1 Frequency Rate [1]	**2023**	**2022**
E&P	0.09	0.03

[1]Number of Tier 1 process safety accidents for every 200,000 process hours worked.

[EM-RM-540 a.1] and [RT-CH-540 a.1] Tier 1 and Tier 2 Frequency Rate

	2023		2022	
	Refining & Marketing	Chemicals	Refining & Marketing	Chemicals
IF Tier 1 [1]	0.03	—	0.02	—
IF Tier 2 ([2]	0.03	0.05	0.02	—
Number of Tier 1	—	—	—	—
Number of Tier 2	—	2	—	—

[1]Tier 1 Frequency Rate (IF Tier 1): number of Tier 1 process safety accidents per 200,000 h of process worked.
[2]Tier 2 Frequency Rate (IF Tier 2): number of Tier 2 process safety accidents per 200,000 h of process worked.

Supply chain

Management of the supply chain and its impacts where the company operates

[308-2] Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and measures taken

A total of 3,460 assessments (3,072 in 2022) were carried out on environmental issues for 891 suppliers (878 in 2022). In 39 assessments, corresponding to 36 suppliers, the environmental performance score was below 5 out of 10 (compared to 29 assessments on 17 suppliers in 2022). Negative scores are related to logistics contracts, installation, cleaning, business services and maintenance of equipment, among others. As in 2022, after these negative assessments, improvements were agreed with 100% of the suppliers affected. In 2023, 1 supplier relationship has been terminated for environmental reasons and no supplier audits have been conducted.

[414-2] Negative social impacts in the supply chain and measures taken

3,460 assessments (3,072 in 2022) were carried out on social issues for 891 suppliers (878 in 2022). 171 assessments (112 in 2022) corresponding to 95 suppliers (46 in 2022) were found with a performance score in social aspects below 5 out of 10. As in 2022, negative assessments largely concerned the Code of Ethics and Conduct and human rights aspects. As in the previous year, after these negative assessments, improvements were agreed with all of the suppliers. As in 2022, no supplier relationships were terminated due to social concerns (e.g. human rights or labor issues), as in the previous year.

Customer management

Product safety

[RT-CH-410b.2] Strategy to (1) manage hazardous chemicals and (2) develop alternatives with reduced human or environmental impact

Repsol has internal rules in the field of safe product management that lay down the requirements to ensure suitable handling of the risks at each stage in the life cycle of a product, from design to placement on the market. The Chemicals business has implemented these requirements through a procedure whereby:

- During product design, it is necessary to study potential adverse effects and identify uses to put in place suitable risk management measures. This stage tests whether it is necessary to seek substitute products, if technically and economically feasible.
- During procurement of raw materials and additives, information is compiled on their hazardousness and suitable measures for safe handling.
- During operation, operational risks and waste management are assessed by means of the inherently safe design of the facilities.
- When products are placed on the market, customers must be provided with the necessary information for them to take steps to handle the products Repsol supplies safely.

The procedure is supported by a new digital tool used to manage all safety documents for products supplied, manufactured and sold from a single point quickly and easily.

It is often current legislation that determines the hazardousness of products, making it crucial to keep track of regulatory changes. Repsol has tools to continuously monitor any changes in legislation. Whenever a change affecting the product portfolio is identified, its impact is assessed and any possible actions are determined.

Some time ago, the Chemicals Business initiated a project to identify additives in our polyolefins portfolio that contain per- or polyfluoroalkylated substances (PFAS) and to seek alternatives with PFAS-free substances. The approval process for new additives that comply with this new specification has already begun.

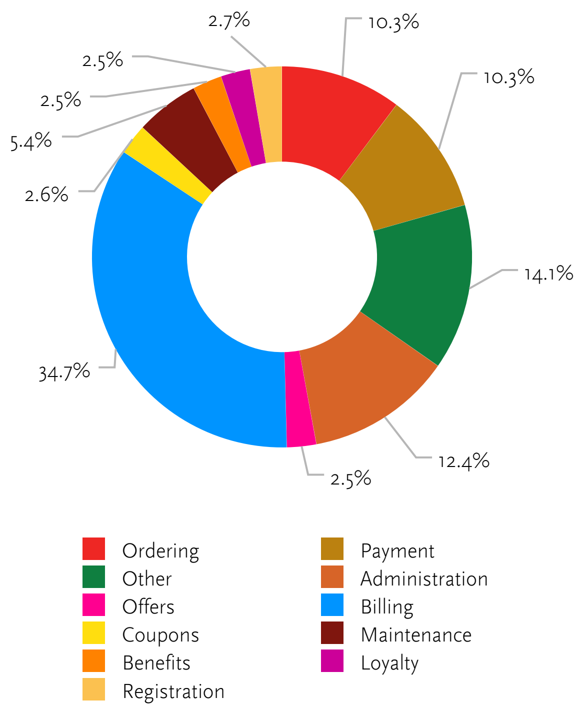
In the Polyolefins business, several key projects are underway to replace substances that could be a concern for humans and the environment. Phthalates, which originate from the catalytic system, have been eliminated from the range of food applications.

In the area of food safety, the project to identify and substitute substances with migration limits contained in food contact materials has been completed. A range of vegetable stearates has been evaluated and approved during the project, proceeding to replace them across the entire range of polypropylenes and polyethylenes. There are also other lines of work underway in this same area to evaluate the behavior of materials and reduce the impact on health and the environment: generation and content of NIAS (Non Intentionally Added Substances), organic volatiles, products generated by secondary reactions in the reactor, etc.

Customer satisfaction

During 2023, the Customer Service Department logged complaints with the following typology and percentage of each category received through the customer service channels. Those related to orders and payments are the most important in this financial year.

Managing customer grievances



Governance indicators

Corporate governance

[2-11] Chair of the highest governing body

Since 2014, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer have been considered different posts at Repsol. Antonio Brufau Niubó serves as the non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Josu Jon Imaz serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and, therefore, heads up the Executive Committee.

On May 25, 2023, at their annual general meeting, the shareholders approved the re-election of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Antonio Brufau Niubó, and of the Chief Executive Officer, Josu Jon Imaz San Miguel, for the bylaw-mandated term of four years, so that both may continue to perform the duties with which they have been entrusted to date and which they have been carrying out in an outstanding manner: Mr. Imaz focused on executive duties, and Mr. Brufau on supervisory and institutional representation of the Company.

[2-20] Stakeholders' involvement in remuneration

The Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration at Repsol is submitted to a consultative vote of shareholders. At the General Meeting of 25th May 2023, this was approved by a majority of 82.097% of the capital present.

Repsol has produced the Annual Remuneration Report since 2018, using a free-form approach, together with the statistical Appendix, so that shareholders and stakeholders can have all relevant information on the remuneration of the directors.

Likewise, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved, with 95.76% of votes in favor, the Director Remuneration Policy of Repsol, S.A. for 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026.

The average remuneration of directors, by gender, is shown below:

Average Director remuneration by gender (€)

	2023		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Average directors	299,433	340,578	297,451	336,133
President	N/A	1,747,312	N/A	2,500,000

● *For more information, see the Annual Report on Director Remuneration*

Ethics and Compliance

Fight against corruption

[205-2/11.20.3] Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures

Number and percentage of employees trained in anti-corruption by region [1]

	Governing bodies		Executives		Manager		Professional/ technical		Administrative staff		Operators	
Country	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Africa	—	— %	3	100 %	37	97 %	72	99 %	—	— %	—	— %
Asia	—	— %	1	100 %	22	81 %	76	87 %	2	100 %	—	— %
Europe	7	58 %	177	88 %	1,747	94 %	7,942	92 %	663	89 %	8,110	71 %
North America	—	— %	14	93 %	214	94 %	1,323	92 %	239	91 %	1,903	78 %
Latin America	—	— %	11	85 %	234	75 %	594	73 %	16	80 %	100	52 %
Total 2023	**7**	**58 %**	**206**	**88 %**	**2,254**	**92 %**	**10,007**	**91 %**	**920**	**89 %**	**10,113**	**72 %**
Total 2022	**7**	**78 %**	**202**	**87 %**	**2,246**	**93 %**	**9,503**	**88 %**	**927**	**88 %**	**9,929**	**69 %**

[1] Data obtained from the maximum accumulated average workforce.

The Company has digital and blended courses (online classrooms) for training on anti-corruption to promote a culture of compliance in the organization.

The course that provides the reference framework is the Code of Ethics and Conduct, a recurring annual training program for all employees, updated every year to reinforce and refresh this knowledge in an enjoyable way.

Moreover, the following courses are available for anti-corruption training:

- Courses with the regulations taught in online classroom format, such as the Anti-corruption and Basic Regulations course for team leaders.
- Microlearning entitled Anti-corruption policy, addressed to all employees. It uses visual and interactive resources to emphasize key elements, thereby enhancing the acquisition of learning objectives.
- Crime Prevention Model, aimed at managers responsible for controls or persons whose function may be involved in any non-compliance with the model.
- Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing (available to employees in Peru).
- Anti-Bribery & Corruption Awareness, Training 2020 (available for Asia Pacific employees).

[EM-EP-210a.1, EM-EP-510a.1] Percentage of proven and probable reserves in or near areas of conflict and in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index

(1P = proven / 2P = proven and probable)

	2023		2022	
	1 P	2 P	1 P	2 P
% reserves in conflict zones	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.2
% reserves in countries ranked in the bottom 20 of the Corruption Perception Index	19.8	17.2	20.0	17.5

Payments to governments

[GRI 11.21.8] Volume of oil and gas purchased from the State

In 2023, the total volume of crude oil and gas purchased by Repsol Trading, S.A. and Repsol trading USA, LLC from state-owned companies in EITI countries (Equinor Marketing & Trading US Inc., PMI Comercio Internacional, S.A., State Oil Marketing Organization, Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola) amounted to 9 Mt, worth €4,503 million.

With respect to state-owned companies from non-EITI countries, purchases amounted to 4 Mt of crude oil and refined products to €2,081 million and 6.35 TBtu of gas worth €64M.

Public policy

[415-1] Contributions to political parties and/or representatives

In 2023 (as in 2022), Repsol made no contributions to political parties and/or representatives, meaning, therefore, that there was no breach of the Code of Ethics and Conduct.

In the European Union and in Spain, the Company engaged in discussion and public consultations to cooperate with institutions and society at large in the development of a range of legislative initiatives.

Repsol takes the view that lobbying activities should be undertaken transparently and in compliance with current legislation. Accordingly, the Company reports such activity in all areas where formal registration is required, and pursuant to the requests made by competent authorities. It is public and accessible.

In particular, activity is registered in the European Union, in the USA at federal level, and in Canada at federal and provincial level (Alberta).

● *For more information and links to the official lobbying registration pages, see www.repsol.com.*

Regulatory compliance[1,2,3]

[206-1] Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices. Lawsuits due to anti-competitive practices (number of cases brought)

Lawsuits [(1)] due to anti-competitive practices (number of cases brought)

	2023	2022
Cases filed	1	—

[(1)]Number of lawsuits or administrative proceedings initiated during the year that are significant for the Repsol Group.

In December 2023, the National Commission for Markets and Competition (CNMC), acting on confidential information from home inspections prompted by complaints from associations (AESAE and ACIH), resolved to commence disciplinary proceedings against Repsol for purported anti-competitive practices that allegedly abused its dominant position in Spain's automotive fuel wholesale distribution market, in violation of Article 2LDC/102TFUE, by squeezing margins between March to December 2022.

The CNMC maintains that such margin squeezing was carried out by, firstly, offering additional discounts associated with the use of certain mobile applications or loyalty and payment cards to end consumers, and, secondly, increasing the components of the acquisition price determined by Repsol in the wholesale distribution market to third-party competitors operating in the retail distribution market. Repsol does not agree with the CNMC for the following reasons:

- Firstly, the discounts applied by Repsol are in response to (i) the mandatory commitments imposed by the Government through Legislative Royal Decree 6/2022 on operators with refining capacity (as an exemption from the non-tax asset yields stipulated in Article 21), which obliged Repsol to offer a universal discount of 5 cents per liter of product dispensed at its service stations; and (ii) Repsol simply incorporated the aforementioned discounts into those already existing for private or professional customers using loyalty cards or the Waylet app (or those who obtained such status), as publicly declared and in compliance with government mandates.
- Secondly, Repsol did not increase the purchase price components determined by Repsol in the wholesale distribution market to third party competitors present in the retail distribution market. On the contrary, Repsol scrupulously honored all third-party supply contracts and their terms, including those awaiting formalization, by providing product volumes exceeding the contractual agreements during this period. 90% of Repsol's wholesale sales were made during the period in question under contract. Repsol also consistently supplied products on a spot basis to third parties without contracts who requested them, despite never holding a dominant position on this market before, during, or after 2022.

[1] The information relates to companies operated and controlled by Repsol.
[2] Only litigation involving matters handled by competition authorities is included, without including private entities or persons.
[3] Only litigation with a final decision in the reporting year is included.

In any case, the aforementioned practices would not have had the capacity to erode the commercial margins of independent retail distributors, nor to limit competition in retail distribution, let alone there being any market erosion or exclusion. On the contrary, unlike what happened in other markets also affected by the crisis caused by the invasion of Ukraine, the companies associated with the complainants increased volumes and results during 2022, as evidenced by their annual accounts.

Finally, it should be noted that the initiation of this proceeding does not necessarily imply that it will conclude with a sanction being imposed on Repsol.

[416-2] Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services

The number of lawsuits or administrative proceedings ending in 2023 with a final decision imposing significant fines or sanctions levied against the Repsol Group due to its failure to adhere to European product safety regulations (REACH and CLP regulations) is zero.

Economic performance

[201-1] Direct economic value generated and distributed and [201-4] Financial assistance received from the Government

Item (M€)	Reference in the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements	2023	2022
Direct economic value generated		**60,345**	**77,291**
Sales	Under "Sales" in the consolidated income statement	58,538	74,828
Income from services rendered and other operating income	Heading "Income from services rendered and other income" and the corresponding part of "Other operating income" in Note 19.8	1,344	1,240
Financial income	Note 21	425	157
Net income from companies accounted for using the equity method	Under "Income from companies accounted for using the equity method"	34	989
Gains or losses on disposal of fixed assets	Heading "Gains/(Losses) on disposal of assets" in the consolidated profit or loss statement	4	77
Economic value distributed		**(55,256)**	**(69,647)**
Suppliers and contractors:		(44,026)	(57,059)
Procurements and supplies	Under "Procurements" and "Supplies" in the consolidated income statement, excluding excise taxes for 5,823 and 5,216 million euros in 2022 and 2021, respectively	(37,725)	(51,174)
Transportation and freight	Under "Transportation and freight" in the consolidated income statement	(1,891)	(1,781)
Training providers		(15)	(12)
Other running costs	Corresponds to "Other operating expenses" of Note 19.8, excluding "Taxes" (included in Public Administration below)	(4,395)	(4,092)
Employees	Under "Personnel expenses" in the consolidated Income Statement, excluding training costs	(1,995)	(1,955)
Public Administration	Income tax Note 22, other taxes Note 19.8, Special taxes on hydrocarbons Note 19.1, Tax effect of financial expenses on hybrid bonds Note 22	(7,871)	(9,230)
Shareholders	Note 6.3	(901)	(910)
Financial community	Under "Interest payments" in the consolidated statement of cash flows and hybrid bonds (Note 24)	(412)	(444)
Investments in communities	Sum of voluntary and mandatory social investment (see section Human rights and relationship with communities - Indirect economic impacts - of this Appendix)	(51)	(49)
Economic value retained		**5,089**	**7,644**

[1] Note: The comparative information for 2022 has been modified for comparative purposes with a change in the presentation of the headings "other operating income" and "other operating expenses" of the operating result of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account to present the imputation of the income from free CO2 emission rights (previously in "other operating income") together with the consumption of CO2 rights for the period.

In addition, the Company has received financial assistance from government agencies amounting to €26 million in 2023 and €21 million in 2022, respectively.

Responsible tax policy

GRI 207: Tax policy

The proper management of the tax obligations to which a business group is subject has a direct effect on the social and environmental spheres, since the payment of taxes in accordance with the legal framework in force has a significant impact on the development and growth of countries.

Moreover, transparency on tax strategy and policy has recently gained immense significance among stakeholders. Aware of this challenge, Repsol has embraced, as part of its management processes, the highest international standards in terms of tax information disclosure, including those derived from GRI 207.

In order to graphically illustrate the Repsol Group's degree of compliance with the aforementioned commitments, the following table provides a reconciliation between the principles embraced by Repsol[1] and the requirements set out in the global GRI 207 standard. Evidence is also provided on the practical implementation of each requirement, organized around the seven principles of responsible taxation of the B Team.

RESPONSIBLE TAX PRINCIPLES	APPLICATION AND EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE	GRI 207
1 Accountability and governance Taxation is a crucial part of corporate responsibility and is supervised by the Board of Directors.	• The Board of Directors approves the Tax Policy. • The Board of Directors monitors enforcement of the strategy and tax risk management at least once a year. • The tax strategy is published on the corporate website. • Compliance with all laws, in accordance with their letter and spirit. • The GSP includes tax objectives.	**GRI 207-1**
2 Compliance Compliance with the letter and spirit of tax legislation and payment of taxes in the countries where value is created.	• Regulations, internal control processes and whistleblowing channel to ensure compliance with tax obligations. • Tax control framework compliant with best standards and validated by an independent expert. • •Tax risks integrated into the ERMS (see Appendix IV) • Monthly review of compliance with tax obligations. • Internal procedure for transfer pricing aligned with value creation and the arm's length principle. • Appropriate organizational structure and resources. • Professional team undergoing continuous training, subject to a common compensation policy and with a contingency plan for key positions.	**GRI 207-2**
3 Business structure On commercial grounds and with genuine substance. We do not seek abusive tax advantages.	• Corporate structure aligned with the business and adapted to legal requirements and corporate governance standards. • Removing dormant companies from the corporate structure. • Non-use of special purpose entities in tax havens.	**GRI 207-1**
4 Cooperative relations(1) Development of corporate relations with tax authorities, grounded in mutual respect, transparency, and trust.	• Application of the Spanish Code of Best Tax Practices. • Voluntary submission of the tax transparency report to the Spanish Tax Agency. • Voluntary participation in the European Union's ETACA(2) following the ICAP(3) of the OECD. • Participation in the CONFIA(4) cooperative program in Brazil and in various programs in other countries.	**GRI 207-3**
5 Seeking and accepting tax incentives Promotion of safeguards to ensure transparency and consistency with the legislative and regulatory framework.	• Use of tax benefits in line with the letter and spirit of the law. • Check that the incentives applied are widely available to all economic operators. • Support for the publication of oil contracts and their tax incentives. •Description of the main impacts resulting from the use of incentives on the effective tax rate in the countries where Repsol operates (CbCR).	**GRI 207-2**
6 Support for an effective tax system(5) Dialog with governments, business groups and civil society to support the development of an effective tax system.	• First non-mining energy company in the EITI(6) to sign the beneficial ownership transparency agreement. • Collaboration with international organizations (OECD, UN or EU), governments and NGOs. Participation in debates and public consultation processes. • Participation in international initiatives on responsible taxation and tax governance (B-Team).	**GRI 207-3**
7 Transparency Disclosing information on tax strategy and taxes paid.	• Benchmarks in Spain and the EU for tax transparency according to third-party reports. • Publication of tax payments by country. • Publication of the Country by Country Report following OECD criteria. • Detailed tax information available at www.repsol.com and in the annual reports.	**GRI 207-1** **GRI 207-4**

(1)Repsol maintains cooperative relations with the main tax administrations in the countries where it pays tax (Brazil, Canada, Spain, United States, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Singapore, etc.) and participates in different forums to promote transparent collaboration with the mutual goal of facilitating and improving the application of the taxation system, increasing tax certainty and reducing litigation. For more information, see www.repsol.com.

(2)European Trust and Cooperation Approach: program, sponsored by the European Commission, which aims to facilitate corporate tax compliance by enhancing cooperation, transparency, and trust between taxpayers and administrations through the monitoring of transfer pricing tax risks in multinational groups. The tax administrations of Spain, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal and Germany all took part in the review of Repsol during 2023. The process has covered financial years 2019 and 2020, and has concluded by rating almost all of the reviewed operations as "low tax risk".

(3)International Compliance Assurance Programme: OECD initiative that seeks to enhance cooperation between the tax authorities to supervise tax risks in multinational groups, mainly in terms of transfer prices and permanent establishments. The first ICAP program (pilot) covered financial year 2016 and lasted until 2018. The administrations of Canada, Spain, the US, the Netherlands, and the UK took part in supervising Repsol.

(4)CONFIA:cooperative relationship program run by the Brazilian tax authorities. The aim is to foster a culture of responsible tax compliance.

(5)Repsol is a member of several subcommittee work groups created by the UN's Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters. It also sits on the Tax Committee of the OECD's Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC).

(6)Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative: initiative to ensure transparency within extractive industries. The EITI is the global standard for the good governance of oil, gas and mining resources. It ensures transparency with respect to how a country's natural resources are governed.

[1] Repsol has taken on the principles of the B-team, a group of companies (including Repsol) that looks to foster sustainable development with a specific focus on responsible taxation and robust governance in fiscal affairs. More information at www.bteam.org.

Table summarizing compliance with GRI 207

GRI 207	Requirements	Evidence of compliance by the Repsol Group
GRI 207-1 Approach to tax		
Balancing tax compliance, business activities, and ethical, social and sustainable development expectations	a.i) Tax strategy	Repsol has a tax strategy, approved by the Board of Directors, which is mandatory for all employees and Group companies. The Tax Policy is published on the corporate website. See https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/es/sostenibilidad/documentos-sostenibilidad/politica-fiscal-corporativa-extend.pdf
	a.ii) Review body of the tax Strategy	Repsol's tax strategy, as well as its tax contribution, is reviewed at least once a year by the Board of Directors. The Board also oversees compliance and the key aspects of tax matters and risks. In 2022, the Tax Policy was ratified by the Executive Committee without any proposed modifications submitted to the Board, as it is considered effective.
	a.iii) Approach regulatory compliance	In the awareness of its responsibility in the social and economic development of the countries where it is present, Repsol accords priority to responsible compliance with the payment of taxes in host countries. Its commitment to comply respects both the letter and the spirit of the law. Repsol ensures scrupulous respect for the regulatory and jurisdictional framework in force in the different countries and regions, while defending its legitimate interests by pursuing all legally available courses of action if it has reason to believe that an initiative may be unlawful.
	a.iv) Relationship between fiscal approach, corporate strategy and sustainable development	The Group's Tax Policy is aligned with the Company's mission and values and with its Sustainable Development Goals. Repsol seeks to be publicly recognized as a company of integrity and fiscal responsibility. Tax decisions are made responsibly, in accordance with a reasonable interpretation of prevailing tax law and regulations and are aligned with the economic activity of the various businesses. The tax function is involved in the Group's business decisions, ensuring that they are aligned with the principles enshrined in its Tax Policy and reflect the economic reality and motivations of its various businesses. Thus, there are internal regulations and procedures (among others, rules on investments, related-party transactions, etc.) to ensure that the Repsol Group's tax approach is based on sound economic or business reasons (avoiding abusive tax planning schemes or practices), the non-use of opaque or artificial corporate structures to mask or reduce the transparency of its activities and the application of the arm's length principle in intra-group transactions. See also the report titled Presence in non-cooperative jurisdictions and disputed territories, published on the corporate website (www.repsol.com/es/sostenibilidad/fiscalidad-responsable/transparencia-fiscal/index.cshtml). For more information on the tax objectives incorporated into the Global Sustainability Plan (GSP), please see the "Sustainability" section at www.repsol.com.
GRI 207-2 Tax governance, control and risk management		
Description of governance and the tax control framework	a.i) Governing body responsible for compliance with tax strategy	The Board of Directors is the governing body in charge of adopting the Repsol Group's Tax Policy, which contains the tax strategy. The tax strategy implementation and monitoring are reviewed at least annually in meetings, where the content of the Voluntary Tax Transparency Report; the taxes paid by the Group; the impact of tax risks along with their management and control mechanisms; the Group's involvement in tax havens; and tax transparency initiatives are among the topics discussed. For further information, see the Audit and Control Committee's Annual Report, which is made available to shareholders ahead of the General Shareholders' Meeting.
	a.ii) How the tax approach is integrated within the organization	The orderly management of Repsol's tax affairs is carried out within a scope of action (Governance and Tax Control Framework – TCF) that rests on four central pillars: (i) Business principles; (ii) Expert team; (iii) Tax compliance processes and systems; and (iv) Tax risk control and management. For more information on how the tax approach is built into Repsol's organization, see https://www.repsol.com/es/sostenibilidad/fiscalidad-responsable/marco-control-fiscal/index.cshtml. Integration of the tax approach at Repsol is governed by an orderly compliance management model comprising policies, rules (general and specific), internal procedures and controls, and standardized processes, all of which are subject to the guidelines of the Code of Ethics and Conduct, aimed at mitigating the key tax risks. Repsol's tax department is made up of experts in a range of tax-related disciplines; these professionals are responsible for managing all the tax affairs of the businesses and areas of the Group. Under the broad oversight of the central corporate Finance and Tax Department, the management of tax affairs is decentralized to the tax units operating in each country or business, so that they are able to adequately address the specific needs and circumstances of each business and tax system. The continuity of strategy implementation and tax management in the face of unforeseen events is underpinned by a contingency plan that ensures suitable succession in key tax-management positions. The Group's tax experts are subject to the same compensation and incentive policy as the rest of the Company's employees, and there is also a complete continuous training plan, updated annually, which allows them to hone and refresh their professional skills and renew their commitments to comply with the obligations arising from the Code of Ethics and Conduct.

GRI 207	Requirements	Evidence of compliance by the Repsol Group
Description of governance and the tax control framework	a.iii) Tax risks, identification, management and monitoring	Tax risk management at Repsol is built into the global policy of the Enterprise Risk Management System (ERMS) and is reflected in the existence of processes, systems and internal controls (ICFR, Compliance Plan, key controls, etc.). The DCEF, as the tax compliance body, is responsible for managing the Group's tax risks. In the context of the SGIR, the DCEF monitors tax risks through preparation and updating of a risk map, which comprises identification, analysis, valuation, verification and reporting stages. Meanwhile, in order to mitigate tax compliance risks, Repsol has implemented standardized and documented processes to regulate key aspects relating to tax compliance. These processes identify the persons and areas responsible for each phase of the tax management process and define all the activities to be carried out for the preparation of tax returns and tax assessments. Tax management processes must, therefore, ensure the reliability and traceability of the information and establish a suitable level of prior reviews. In addition, Repsol has robust information management systems in place to ensure the integrity of the information and tax compliance processes and minimize the possibility of human error in this type of actions.
	a.iv) Evaluation of compliance with the tax governance and framework	Tax risk control and tax-related reporting are supplemented by procedures and controls that assure the integrity and reliability of the accounting information used in tax processes. One of thee main functions of the Audit and Control Committee is to support the Board of Directors in its oversight duties. Its powers include the periodic review of the effectiveness of internal control systems, internal audit and risk management systems, including tax risks, the process of regularly monitoring and reviewing the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) system and the effective implementation of the tax risk strategy and risk management processes, submitting transactions involving special risks to the Board for approval. The standards and procedures are also reviewed by the corporate Department for People and Organization, with the aim of ensuring the integrity, uniformity, validity, availability and accessibility of the Company's internal regulatory documents, while also facilitating their sound management through the channels in place and having them approved at the appropriate level. For more information, see Appendix IV. Risks.
	b) Description of mechanisms for reporting tax-related concerns	Any employee or third party may report possible breaches of the Code of Ethics and Conduct or the Crime Prevention Model, including potentially unethical or illegal conduct affecting the integrity of the organization in relation to taxation. These disclosures may be made in absolute confidentiality, and indeed anonymously, through the whistleblower channel permanently managed by an independent third party authorized for this purpose.
	c) Process of verifying tax information	Repsol has an expert team that analyzes the good tax governance initiatives of international organizations to align its tax strategy with the principles that inform global best practices. Thus, Repsol periodically self-assesses and updates its Tax Control Framework (TCF), benchmarking it with the highest standards in tax governance, including the B Team's principles of responsible taxation, which have been verified by other B Team companies as part of a peer review process, as well as the requirements set out in GRI 207 and the OECD's tax risk control model, among others. Likewise, the compliance of its TCF with international best practices in tax compliance has been verified by independent experts. According to the review carried out by these experts, it is considered that Repsol's TCF is highly consistent and compliant with the criteria set out in international standards and is suitably aligned with the requirements of the UNE 19602 tax compliance standard. Lastly, and as mentioned earlier, the Board of Directors is informed of and oversees the effective implementation of the Group's tax policy and strategy. For more information, see the report titled Self-assessment of good tax practices, published on www.repsol.com (Sustainability > Responsible taxation > Responsible tax policy).
GRI 207-3. Cooperative relations and advocacy		
Stakeholder engagement and management of tax concerns(1)	a.i) Commitment to tax authorities	In accordance with the principles that guide our Tax Policy, Repsol is committed to supporting an effective tax system and maintaining cooperative relations with the tax authorities of the countries where it operates, based on mutual respect, transparency and trust. To this end, it collaborates with the tax authorities in identifying and searching for solutions to fraudulent tax practices, while facilitating access to information and prioritizing non-litigious channels for resolving disputes. This approach encompasses adherence to cooperation agreements and active audits in real time. Key examples of Repsol's initiatives in the field of cooperative relations include: (i) voluntary adherence in Spain to the Code of Good Tax Practices and the presentation, since 2015, of the Voluntary Tax Transparency Report; (ii) Repsol's status as an authorized economic operator in the European Union and in Peru, showing that it is considered a reliable operator when it comes to good customs practices; (iii) participation in the EU's ETACA pilot program aimed at facilitating corporate tax compliance on the basis of closer cooperation, transparency and mutual trust, in line with the OECD's ICAP initiative (coordinated verification by the tax authorities of different countries that assess tax risks in the ream of transfer pricing, among other matters); and (iv) building stronger cooperative ties through, among others, the CONFIA program in Brazil, the Fórum dos Grandes Contributors in Portugal and through formulas substantially similar to the Compliance Assurance Process (CAP) in the United States.

GRI 207	Requirements	Evidence of compliance by the Repsol Group
GRI 207-3. Cooperative relations and advocacy		
	a.ii) Advocacy of public policy on taxation	A significant portion of the existing laws and regulations on tax transparency and responsibility originate from the debates and forums that go on at various international organizations (UN, OECD, EU, etc.). Hence at Repsol we support institutional relations with these authorities and other stakeholders to align the Company's tax policies with social reality, contribute responsibly to the creation of a fairer and more balanced international tax framework, and enable anticipation in tax management in the face of any regulatory changes to minimize their risks and impacts. This includes Repsol's participation, sometimes on its own behalf, in the public consultation processes regularly issued by various international organizations such as the UN, the OECD, the EU or the Platform for Collaboration on Tax (UN, OECD, IMF and World Bank). By taking part in these debates (in most cases at the invitation of the corresponding organization), Repsol has the opportunity to present its views on issues of immense importance in the current environment, such as global minimum taxation (OECD and EU), European regulatory proposals on corporate taxation (transfer pricing, BE-FIT, etc.), energy taxation, or border carbon adjustment. It is also worth noting that Repsol is a member of several working groups as part of the subcommittees set up by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, which discuss and prepare tax guidelines for the authorities of developing countries. Repsol is also a member of the Tax Committee of the Business at OECD (formerly known as BIAC) and serves as vice-chair of the Tax Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

[1] For more information, see the Cooperative relations report available at www.repsol.com/es/sostenibilidad/fiscalidad-responsable/relaciones-cooperativas-y-entorno/index.cshtml.

GRI 207	Requirements	Evidence of compliance by the Repsol Group
GRI 207-3. Cooperative relations and advocacy		
	a.iii) Processes for eliciting and considering stakeholder opinions and concerns	Repsol maintains an open and honest dialogue with NGOs and social action platforms (Intermon OXFAM, Haz Fundación) in pursuit of a fairer and more effective tax system. This interrelationship has enabled first-hand knowledge of the main concerns among stakeholders regarding Repsol's social accountability process and has facilitated a closer understanding of the true magnitude and scale of the Company's tax contribution in the countries in which it operates. Many of the concerns voiced by stakeholders have been addressed in the enhanced tax transparency initiatives referred to in this appendix. Stakeholder response to these initiatives has been positive. Thus, organizations of recognized international prestige, such as Norges Bank, the Observatory of Corporate Responsibility, Transparency International Spain, OXFAM, Haz Fundación and VBDO have all recognized the company's high level of tax transparency in both Spain and Europe, thus confirming Repsol's absolute compliance with the accountability and disclosure commitments set out in its Tax Policy.
GRI 207-4. Publication of the Country-by-Country Report		
Presentation of financial, economic and tax information on each jurisdiction Repsol operates in		Repsol has pledged to be transparent and to share relevant information with its shareholders and stakeholders. Notably, it has been publishing this data since 2018 in its Country-by-Country Report, with respect to those countries in which it has a tax presence. The latest published report corresponds to the 2022 data as submitted to the Spanish tax authorities in 2023 for automatic exchange with other tax authorities. By publishing this report, Repsol is staying one step ahead of its present and future obligations under European regulations (EU Directive 2021/2101), as transposed into Spanish legislation by Law 28/2022, of December 21, 2022. The report provides further disclosures to help readers truly understand the Group's presence, performance and tax contribution in each country, which goes beyond the scope of the Directive. The data included in the Country-by-Country Report follow OECD standards. Meanwhile, to comply with the requirements of GRI 207-4, Annex 3 of the public Country-by-Country Report provides a breakdown of the income received in each tax jurisdiction from related entities located in other tax jurisdictions. For more information, see the Country-by-Country Report at https://www.repsol.com/es/sostenibilidad/fiscalidad-responsable/contribucion-fiscal/index.cshtml.

Presence in non-cooperative jurisdictions

Repsol's tax policy prohibits the use of opaque or artificial structures that mask or reduce the transparency of its activities. The Group has therefore pledged not to have any presence in tax havens and, if it does, to be transparent in relation to its activities there.

The definition of a tax haven or non-cooperative jurisdiction is unsettled. Repsol considers tax havens to be those territories classified as such in accordance with Spanish[2] and EU law and regulations[3], as well as those included by the OECD in its list of non-cooperative jurisdictions in terms of transparency and exchange of information.

Only three Repsol Group companies have a presence in non-cooperative jurisdictions, and their earnings are of only minor significance in respect of the Group's total earnings: one is engaged in hydrocarbon exploration and production activities in Trinidad and Tobago, and the other two (both currently dormant), were previously engaged in hydrocarbon exploration and production activities and in the reinsurance business.

Repsol Group in non-cooperative Jurisdictions

Company	Jurisdiction	Participation	Status	Revenues finance (M€)	Earnings before tax (M€)	Nominal income tax rate	Income tax accrued (M€)
Greenstone Assurance Ltd.(1)	Bermuda	100%	Dormant	-	-	0%	-
Repsol Angostura, Ltd.(2)	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	Dormant	-	-	55%	-
Repsol Exploraciôn, S.A. (Spanish company with a subsidiary in Trinidad and Tobago)(3)	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	Active	3	(1)	55%	-

(1) Insurance company the current purpose of which is limited to liquidating risks undertaken in the past. In run off..
(2) Company that provided, using local staff, technical and support services to other Group entities in Trinidad and Tobago. Company in the process of liquidation
(3) Spanish company with a branch in Trinidad and Tobago that conducts hydrocarbon exploration and production activities in the country.

Meanwhile, certain non-governmental organizations concerned with responsible business practices also draw up their own lists of tax havens based on different criteria and objectives.

Repsol has selected some of these lists due to their public exposure or representativeness and it refers to the countries included therein as "controversial territories". In an exercise of enhanced transparency, Repsol identifies its companies and activities in these territories and publishes detailed information on its corporate website.

[2] In Spain, the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions is contained in Order HFP/115/2023, dated February 9, 2023.
[3] In the European Union, the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions from a tax standpoint is prepared by the Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) of the European Union.

Taxes paid

Profit/(loss) generated and taxes actually paid by country in 2023 [1]

	Taxes paid		**Company taxes**			**Tax collected**				**Profit [2]**	
€ Million	**2023**	2022	**TOTAL**	Income tax	Other income taxes [3]	**TOTAL**	VAT	HT [4]	Other	**2023**	2022
Spain	10,466	11,923	1,745	507	1,238	8,721	3,214	5,007	500	2,680	1,544
Portugal	1,045	1,164	(9)	(1)	(8)	1,054	348	685	21	(251)	8
Norway	448	317	442	413	29	6	(7)	—	13	57	161
France	6	14	3	1	1	3	3	—	—	(3)	—
The Netherlands	9	9	10	10	—	(1)	(2)	—	1	(133)	99
Italy	4	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	(1)	—
Germany	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Luxembourg	20	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	459	380
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—
Greece	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	(26)	(31)	(15)	(44)	30	(11)	(35)	—	23	158	273
Europe	**11,975**	**13,397**	**2,201**	**910**	**1,292**	**9,773**	**3,522**	**5,692**	**560**	**2,967**	**2,468**
Peru	1,417	1,424	411	270	141	1,006	654	319	34	318	292
Brazil	314	458	310	81	229	5	2	—	3	167	393
Trinidad and Tobago	73	248	114	39	75	(41)	(47)	—	6	(131)	186
Bolivia	42	89	29	18	11	13	9	—	4	31	(70)
Colombia	64	62	41	40	1	23	17	—	7	9	90
Venezuela	88	14	83	15	69	5	3	—	1	(44)	132
Guyana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(44)
Chile	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	(11)	(7)
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
Barbados	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(29)
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—
Latin America and Caribbean	**2,002**	**2,295**	**989**	**463**	**526**	**1,013**	**640**	**319**	**55**	**337**	**1,030**
Indonesia	139	239	134	134	1	4	—	—	4	115	(24)
Singapore	10	—	2	2	—	8	8	—	—	(13)	4
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(9)
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
East Timor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(11)
Asia and Oceania	**148**	**239**	**136**	**135**	**1**	**12**	**8**	**—**	**4**	**94**	**(48)**
USA	213	185	182	43	139	30	—	—	30	(448)	458
Canada	56	126	14	(5)	19	42	4	—	38	158	97
Mexico	74	26	62	4	58	12	5	—	7	(89)	(125)
North America	**342**	**337**	**258**	**42**	**216**	**84**	**9**	**—**	**75**	**(378)**	**430**
Libya	611	681	610	557	53	1	—	—	1	205	295
Algeria	33	53	31	30	1	3	—	—	3	(56)	76
Morocco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa	**645**	**734**	**641**	**588**	**54**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**149**	**371**
TOTAL	**15,112**	**17,002**	**4,226**	**2,137**	**2,088**	**10,886**	**4,178**	**6,011**	**697**	**3,168**	**4,251**

Note: Information prepared considering the Group's reporting model described in note 3 Repsol's Business Segments, of the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements.
[1] The amount includes returns from previous years.
[2] Net profit after tax and minority interests, including the profit of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such, in addition to income from discontinued operations.
[3] Includes, among others, production taxes, the temporary energy levy paid in Spain, social security paid by the employer, local taxes, etc.
[4] Hydrocarbon tax. Includes receipts from logistics operators where the Company is ultimately responsible for payment.

c) GRI Index

GRI Indicators

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. of the GRI sector standard	Notes
	GRI 2: General contents			
2-1	Organization details	Section 2.2 Repsol around the world Section 2.3 Corporate Structure Section 5. Performance of our businesses 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 2. About Repsol 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 6. Total equity		
2-2	Entities included in sustainability reporting	About this report - The information		
2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Financial year 2023 Address any questions, queries, suggestions, or other related matters through the Shareholder Office, whose telephone number is 900 100 100 or by email to infoaccionistas@repsol.com or to repsolteescucha@repsol.com.		
2-4	Update of information	No relevant updates of prior years' information		
2-5	External assurance	Verification report on non-financial information available at www.repsol.com		
2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Section 2.1 Value chain and businesses Section 5.1 Upstream Section 5.2 Industrial Section 5.3 Customer 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 2. Operating result Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Section 7.3.5 Customer management		(2)
2-7	Employees	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees		
2-8	Non-employee workers	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees		
2-9	Governance structure and composition	Section 2.4 Corporate governance Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report – B.2 The Company's ownership structure Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.3.1 Composition of the Board of Directors Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.4 Committees of the Board of Directors		
2-10	Appointing and selecting the highest governance body	Policy to ensure diversity in the Board of Directors and for the selection of board members (www.repsol.com Sustainability -Sustainability Strategy - Policies - Director selection policy) Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.3.1 Composition of the Board of Directors		
2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	Section 2.4. Corporate governance Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Corporate governance Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.3.1 Composition of the Board of Directors		
2-12	Highest governance body's role in overseeing the management of impacts	Regulations of the Board of Directors - Article 5 www.repsol.com, Investors and shareholders - Corporate governance - Board of Directors Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report – B.8.1. Risk management and control systems Appendix VI. Annual Corporate Governance Report 2023 – B.8.2. Internal control and risks management systems related to the financial reporting process (ICSFR)		
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Section 2.4 Corporate governance Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.1 Governance		
2-14	Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting	Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.4 Committees of the Board of Directors		
2-15	Conflicts of interest	Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.6 Related-party and intragroup transactions - Mechanisms for detecting, determining and resolving conflicts of interest		
2-16	Notifying critical concerns	Appendix VI. Annual Corporate Governance Report 2023 – A.4. Interaction with investors		

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. of the GRI sector standard	Notes
	GRI 2: General contents			
2-17	Collective knowledge of highest governance body	Appendix VI. Annual Corporate Governance Report 2023 – B.3.2. Powers of the Board of Directors		
2-18	Evaluating the highest governance body's performance	Section 2.4 Corporate Governance Regulations of the Board of Directors - Article 11 www.repsol.com, Investors and shareholders - Corporate governance - Board of Directors Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report – B.3.4 Operation of the Board of Directors - Assessment of the Board of Directors Articles of Association -Article 45 quater		
2-19	Remuneration policies	Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report – B.4.4 Remuneration Committee Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.5 Remuneration of directors and senior management Appendix VII. 2023 Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors Policy on Director Remuneration, 2023-2026 (www.repsol.com - Investors and shareholders - Corporate governance - Board of Directors) 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 27. Employee obligations (in relation to retirement benefits) and Note 28. Remuneration for board members		
2-20	Process for determining remuneration	2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 28. Remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and executive personnel Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report – B.4 Committees of the Board of Directors – Remuneration Committee - B.4.4 Appendix VII. 2023 Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Corporate governance		
2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits		
2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	Message from the Chairman Message from the Chief Executive Officer		
2-23	Commitments and policies	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities Section 7.2.3 Resources and the circular economy Section 7.2.4. Natural capital and biodiversity Section 7.2.5 Water management Section 7.2.6 Preventing pollution Section 7.3.3 Safety Section 6.3 Risks Appendix IV. Risks		
2-24	Inclusion of commitments and policies	Section 2.4 Corporate governance Section 2.5 Strategy Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.1 Governance		
2-25	Processes to remedy negative impacts	Section 7.3.2. Respect for human rights and community relations Section 7.3.5 Customer management		
2-26	Mechanisms for requesting advice and raising concerns	Repsol ethics and compliance channel (ethicscompliancechannel.repsol.com) Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance		
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 15.2 Lawsuits and Note 22.4, Government and legal proceedings with tax implications		
2-28	Membership of associations	www.repsol.com (Sustainability - Sustainability strategy - Relationship with stakeholders - Partnerships)		
2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - a.) Materiality and stakeholder engagement See www.repsol.com for further information (Sustainability - Sustainability strategy - Our model)		
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	Appendix V. Further information on Sustainability (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - People - Employment framework, health and safety at work		

GRI 3 Material Topics

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
3-1	Process for determining material topics	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - a.) Materiality and stakeholder engagement		
3-2	List of material topics	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - a.) Materiality and stakeholder engagement The changes in relevant topics and their coverage is included in the materiality matrix.		
3-3	Management of material topics	See references in GRI 3 Management approach	GRI 11	
Energy transition strategy and sustainable technologies				
Adaptation to climate change: environmental management and natural disasters protocol				
GRI 201	Economic Performance (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities 2022 Consolidated report on payments to governments for hydrocarbon upstream activities Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Economic performance	11.2.1	
201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Information on hydrocarbon upstream activities Section 5. Performance of our businesses Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change -7.2.1.2 Strategy Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities	11.2.2	
GRI 302	Energy (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets Section 5.2 Industrial Section 5.3 Customer Section 7.2.3 Resources and the circular economy Section 7.2.2 Technology for decarbonization	11.1.1	
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.1.2	(5)
302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.1.3	
302-3	Energy intensity	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.1.4	(5)
302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets		(5)
302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Section 7.2.2 Technology for decarbonization		
GRI 305	Emissions (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.1. General aspects Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Air quality	11.1.1	
305-1	Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.1.5	(5)
305-2	Energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2)	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.1.6	(5)
305-3	Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.1.7	(9)
305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.1.8	(5)
305-5	GHG emission reduction	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets	11.2.3	(5)
305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	Repsol does not manufacture or market substances classified as "ozone depleting substances (ODS)", nor does its activity generate these substances as by-products. The presence of ODS substances is confined to certain firefighting or refrigeration systems installed previously, with the estimated level of ODS emissions being very low. Repsol is currently developing the process of preparing an inventory of equipment / potential sources of ODS emissions. This project is expected to be completed in early 2024.		

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
GRI 11	Oil and Gas (2021)			
11.2.4	Development of public policies on climate change	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.2 Strategy		
Integrity				
GRI 205	Anti-corruption			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Fight against corruption	11.20.1	
205-1	Operations assessed for corruption-related risks	Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance	11.20.2	
205-2	Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Fight against corruption	11.20.3	
205-3	Confirmed corruption cases and measures taken	Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance	11.20.4	(10)
GRI 415	Public Policy (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Appendix V - Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Public Policy	11.22.1	
415-1	Political contributions	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Public policy	11.22.2	
GRI 11	Oil and Gas (2021)			
11.20.5	Approach to ensure transparency in contracts	Not applicable. Applies to governments or state entities.		
11.20.6	List of actual beneficiaries. Process for identifying beneficial owners of business partners, including joint ventures and suppliers.	Repsol does not have common, homogeneous criteria for reporting this information throughout the value chain. Repsol is currently working on integrating and standardizing this information.		
Circular economy and waste management				
GRI 301	Materials (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 5.2.1 Refining Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Air quality		
301-1	Materials used by weight or volume	Section 5.2.1. Refining		(4)
301-2	Recycled input materials used	Repsol does not have common, homogeneous reporting criteria. As of today, some of the Company's businesses use recycled inputs from various origins in their product manufacturing processes. Repsol is currently working on integrating and standardizing this information.		
301-3	Reused products and packaging materials	Repsol does not have common, homogeneous criteria for obtaining this information in the different assets, industrial complexes, factories, business units and corporate areas. Repsol promotes the internal and external reuse of products and packaging materials, and is working on integrating and standardizing this information.		
GRI 306	Effluents and waste (2016)			
306-3	Significant spills	Section 7.3.3 Safety	11.8.2	
GRI 306	Waste (2020)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.2 Environmental information Section 7.2.3 Resources and the circular economy Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Waste	11.5.1	
306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Waste management	11.5.2	
306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Section 7.2.3 Resources and the circular economy Section 7.3.4 Supply chain	11.5.3	
306-3	Waste generated	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Waste management	11.5.4	
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Waste management	11.5.5	
306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Waste management	11.5.6	

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
Labor rights and employee satisfaction				
GRI 2	**General contents**			
2-7	Employees	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees		(1)
2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits		
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Labor framework, health and safety at work		
GRI 201	Economic Performance (2016)			
201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	2023 Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 27 Obligations to personnel		
GRI 401	Employment (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment	11.10.1	
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees -	11.10.2	
401-2	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits	11.10.3	
401-3	Parental leave	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment - Diversity and equal opportunities	11.10.4	
GRI 402	Labor/ Management Relations			
3-3	Management approach	Repsol respects the period of notice established in the legislation of the countries in which it operates, as well as those provided for in collective or political agreements, if applicable.	11.10.1	
402-1	Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	Repsol respects the period of notice established in the legislation of the countries in which it operates, as well as those provided for in collective or political agreements, if applicable.	11.7.2, 11.10.5	
Sustainable financing				
GRI 201	Economic Performance (2016)			
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information(includes Non-Financial Statement) - Governance indicators - Economic performance	11.14.2, 11.21.2	(3)
201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.2 Strategy Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 30.1	11.2.2	(6)
201-4	Financial assistance received from government	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Governance indicators - Economic performance	11.21.3	
Social commitment and community relations				
GRI 203	Economic impacts (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.2. Respect for human rights and community relations Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Indirect economic impact Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Human rights and community relations - Indirect economic impacts	11.14.1	
203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	Section 7.3.2. Respect for human rights and community relations Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Indirect economic impact Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Human rights and community relations - Indirect economic impacts	11.14.4	
203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations Section 7.5 Responsible tax policy Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Human rights and community relations - Indirect economic impacts	11.14.5	

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
GRI 413	Local Communities (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Human rights and community relations - Local communities	11.15.1	
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations	11.15.2	
413-2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Social indicators - Sustainability indicators - Human rights and community relations - Local communities	11.15.3	
GRI 11	Oil and Gas (2021)			
11.7.4	Dismantled sites	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Social indicators - Sustainability indicators - Human rights and community relations - Local communities		
11.7.5	Dismantled structures that have remained on site and reasons for this	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Social indicators - Sustainability indicators - Human rights and community relations - Local communities		
11.7.6	Monetary value of financial forecasts for closure and renovation	2023 Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 15 Current and Non-current Provisions		
11.15.4	Number and types of claims from local communities	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Grievances and remediation mechanisms		
11.16.2	Locations of operations that have caused resettlement and description of how the sites were affected and how they were restored	As in 2022, in 2023, there were no involuntary resettlements as a result of the organization's activities.		
Air quality				
GRI 305	Emissions (2016)			
305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NO_X), sulfur oxides (SO_X), and other significant atmospheric emissions	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Air quality	11.3.2	
Human rights				
GRI 410	Security Practices			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations – Security and human rights	11.18.1	
410-1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations – Security and human rights	11.18.2	
GRI 411	Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations Appendix V. Additional sustainability information - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights	11.17.1	
411-1	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenour peoples	As in 2022, in 2023, no incidents related to violations of indigenous peoples' rights have been noted through the Company's channels.	11.17.2	(12)
GRI 11	Oil and Gas (2021)			
11.17.3	Locations where there are indigenous peoples affected by the organization	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights		
11.17.4	Participation by indigenous peoples in processes of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC)	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations		
Just transition with communities				
3-3	Management approach for just transition with communities	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Human rights and community relations - Local communities	11.2.1	

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
Health and the prevention of work-related accidents				
GRI 403	Occupational Health and Safety			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.5 Responsible tax policy Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Labor framework, health and safety at work	11.9.1	
403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	Section 7.3.3 Safety	11.9.2	
403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Section 7.3.3 Safety Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Safety	11.9.3	
403-3	Occupational health services	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - People - Employment framework, health and safety at work	11.9.4	
403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment framework, health and safety at work	11.9.5	(11)
403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	Section 7.3. Safety Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Labor framework, health and safety at work	11.9.6	
403-6	Promotion of worker health	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Labor framework, health and safety at work	11.9.7	
403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Section 7.3.3 Safety Section 7.3.5 Customer management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Safety	11.9.8	
403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Section 7.3.3 Safety	11.9.9	
403-9	Work-related injuries	Section 7.3.3 Safety Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Safety	11.9.10	
	Work-related ill health	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information - Sustainability indicators - People - Employment framework, health and safety at work		
11.8.3	Number of level 1 and level 2 safety incidents	Section 7.3.3 Safety		
Water quality and management				
GRI 303	Water and effluents (2018)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.2.5 Water management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Water	11.6.1	
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Section 7.2.5 Water management	11.6.2	
303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	Section 7.2.5 Water management	11.6.3	
303-3	Water withdrawal	Section 7.2.5 Water management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Water	11.6.4	
303-4	Water discharge	Section 7.2.5 Water management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Water	11.6.5	
303-5	Water consumption	Section 7.2.5 Water management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Water	11.6.6	

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
Biodiversity and ecosystems				
GRI 304	Biodiversity (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.2.4 Natural capital and biodiversity Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Biodiversity	11.4.1	
304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Biodiversity	11.4.2	(7)
304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	Section 7.2.4. Natural capital and biodiversity Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Biodiversity	11.4.3	(8)
304-3	Habitats protected or restored	Section 7.2.4. Natural capital and biodiversity Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Biodiversity	11.4.4	
304-4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	Section 7.2.4. Natural capital and biodiversity Appendix V- Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Biodiversity	11.4.5	
Customer satisfaction and safety				
GR 416	Customer Health and Safety (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.5 Customer management Appendix V - Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Regulatory compliance		
416-1	Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	Section 7.3.5 Customer management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators Supply chain and customers - Customer management	11.3.3	
416-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	Appendix V - Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Regulatory compliance		
GR 418	Customer Privacy (2016)			
418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Section 7.3.5 Customer management		
Transparent relationship with the Government				
GRI 201	Economic Performance (2016)			
201-4	Financial assistance received from government	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Economic performance	11.21.3	
GRI 207	Tax policy			
207-1	Approach to tax	Section 7.5 Responsible tax policy Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Responsible tax policy	11.21.4	
207-2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	Section 7.5 Responsible tax policy Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Responsible tax policy	11.21.5	
207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	Section 7.5 Responsible tax policy Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Responsible tax policy	11.21.6	
207-4	Country-by-country reporting	Section 7.5 Responsible tax policy Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Responsible tax policy 2023 Report on payments to public administrations for hydrocarbon exploration and production activities	11.21.7	

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
GRI 11	Oil and Gas (2021)			
11.21.8	Oil and gas purchased from the State	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Payments to governments		
Diversity and equal opportunities				
GRI 202	Market Presence (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits	11.11.1, 11.14.1	
202-1	Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration		
202-2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment	11.11.2, 11.14.3	
GRI 405	Diversity and equal opportunities			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Diversity and equal opportunities	11.11.1	
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees		11.11.5	
405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits	11.11.6	
GRI 406	Non-discrimination			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Section 7.4.2 Ethics and compliance - Code of Ethics and Conduct Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights		
406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Section 7.4.2 Ethics and compliance - Code of Ethics and Conduct Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights	11.11.7	
Sustainable supply chain				
GRI 204	Procurement Practices (2016)			
3-3	Management approach	Section 5.1 Exploration and Production Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Indirect economic impact		
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Indirect economic impact		(2)
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Environmental and social assessment of suppliers Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain		
308-1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Environmental and social assessment of suppliers		
308-2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain		
GRI 407	Freedom of association and collective bargaining			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights	11.13.1	

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement- Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights	11.13.2	(6)
GRI 408	**Child Labor**			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights		
408-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement- Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights		(6)
GRI 409	**Forced or Compulsory Labor**			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights		
409-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights	11.12.2	(6)
GRI 414	**Supplier Social Assessment**			
103	Management approach	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Environmental and social assessment of suppliers Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain	11.10.1, 11.12.1	
414-1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Environmental and social assessment of suppliers	11.10.8, 11.12.3	
414-2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain	11.10.9	
Regulatory compliance				
GRI 206	**Unfair Competition (2016)**			
3-3	Management approach	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Regulatory compliance		
206-1	Legal actions related to unfair competition and monopolistic practices and against free competition	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Regulatory compliance		(13)
Physical security faced with third parties				
GRI 410	**Security Practices**			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Security and human rights	11.18.1	
Talent attraction, retention, and development				
GRI 404	**Training and Education (2016)**			
3-3	Management approach	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain - Employees - Talent development	11.10.1,11.11.1,11.7.1	
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain - Employees - Talent development	11.10.6, 11.11.4	

GRI Standard	Description of the indicator	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	Ref no. for the GRI Standard	Notes
404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non Financial Statement- Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain - Employees - Talent development	11.7.3, 11.10.7	
404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators - People - Talent development		

(1)Information reported only for own personnel.
(2)Information on the supply chain refers exclusively to purchases worth more than €1 million made by the corporate purchasing and procurement department, and excludes purchases of crude oil, gas and materials.
(3)The referenced report on payments to governments by country has not undergone any verification, and only the overall reasonableness of the payments has been analyzed. The information on taxes effectively paid includes payments for liquidity of taxes and duties, not including effective tax refunds or surcharges and penalties.
(4)The main material, namely processed crude oil, is broken down.
(5)The overall reasonableness of the data has been verified. The data are subject to change once the audits of the emissions at each site and asset under ISO 14064 have been conducted.
(6)Qualitative information is disclosed.
(7)The value for biodiversity outside protected areas is not reported..
(8)Impacts are not reported by type.
(9)Scope 3 emissions do not include Upstream transport categories in Upstream, nor the fixed asset and investee categories.
(10)Sanctions or warnings stemming from breaches of the Code of Ethics are reported.
(11)Information on the representation of employees on existing safety and health committees is reported.
(12)Incidents related to violations of rights of indigenous peoples received through the Company's whistleblower channel are reported.
(13)Only lawsuits exceeding €5 million are reported.

d) Statement of non-financial information

The table set out below presents the non-financial and diversity information requirements established by Law 11/2018 (of December 28) and the sections of the Integrated Management Report in which this information is disclosed.

Contents	GRI Standards	Reference in Management Report, Reports or online	Comments
0. General contents			
a) Business model: 1) business environment, 2) organization and structure 3) markets in which it operates 4) objectives and strategies, 5) the main factors and trends that may affect its future evolution	2-6	Section 2.4 Corporate Governance Section 2.1 Value chain and businesses Section 2.2 Repsol around the world Section 2.5 Strategy Section 5. Performance of our businesses Section 7.1 General aspects - Sustainability model 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 20.2 Sensitivities	
b) Policies	3-3	Section 7. General aspects - Sustainability model	
c) Policy outcomes. KPI	3-3	About this report Section 7.1 General aspects - Sustainability model Section 7.2 Environmental information Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - all headings	
d) Risks over the short term, medium term, and long term	102-15, 205-1, 413-1, 407-1, 408-1, 409-1	Section 2.4 Corporate Governance Section 7.1 General aspects Section 7.2 Environmental information Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Due diligence management model Section 7.5 Responsible tax Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Section 7.3.5 Customer management Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance Appendix IV. Risks Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Environmental indicators - Climate change	
e) KPIs		About this report	
1. Environmental issues			
a) General: • Real and foreseeable effects of the company on the environment • Environmental assessment or certification procedures • Resources dedicated to the prevention of environmental risks • Principle of precaution, provisions and environmental guarantees	3-3, 2-23, 201-2, 307-1, 308-1, 308-2	Section 2.4 Corporate Governance Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities Section 7.2 Environmental information Section 7.3.3 Safety Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Environmental and social assessment of suppliers Appendix IV. Risks Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Customer management	The data on resources dedicated to environmental risks and provisions are detailed in Note 15.1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements 2023. Data relating to environmental guarantees are detailed in Note 25.2 of the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, Repsol has ISO 14001 environmental management systems in place to ensure that current regulations are not exceeded and to help prevent and improve the management of the Company's environmental impacts, risks and opportunities.
b) Pollution	3-3, 305-5, 305-7	Section 7.1 General aspects Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets Section 7.2.6 Prevention of pollution Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators -Air quality	Light pollution is not reported on as it is not considered a material issue (see Materiality Matrix, Appendix V.a)
c) Circular economy and waste prevention and management	3-3, 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4, 306-5	Section 7.2.3 Circular economy Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Waste management	The actions taken to combat food waste are not reported on as this is not considered a material issue (see Materiality Matrix, Appendix V.a)
d) Sustainable use of resources			
• Water consumption and water supply according to local limitations	3-3, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5	Section 7.2.5 Water management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Water	

Contents	GRI Standards	Reference in Management Report, Reports or online	Comments
• Consumption of raw materials and measures taken to improve the efficiency of their use	3-3, 301-1, 301-2	Section 5.2.1 Refining Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Air quality	The improved efficiency in the use of raw materials is not reported on as it is not considered a material issue (see Materiality Matrix, appendix V.a)
• Direct and indirect consumption of energy, measures taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies.	3-3, 302-1, 302-2, 302-3, 302-4, 302-5	Section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Climate change	
e) Climate change • Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the Company's activities • Measures rolled out to adapt to the consequences of climate change • Greenhouse emission reduction targets in the medium to long term	3-3, 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-5, 305-7, 201-2	Section 2.5 Strategy Section 7.1 General aspects Appendix IV. Risks Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Climate change	
f) Protection of biodiversity	3-3, 304-1, 304-2, 304-3, 304-4	Section 7.2.4 Natural capital and biodiversity - Biodiversity protection and conservation Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Biodiversity	
2. Social and personnel matters			
a) Employment			
• Total number and distribution of employees by gender, age, country and professional classification	3-3, 2-7, 405-1	Section 2.4 Corporate Governance Section 7.3.1. Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Diversity and equal opportunities	
• Total number and distribution of employment contract types	2-7	Section 7.3.1. Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment	
• Average annual number of contracts, temporary contracts and part-time contracts by gender, age and professional classification	2-7, 405-1	Section 2.4 Corporate Governance Section 7.3.1. Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - People - Employment Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Employees - Diversity and equal opportunities	
• Number of dismissals by gender, age, country and professional classification	401-1	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment	
• Average remunerations and their development broken down by gender, age and professional classification or equal value	405-2, 2-21	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Employees - Staff expenses, remuneration and benefits	
• Salary gap, remuneration of the same/average jobs in the company	405-2	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits	
• The average remuneration of directors and executives, including variable remuneration, plus expenses, indemnities, payment to long-term savings pension systems and any other payment broken down by gender	3-3, 2-19, 2-20	Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report – B.4.4 Remuneration Committee Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report - B.5 Remuneration of directors and senior management Appendix VII. 2023 Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors Policy on Director Remuneration, 2023-2026 (www.repsol.com - Investors and shareholders - Corporate governance - Board of Directors) Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Corporate governance 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 28. Remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and executive personnel	Remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and executive personnel is included in Note 28 to the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contents	GRI Standards	Reference in Management Report, Reports or online	Comments
• Implementation of labor right to disconnect policies	3-3	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees	
• Employees with disabilities	405-1	Section 2.4 Corporate governance Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V: Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Diversity and equal opportunities	
b) Organization of work • Number of hours of absenteeism • Work-life balance measures	3-3, 401-3	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V: Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Diversity and equal opportunities Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Labor framework, health and safety at work	
c) Health and safety: • Frequency and severity of occupational accidents, by gender • Occupational diseases	3-3, 403-1, 403-2, 403-3, 403-6, 403-7, 403-8, 403-9, 403-10	Section 7.3.3 Safety Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Labor framework, health and safety at work Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Safety	
d) Social relations: • Organization of employee dialog • Percentage of employees covered by collective agreement, by country • List of collective agreements in the realm of occupational safety and health	3-3, 2-30, 407-1, 403-4	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Labor framework, health and safety at work Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights	
e) Training	3-3, 403-5, 404-1, 404-2	Section 7.3.1 Employee engagement - proactive talent management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - People - Talent development	
f) Universal accessibility for disabled persons	3-3	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V: Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment	
g) Equality	3-3	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Diversity and equal opportunities	
3. Human rights			
• Applying due diligence procedures in human rights • Preventing the risk of human rights violations • Reports of human rights violations • Championing and ensuring compliance with ILO provisions on the right to collective bargaining, child labor and forced labor	3-3, 2-26, 412-1, 412-2, 412-3, 410-1, 406-1, 407-1, 408-1, 409-1	About this report Section 5. Performance of our businesses - Sustainability performance (by business) Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Due diligence management model Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Grievance and remediation mechanisms Section 7.3.4. Supply chain Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Respect for human rights and community relations - Human rights Code of Ethics and Conduct (www.repsol.com [Sustainability - Ethics and transparency]) Repsol ethics and compliance channel (ethicscompliancechannel.repsol.com)	
4. Corruption and bribery			
• Measures taken to prevent corruption and bribery	3-3, 2-26, 205-1, 205-2, 205-3	About this report Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance . Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Ethics and compliance - Fight against corruption Code of ethics and conduct (www.repsol.com [Sustainability - Core sustainability areas - Ethics and transparency]) Repsol ethics and compliance channel (ethicscompliancechannel.repsol.com)	
• Measures to combat money laundering	205-2	Section 7.4.2.2.2 Compliance Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Fight against corruption	
• Contributions to foundations and non-profit entities	413-1	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Economic impact on communities and shared value	

Contents	GRI Standards	Reference in Management Report, Reports or online	Comments
5. Society			
a) The company's commitment to sustainable development	3-3, 2-28, 2-29, 202-1, 202-2, 203-1, 203-2, 204-1, 411-1, 413-1, 413-2	Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Economic impact on communities and shared value Section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations - Due diligence management model Section 7.5. Responsible tax Section 7.3.4 Supply chain - Indirect economic impact Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Materiality and stakeholder engagement Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Personnel expenses, remuneration and benefits Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Employees - Employment Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Human rights and community relations - Indirect economic impacts Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Social indicators - Human rights and community relations - Local communities	
b) Subcontracting and suppliers • Making social and environmental concerns part of the procurement policy • Oversight systems and audits and related findings	3-3, 102-9, 308-1, 308-2, 414-1, 414-2	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Social indicators - Supply chain	
c) Consumers: • Measures to protect the health and safety of consumers • Grievance systems, complaints received and outcome	3-3, 416-1, 416-2, 418-1	Section 7.3.5 Customer management - Safety across the product life cycle Section 7.3.5 Customer management - Customer Care: responsible customer management Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and compliance - Regulatory compliance	
d) Tax information			
• Profits obtained country by country Tax on profits paid	3-3, 201-1, 207	Section 7.5 Responsible tax Appendix V. Additional sustainability information - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Economic performance Appendix V. Additional sustainability information - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Responsible tax policy	
• Public grants received	201-4	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Economic performance	
6. Other significant information			
a) Other information on the Company's profile	2-1,2-6,2-22	Message from the Chairman Message from the Chief Executive Officer Section 1. 2022 Overview Section 2.1 Value chain and business segments Section 2.2 Repsol around the world Section 2.3 Corporate structure Section 2.5 Strategy Section 5. Performance of our businesses Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities Section 7.3.4 Supply chain Appendix IV. Risks 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 1. About these Financial Statements 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 2. About Repsol	
b) Corporate Governance	2-9,2-10,2-11,2-12, 2-13,2-14,2-15,2-16, 2-17,2-18,2-20,	Section 2.4 Corporate governance Section 7.1 General aspects - Sustainability model Section 7.1.1 Introduction Appendix VI. 2023 Annual Corporate Governance Report Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Corporate governance	
c) Stakeholder engagement	2-29	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Materiality and stakeholder engagement For more information, visit www.repsol.com (Sustainability - Sustainability strategy)	
d) Other useful information on the preparation of the document	2-3,2-4,, 201-3, 206-1, 306-1, 306-3, 401-3, 402-1, 404-3, 415-1, 419-1, GRI11	Appendix V. Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Appendix Vc. GRI Index	
Sustainable Finance Taxonomy		Appendix V e). Additional sustainability information (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainable Finance Taxonomy	

e) Sustainable Finance Taxonomy

On June 18, 2020, the European Parliament adopted Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on establishing a framework to facilitate sustainable investments (also called Taxonomy of Sustainable Finance, and hereafter also TFS).

This taxonomy, which entered into force in 2021, defines a number of economic activities ("eligible" activities), which fall under 13 macro-sectors, and sets out the technical selection criteria for determining whether they make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.

In 2023, the Commission adopted the Environmental Delegated Regulation 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023, which includes a new set of economic activities that contribute substantially to one or more environmental objectives (sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, prevention and control of pollution, and protection and recovery of biodiversity and ecosystems), expanding the list of potentially sustainable activities which, in the case of Repsol, after an evaluation of the technical criteria defined, and following the same procedures used for the mitigation and adaptation objectives, no additional activities have been identified for inclusion in this report.

For an "eligible" activity to be considered environmentally sustainable, and therefore "aligned" with the taxonomy, it must make a substantial contribution to at least one of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU, not cause significant damage to the remaining objectives, and also comply with a minimum number of social safeguards.

The economic indicators (or KPIs) of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria.

This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification.

Alignment determination process

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

Compliance with the criterion of making a substantial contribution to the mitigation of climate change[1]

The Taxonomy establishes different types of substantial contribution criteria. The activities identified by Repsol are therefore classified according to the following criteria (which are specific to each activity):

- Activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria by nature.
- Activities that must exceed an established threshold of GHG emissions savings throughout their life cycle when compared to the conventional process or generate GHG emissions below a certain threshold.
- Activities that must exceed a certain energy density threshold.
- Activities that must comply with the applicable regulations.

The following table summarizes the degree of compliance with the criterion of making a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation for each of the activities identified:

[1] All of the activities identified meet both the climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives. The analysis of alignment with both objectives consists of validating the same technical criteria. Our activities included in the taxonomy have climate change mitigation as their main objective, in line with our Company's commitment to be zero net emissions, and have therefore been classified as activities that contribute to this objective. In relation to the evaluation of physical climate risks, no relevant risk has been identified in any of the assets analyzed (and included in the report), so it has not been necessary to prepare adaptation plans.

Eligible activities: compliance with the substantial contribution criterion

	Nature of the activity	GHG emissions savings	GHG emissions generation	Energy density threshold	Regulatory compliance
3.10. Hydrogen production[1]		✓			
3.14. Manufacture of basic chemical products[2]			✗		
3.17. Manufacture of plastics in primary forms (polyols and recycled polyolefins) [3]			✓		
3.17. Manufacture of plastics in primary forms (rest of polyols and polyolefins) [4]			✗		
4.1. Generation of electricity using solar photovoltaic technology [5]	✓				
4.3. Generation of electricity from wind power [6]	✓				
4.5. Generation of electricity from hydroelectric power [7]	✓		✓	✓	
4.10. Electricity storage [8]	✓				
4.13. Production of biogas and biofuels for the transport and production of bioliquids [9]		✓			
4.29. Generation of electricity from gaseous fossil fuels [10]			✗		
4.30. High-efficiency cogeneration of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels [11]			✗		
5.12. Permanent underground geological storage of CO_2 [12]					✓
6.15. Infrastructure that enables road transport and low-carbon public transport [13]	✓				
7.6. Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies [14]	✓				
8.2. Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions[15]	✓				
9.1. Close to market research, development and innovation (16)	✓				
9.2. Research, development and innovation for direct captura of CO_2 [17]	✓				

[1]Include projects for the development, construction, and operation of electrolytic hydrogen manufacturing plants at the industrial complexes, contributing to the fulfillment of the strategy of producing 0.5 GW of renewable hydrogen in 2025 and 1.9 GWe in 2030 to reduce emissions from industrial complexes.

[2]Includes the production of monomers such as ethylene, propylene, benzene, and butadiene in the steam cracking process, as well as propylene oxide, styrene, and glycols in the intermediates business. Due to the Company's high level of integration, the vast majority of these raw materials are used to manufacture Repsol's petroleum products and the rest are sold. The glycols produced by the Company, although not explicitly included in the description of activity 3.14. established by the taxonomy, also constitute an intermediate product used to obtain other compounds that are eligible according to the taxonomy.

[3]This activity includes new recycled polyol and polyolefin products from mechanical recycling, as well as chemical recycling projects that also reduce the carbon footprint. In terms of the recycling line, the Company has a recycling target set at 20% of polyolefin sales in 2030.

[4]Repsol's petroleum chemistry is geared towards the manufacture of plastics and other chemical products, and includes polyols and polyolefins. Regarding polyolefins, there are a wide variety of products: low-density polyethylene, high-density polyethylene, metallocene linear low density polyethylene, polypropylene, and EVA/EVA copolymers. With respect to polyols, they include polyether polyols for flexible, rigid, and CASE applications, as well as polymeric polyols.

[5]Includes projects for the development, construction, and operation of solar parks for the generation of electricity from photovoltaic solar technology.

[6]Includes projects for the development, construction, and operation of wind farms for the generation of electricity from wind energy.

[7]Includes projects for the operation of hydroelectric power plants for the generation of electricity.

[8]Includes the development, construction and operation of pumped hydroelectricity plants.

[9]Includes projects to develop and build advanced biofuels (hydrodiesel, biojet, bionaphtha and biopropane) for planes, ships, trucks and cars.

[10]Includes the operation of combined cycle power plants for the generation of electricity from gaseous fossil fuels.

[11]Includes the operation of the cogeneration systems located in the industrial complexes for the generation of electricity and heat from gaseous fossil fuels.

[12]Projects in the exploratory phase or in the initial phases of development for the permanent geological storage of CO_2, including transport from the capture point. These include both the dimensioning and characterization of possible geological repositories, as well as the associated initial engineering activities.

[13]Includes the installation of electrical charging points: service stations, LPG factories, refineries, chemical complexes, etc.

[14]Includes the installation of solar panels in different facilities: service stations, LPG factories, refineries, chemical complexes, etc., as well as at third parties, through initiatives such as Solmatch.

[15]Includes digital projects for monitoring and reduction of GHG emissions.

[16]Solutions for detecting and quantifying methane emissions

[17] Includes research, development and innovation projects for the direct capture of CO_2 from the atmosphere for its introduction into refinery processes for the manufacture of carbon negative products

Types of activities

Depending on the contribution that an activity makes to the different objectives, it can be classified into:

- Activities that, by their own performance, contribute to stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. In the case of Repsol, this would correspond to the activities of renewable electricity generation or biofuel manufacturing, among others.
-
- Enabling: when the activities facilitate the performance of other sustainable activities, such as, for example, the installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies.
- Transitional: when the activity supports the transition to a climate-neutral economy, such as the manufacture of plastics in primary forms.

Compliance with DNSH criteria

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria.

- **Adaptation to climate change.** Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. ● *For more information, see section 7.2.1, Energy transition and climate change.*
- **Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.** The Company has environmental impact studies (which include assessments of impact on the water environment) and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -- all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers.
- **Transition to a circular economy**. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, since 2019 the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles. What's more, the circular economy commitments are applied in each project through the contracting of suppliers that have express commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.
- **Pollution prevention and control.** Repsol has specific reports on the implementation of the Best Available Techniques (BAT) and on compliance with the emissions/ discharge limits associated therewith. Likewise, the Company complies with the applicable European regulations regarding the presence of dangerous substances in equipment and products (REACH and ROHS, among others).
- **Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems**. The Company has environmental impact studies and reports on the mitigation and compensation measures adopted in the affected terrestrial ecosystems, guaranteeing compliance with the DNSH principles in this area.

Compliance with minimum social safeguards

Repsol complies with the most demanding and relevant international standards in this area[2]: the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises , the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (including the principles and rights established in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the International Labor Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work), and the International Bill of Human Rights.

- **Human rights (includes labor rights).** Since 2008, Repsol has had a Human Rights and Community Relations Policy that complies with the aforementioned international standards. In addition, it has a human rights due diligence model for the management of internal processes. The due diligence model is applied throughout all stages of the life cycle of the assets, from analysis to abandonment, and is based on the main international standards. Actions are accompanied by engagement strategies with local communities and other stakeholders in all projects operated. ● *For more information, see section 7.3.2 Respect for human rights and community relations.*
- **Corruption and bribery.** The Company's Integrity Policy is the reference framework for action in aspects related to both corruption and fraud. In addition, there is a comprehensive compliance management model that contributes to reinforcing a global culture of compliance and to improving identification, monitoring and support in the management of compliance risks, including corruption. Repsol has training programs and response mechanisms for events that could represent breaches of the Code of Ethics and Conduct or suspected or confirmed criminal offenses within the scope of the Repsol Crime Prevention Model. ● *For more information, see section 7.4.2 Ethics and compliance.*
- **Tax policy.** Repsol is committed to complying with best practices around responsible taxation and tax governance through voluntary adherence to internationally accepted principles, guidelines and recommendations (B-Team, GRI 207, OCDE standard for tax risk control). ● *For more information, see section 7.5 Responsible tax policy, and Appendix V. Additional information on sustainability.*
- **Fair competition**. Repsol is committed to complying with anti-trust regulations in all its spheres of action and in all countries in which it operates. This commitment is a core element of Repsol's Code of Ethics and Conduct. In addition, specific risk assessments are carried out in terms of competition, and the Company has measures to prevent or mitigate the risks. In addition, specific training and awareness-raising activities have been developed in this area. ● *For more information, see section 7.4.2 Ethics and compliance.*

[2] The company does not have strict convictions relating to human rights (including occupational rights), corruption, tax evasion or competition.

Economic indicators

The information is presented in accordance with the templates set out in Appendix V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of the Commission, of June 27, 2023, amending Appendix II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of the Commission.

Turnover

				Substantial contribution criteria						No significant harm criteria (DNSH)									
Economic activities	**Code**	**Turnover (€M)**	**Proportion of Turnover (%)**	**Climate change mitigation (Y/N; N/EL)**	**Climate change adaptation (Y/N; N/EL)**	**Water (Y/N; N/EL)**	**Pollution (Y/N; N/EL)**	**Circular economy (Y/N; N/EL)**	**Biodiversity (Y/N; N/EL)**	**Climate change mitigation (Y/N)**	**Climate change adaptation (Y/N)**	**Water (Y/N)**	**Pollution (Y/N)**	**Circular economy (Y/N)**	**Biodiversity (Y/N)**	**Minimum safeguards (Y/N)**	**Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) turnover, year 2022**	**Category enabling activity (E)**	**Category transitional activity (T)**
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Manufacture of hydrogen	CCM 3.10.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%		
Manufacture of plastics in primary form.	CCM 3.17.	10	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		T
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	46	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3.	32	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		
Generation of electricity from hydroelectric power	CCM 4.5.	19	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%		
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10.	36	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%	E	
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	CCM 4.13.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%		
Underground permanent geological storage of CO_2	CCM 5.12.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%		
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15.	5	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6.	1	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%	E	
Close to market research, development and innovation	CCM 9.1.	–	–%	S	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	–%	E	
Research, development and innovation for direct air capture of CO_2	CCM 9.2.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%	E	
Total A.1.		**148**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.4%**		
Of which enabling			**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**		**E**	
Of which transitional			**0.0%**	**0.0%**						**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**			**T**
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	329	0.6%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1%		
Manufacture of plastics in primary form	CCM 3.17.	2,766	5%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								5%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	–	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								–%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3.	1	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	CCM 4.13.	–	–%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								–%		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29.	157	0.3%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1%		
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30.	193	0.3%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.4%		
Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions	CCM 8.2.	–	0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								–%		
Total A.2.		**3,448**	**6%**	**6%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**								**7%**		
Total (A.1+A.2)		**3,596**	**6%**	**6%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**								**8%**		
B. Taxonomy non-eligible activities																			
Turnover of Taxonomy non-eligible activities		**55,352**	**94%**																
TOTAL (A+B)		**58,948**	**100%**																

Capex

Economic activities	Code	Capex €M	Proportion of capex (%)	Substantial contribution criteria: Climate change mitigation (Y/N; N/EL)	Climate change adaptation (Y/N; N/EL)	Water (Y/N; N/EL)	Pollution (Y/N; N/EL)	Circular economy (Y/N; N/EL)	Biodiversity (Y/N; N/EL)	DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm'): Climate change mitigation (Y/N)	Climate change adaptation (Y/N)	Water (Y/N)	Pollution (Y/N)	Circular economy (Y/N)	Biodiversity (Y/N)	Minimum safeguards (Y/N)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) capex,	Category enabling activity (E)	Category transitional activity (T)
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Manufacture of hydrogen	CCM 3.10.	8	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%		
Manufacture of plastics in primary form.	CCM 3.17.	10	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.3%		T
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	1,150	17%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3.	875	13%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5%		
Generation of electricity from hydroelectric power	CCM 4.5.	5	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10.	15	0.2%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.2%	E	
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	CCM 4.13.	115	2%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3%		
Underground permanent geological storage of CO_2	CCM 5.12.	0	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15.	20	0.3%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6.	6	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.2%	E	
Close to market research, development and innovation	CCM 9.1.	6	0.1%	S	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%	E	
Research, development and innovation for direct air capture of CO_2	CCM 9.2.	0	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	
Total A.1.		**2,209**	**32%**	**32%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**21%**		
Of which enabling			**1%**	**1%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**		**E**	
Of which transitional			**0.1%**	**0.1%**						**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**			**T**
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	152	2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								6%		
Manufacture of plastics in primary form	CCM 3.17.	316	4.6%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								2%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	14	0.2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								–%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3.	0.1	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								–%		
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	CCM 4.13.	–	–%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29.	14	0.2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.4%		
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30.	3	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.2%		
Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions	CCM 8.2.	–	0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								–%		
Total A.2.		**499**	**7%**	**7%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**								**9%**		
Total (A.1+A.2)		**2,708**	**39%**	**39%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**								**30%**		
B. Taxonomy non-eligible activities																			
Capex of non-eligible activities		**4,183**	**61%**																
TOTAL (A+B)		**6,891**	**100%**																

Opex

Economic activities	Code	Opex (€M)	Proportion of opex (%)	Substantial contribution criteria: Climate change mitigation (Y/N; N/EL)	Climate change adaptation (Y/N; N/EL)	Water (Y/N; N/EL)	Pollution (Y/N; N/EL)	Circular economy (Y/N; N/EL)	Biodiversity (Y/N; N/EL)	DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm'): Climate change mitigation (Y/N)	Climate change adaptation (Y/N)	Water (Y/N)	Pollution (Y/N)	Circular economy (Y/N)	Biodiversity (Y/N)	Minimum safeguards (Y/N)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) opex, year 2022	Category enabling activity (E)	Category transitional activity (T)
A. Eligible activities in accordance with the taxonomy																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (that align with the taxonomy)																			
Hydrogen production	CCM 3.10.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%		
Manufacture of plastics in primary form.	CCM 3.17.	0	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		T
Generation of electricity through photovoltaic solar technology	CCM 4.1.	4	1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.3%		
Generation of electricity from wind power	CCM 4.3.	8	1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1%		
Generation of electricity from hydroelectric power	CCM 4.5.	3	0.5%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.3%		
Electricity storage	CCM 4.10.	–	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.3%	E	
Production of biogas and biofuels for the transport and production of bioliquids	CCM 4.13.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%		
Permanent underground geological storage of CO2	CCM 5.12.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%		
Infrastructure that enables road transport and low-carbon public transport	CCM 6.15.	1	0.2%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%	E	
Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6.	–	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%	E	
Close to market research, development and innovation	CCM 9.1.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%	E	
Research, development and innovation for the direct capture of CO2 from the atmosphere	CCM 9.2.	–	–%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–%	E	
Total A.1.		**17**	**3%**	**3%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**2%**		
Of which: facilitators			**0.3%**	**0.3%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**		**E**	
Of which: of transition			**0.0%**	**0.0%**						**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**			**T**
A.2. Eligible activities according to the taxonomy, but they are not environmentally sustainable (activities that do not align with the taxonomy)																			
Manufacture of basic chemical products	CCM 3.14.	75	13%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								4%		
Manufacture of plastics in primary form.	CCM 3.17.	43	7%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								11%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	–	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								–%		
Generation of electricity from hydroelectric power	CCM 4.3.	–	0.1%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0%		
High efficiency cogeneration of heat/cold and electricity from gaseous fossil fuels	CCM 4.13.	–	0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0%		
Generation of electricity from gaseous fossil fuels	CCM 4.29.	8	1%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1%		
High efficiency cogeneration of heat/cold and electricity from gaseous fossil fuels	CCM 4.30.	10	2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								2%		
Data-driven solutions to reduce GHG emissions	CCM 8.2.	–	0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0%		
Total A.2.		**136**	**24%**	**24%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**								**17%**		
Total (A.1+A.2)		**153**	**27%**	**27%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**								**19%**		
B. Taxonomy non-eligible activities																			
Opex of non-eligible activities		**424**	**73%**																
TOTAL (A+B)		**577**	**100%**																

	Proportion of turnover / Total turnover		Proportion of capex / Total capex		Proportion of opex / Total opex	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	*Taxonomy-eligible per objective*	*Taxonomy-aligned per objective*	*Taxonomy-eligible per objective*	*Taxonomy-aligned per objective*	*Taxonomy-eligible per objective*
Climate change mitigation (CCM)	0.3 %	6 %	32 %	7 %	3 %	24 %
Climate change adaptation (CCA)	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %
Water (WTR)	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %
Pollution (CE)	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %
Circular Economy (PPC)	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %
Biodiversity (BIO)	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %

Determination and calculation of indicators

The ***turnover*** indicator corresponds to revenue from ordinary activities, i.e. from sales and services rendered in accordance with IFRS-EU.

The following consolidated income statement captions are considered for the calculation of the denominator:

Million euros	**2023**
Sales	58,538
Income from services rendered and other income	410
Total income	**58,948**

For the numerator, in the case of the CCM 7.6. activity, *Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies*, for those "turnkey" projects, the total revenue associated with the installation contract has been attributed, which includes not only the installation itself but also the amount of the modules installed.

The ***capex*** considered corresponds to the movement in the year for operating investments and additions to the scope of consolidation reflected under *Other intangible assets* (intangible assets excluding goodwill) and *Property, plant and equipment* in the consolidated balance sheet:

Million euros	Other Intangible fixed assets	Tangible fixed assets	Total
Investments	359	4,035	4,394
Changes in the scope of consolidation	653	569	1,222
(-) exclusions from the scope of consolidation	–	1,275	1,275
Total capex denominator	**1,012**	**5,879**	**6,891**

(1) Included in *"Changes in the scope of consolidation"*.

In 2023, the capex denominator includes in changes in the scope of consolidation the acquisition of 100% of the fixed assets acquired in the business combination of RRUK (for further information see Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements), a company engaged in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the United Kingdom. This acquisition, which to date has not entailed any cash outflow for the Group, has reduced the capex ratio, which if its impact were excluded, would amount to 40%.

The ***opex*** ratio includes the expenses necessary to ensure the continued efficient operation of the assets (provided they are directly attributable to the assets) for maintenance and upkeep (which includes expenses incurred in building renovation measures), leasing expenses and research and development expenses under the heading *Other operating income/expenses* in the consolidated income statement.

Main variations for the period

In view of the above schedules, in 2023:

- Turnover from aligned activities amount to €148 million (0.3% of total Group revenues) and mainly correspond to those from the operation of electricity generation assets from renewable sources (wind, solar and hydro). They are lower compared to 2022 (0.4%) due to lower sales prices captured (in a context of less favorable prices than in 2022), mitigated by an increase in production. ● *For more information, see section 5.4 Low Carbon Generation.*
- Capex from aligned activities amount to €2,209 million (32% of the Group total) and corresponds mainly to the capex from the development and construction of electricity generation projects using renewable sources (wind and solar) in Spain, the USA and Italy. It increases compared to 2022 (21%) due to the organic development of Repsol's project portfolio in Spain and the USA and the inorganic acquisitions of Asterion Energies and the additional 35% stake in the Antofagasta wind farm in Chile. ● *For further information, see Notes 11 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements.*
- Aligned opex amounted to 17 million euros (3%), at similar levels to the previous year (2%).

Other relevant information

Repsol, through the joint ventures consolidated by the equity method in the Group's financial statements (see Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements), also participates in the following activities:

- Electricity of electricity through photovoltaic solar technology and generation of electricity from wind energy (aligned), through Repsol's participation in Chile. The capex invested in 2023 amounts to €67 million and revenues to €30 million.
- Manufacture of plastics in primary forms (eligible), including the manufacture of synthetic rubber in solution form and emulsions and chemicals for rubber. This activity is carried out through a 50% alliance with the Mexican group KUO. Revenues from this activity in 2022 amounted to €335 million, with a capex of €21 million.
- Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (eligible) through Solar360, a joint venture with Telefónica for the development of the photovoltaic self-consumption business.

Repsol carries out dismantling activities of E&P assets in accordance with the technical requirements defined by the Taxonomy Regulation (activity 3.3. *Demolition and demolition of buildings and other constructions*) to facilitate the transition to the circular economy. However, since both in its accounting recognition and disbursement, it is not allowed to be considered in capex, it is not reflected in the indicator. The amount disbursed in 2023 for decommissioning activities of hydrocarbon exploration and production assets amounts to 197 million euros.

Information on activities related to fossil gas

The information in this section meets the public disclosure requirements listed in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214, of March 9, 2022.

Specific templates on activities related to fossil gas

Template 1 Activities related to nuclear energy and fossil gas

Row	Activities related to nuclear energy	
1.	The company conducts, finances or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative power generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal fuel cycle waste.	NO
2.	The company undertakes, finances or has exposures to the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities to produce electricity or process heat, including for district heating purposes or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using the best available technologies.	NO
3.	The company conducts, finances or has exposures to the safe operation of existing nuclear facilities that produce electricity or process heat, including for district heating purposes or industrial processes such as the production of hydrogen from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The company conducts, finances, or has exposure to the construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from gaseous fossil fuels.	YES
5.	The company conducts, finances, or has exposure to the construction, renovation, and operation of combined heat/cold and electricity generation facilities that use gaseous fossil fuels.	YES
6.	The company conducts, finances, or has exposure to the construction, renovation, and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cold from gaseous fossil fuels.	NO

Template 2 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) [1]

Row	Economic activities [2]	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Turnover	%	Turnover	%	Turnover	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	–	—%	0	—%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	–	—%	0	—%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**148**	**0.3%**	**148**	**—%**	n.a.	n.a.
8.	**Total turnover KPI**	**58,948**	**100%**	**58,948**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

[1]As of 2023, the amount in rows 4 and 5 becomes null, as is the case with the amounts reported in 2022, since the content of the table reflects the aligned amounts, instead of the eligible amounts, as indicated in the previous exercise.
[2]Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 2 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) [1]

Row	Economic activities [2]	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Capex	%	Capex	%	Capex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**2,209**	**32%**	**2,209**	**32%**	n.a.	n.a.
8.	**Total capex KPI**	**6,891**	**100%**	**6,891**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

[1] As of 2023, the amount in rows 4 and 5 becomes null, as is the case with the amounts reported in 2022, since the content of the table reflects the aligned amounts, instead of the eligible amounts, as indicated in the previous exercise.
[2] Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 2 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) [1]

Row	Economic activities [2]	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Opex	%	Opex	%	Opex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**17**	**3%**	**17**	**3%**	n.a.	n.a.
8.	**Total opex KPI**	**577**	**100%**	**577**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

[1] As of 2023, the amount in rows 4 and 5 becomes null, as is the case with the amounts reported in 2022, since the content of the table reflects the aligned amounts, instead of the eligible amounts, as indicated in the previous exercise.
[2] Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 3 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator)

Row	Economic activities [1]	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Turnover	%	Turnover	%	Turnover	%
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity that complies with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity that complies with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity that complies with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activities in accordance with the taxonomy but which do not align with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
5	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activities in accordance with the taxonomy but which do not align with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity that complies with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	**Amount and proportion of other eligible economic activities that do not align with the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**148**	**100%**	**148**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8	**Amount and proportion of eligible economic activities that do not align with the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**148**	**100%**	**148**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(1)Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 3 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator)

Row	Economic activities [(1)]	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Capex	%	Capex	%	Capex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other economic activities eligible according to the taxonomy, but which do not fit the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**2,209**	**100%**	**2,209**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible economic activities that do not conform to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**2,209**	**100%**	**2,209**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(1) Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 3 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator)

Row	Economic activities [(1)]	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Opex	%	Opex	%	Opex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	–	—%	–	—%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other economic activities eligible according to the taxonomy, but which do not fit the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**17**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible economic activities that do not conform to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**17**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(1) Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 4 Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Row	Economic activities (1)	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Turnover	%	Turnover	%	Turnover	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	157	5%	157	5%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	193	6%	193	6%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other economic activities eligible according to the taxonomy, but which do not fit the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**3,098**	**90%**	**3,098**	**90%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible economic activities that do not conform to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**3,448**	**100%**	**3,448**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(1) Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 4 Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Row	Economic activities (1)	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Capex	%	Capex	%	Capex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	14	3%	14	3%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	3	1%	3	1%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other economic activities eligible according to the taxonomy, but which do not fit the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**482**	**97%**	**482**	**97%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible economic activities that do not conform to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**499**	**100%**	**499**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(1) Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 4 Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Row	Economic activities [(1)]	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Opex	%	Opex	%	Opex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	8	6%	8	6%	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy, but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	10	7%	10	7%	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other economic activities eligible according to the taxonomy, but which do not fit the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**118**	**87%**	**118**	**87%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible economic activities that do not conform to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**136**	**100%**	**136**	**100%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

[(1)]Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 5 Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities

Row	Economic activities	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Turnover	%	Turnover	%	Turnover	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 4 of template 1 that is not eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	0	— %	0	— %	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 5 of template 1 that is not eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	0	— %	0	— %	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other non-eligible economic activities not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**55,352**	**100 %**	**55,352**	**100 %**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of non-eligible economic activities according to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**55,352**	**100 %**	**55,352**	**100 %**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

[(1)]Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 5 Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities

Row	Economic activities	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Capex	%	Capex	%	Capex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 4 of template 1 that is not eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	0	— %	0	— %	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 5 of template 1 that is not eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	0	— %	0	— %	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other non-eligible economic activities not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**4,183**	**100 %**	**4,183**	**100 %**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of non-eligible economic activities according to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**4,183**	**100 %**	**4,183**	**100 %**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(1)Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

Template 5 Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities

Row	Economic activities	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Opex	%	Opex	%	Opex	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy under section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 4 of template 1 that is not eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	0	— %	0	— %	n.a.	n.a.
5	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in row 5 of template 1 that is not eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Appendices I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	0	— %	0	— %	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.	**Amount and proportion of other non-eligible economic activities not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**424**	**100 %**	**424**	**100 %**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
8.	**Amount and proportion of non-eligible economic activities according to the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable KPI.**	**424**	**100 %**	**424**	**100 %**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(1)Where applicable, expressed in millions of euros.

f) SASB Indicators

SASB Indicator	Description of the indicator	Reference in Integrated Management Report or online	GRI Standard
	Climate change & energy transition		
EM-EP-110a.1. EM-RM-110a.1 RT-CH-110a.2	Direct GHG emissions (scope 1), percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets - Direct and indirect emissions and energy consumption	305-1 (Partial) 201-2
EM-EP-110a.2	Direct GHG emissions (scope 1) from: (1) flared hydrocarbons, (2) other combustions, (3) process emissions, (4) other vented emissions, and (5) fugitive emissions	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets - Direct and indirect emissions and energy consumption	11.1.1 (Partial)
EM-EP-110a.3 EM-RM-110a.2 RT-CH-110a.2	Description of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage direct GHG emissions (scope 1), emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets.	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.2 Strategy Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets - Direct and indirect emissions and energy consumption	201-2,305-5
RT-CH-130a.1	(1) Total energy consumed (2) Percentage of electricity consumed from the grid (3) Percentage of renewable electricity consumed (4) Total self-generated energy	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets - Direct and indirect emissions and energy consumption	302-1 (Partial)
EM-EP-420a.4	Analysis of how price and demand for hydrocarbons and/or climate regulation influence the capital expenditure strategy for the exploration, acquisition, and development of assets	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.2 Strategy	
EM-EP-420a.3	Amount invested in renewable energy, revenue generated by renewable energy sales	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) Environmental indicators - Climate change - Energy efficiency and climate change Appendix V. Additional sustainability information - Appendix Ve. Sustainable Finance	11.2.2 (Partial)
EM-RM-410a.1	Percentage of Renewable Volume Obligation (RVO) met through: (1) Production of renewable fuels (2) Purchase of "differentiated" renewable identification numbers (RIN)	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Climate Change - Energy efficiency and climate change	
	Air quality		
EM-EP-120a.1 EM-RM-120a.1 RT-CH-120a.1	Atmospheric emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NOx (excluding N_2O), (2) SOx, (3) volatile organic compounds (VOC) and (4) particulate matter (PM10), H_2S (Refining & Marketing), PAH (Chemical).	Section 7.2.6 Prevention of pollution Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environment - Non-GHG emissions	305-7
	Water management		
RT-CH-140a.3	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	Section 7.2.5 Water management	
EM-EP-140a.1 RT-CH-140a.1	(1) Total freshwater withdrawn (2) Total freshwater consumed (3) Percentage of each in regions with a high level of water stress	Section 7.2.5 Water Management - Interaction with water as a shared resource Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environment - Water	303-3,303-5
EM-RM-140a.1	(1) Total freshwater withdrawn (2) Reused water percentage (2) Percentage in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Section 7.2.5 Water – Interactions with water as a shared resource Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environment - Water	303-3,303-5
EM-EP-140a.2	(1) Volume of produced water and flowback fluid generated during operations (2) Percentage of produced water and flowback fluid discharged, injected, and recycled (3) Hydrocarbon content in discharged water	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environment - Water	11.6.5 (Partial)
EM-EP-140a.3.	Percentage of hydraulically fractured wells for which there is public disclosure of all fracturing fluid chemicals used	100%, via FracFocus web	
EM-RM-140a.2 RT-CH-140a.2	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Governance indicators - Ethics and Compliance - Regulatory compliance	2-27 (Partial)
	Hazardous Waste Management		
EM-RM-150a.1 RT-CH-150a.1	Hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environmental indicators - Waste management	306-2
	Chemical safety and environmental management		
RT-CH-410b.2	Strategy to (1) manage hazardous chemicals and (2) develop alternatives with reduced human or environmental impact	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators - Supply chain and customers – Responsible management of our customers	
	Biodiversity impacts		
EM-EP-160a.1	Description of environmental management policies and practices for the Company's active sites	Section 7.2.4. – Natural capital and biodiversity – Biodiversity protection and conservation in all activities	3-3

SASB Indicator	Description of the indicator	Reference in Integrated Management Report or online	GRI Standard
EM-EP-160a.3.	Percentage of (1) proven and (2) probable reserves in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Environment - Biodiversity	304-1 (Partial)
	Security, Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples		
EM-EP-210a.1.	Percentage of (1) proven and (2) probable reserves in or near areas of conflict	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators - Ethics and compliance	
EM-EP-210a.2.	Percentage of (1) proven and (2) probable reserves in or near indigenous land	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - Human Rights and Community Relations - Human rights	11.17.3 (Partial)
EM-EP-210a.3	Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights, and operation in areas of conflict	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Human Rights and Community Relations - Risks, opportunities and due diligence	3-3 (Partial)
	Community relations		
EM-EP-210b.1 RT-CH-210a.1	Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators -,Human Rights and Community Relations - Risks, opportunities and due diligence	203-1 (Partial) 413-1 (Partial)
EM-EP-210b.2.	Number and duration of non-technical delays	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Human Rights and Community Relations - Local communities	
	Occupational Health and Safety		
EM-EP-320a.1. EM-RM-320a.1 RT-CH-320a.1	(1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR) (2) Fatality rate (3) Frequency rate for events with the potential to cause environmental or human damage or interruptions to operations (NMFR) (Upstream, R&M) (3) Frequency rate for events with the potential to cause environmental or human damage or interruptions to operations (NMFR) (Upstream, R&M) (4) Average hours of health, safety, and emergency response training for (a) full-time employees, (b) contract employees, and (c) short-service employees (Upstream)	Section 7.3.3 Safety Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - People - Training and development	403-5 (Partial) 403-9 (Partial)
EM-EP-320a.2. EM-RM-320a.2	Management systems used to integrate a culture of safety	Section 7.3.3 Safety	403-1
EM-EP-540a.1 EM-RM-540a.1	Process Safety Event (PSE) rates for Loss of Primary Containment (LOPC) of greater consequence (Tier 1) and lesser consequence (Tier 2)	Section 7.3.3 Safety	11.8.3
RT-CH-540a.1	Process Safety Incidents Count (PSIC), Process Safety Total Incident Rate (PSTIR), and Process Safety Incident Severity Rate (PSISR)	Section 7.3.3 Safety	11.8.3 (Partial)
EM-EP-540a.2	Description of management systems used to identify and mitigate catastrophic and tail-end risks	Section 7.3.3 Safety	
RT-CH-320a.2.	Description of efforts to assess, monitor, and reduce exposure of employees and contract workers to long-term (chronic) health risks in	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - People - Health and well-being	
	Business Ethics and Transparency		
EM-EP-510a.1	Percentage of (1) proven and (2) probable reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators - Ethics and compliance – Anti-corruption	
EM-EP-510a.2	Description of the management system for prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain	Section 7.4.2 Ethics and compliance - 7.4.2.2 Compliance	3-3 (Partial)
	Management of the Legal & Regulatory Environment		
EM-EP-530a.1 EM-RM-530a.1 RT-CH-530a.1	Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations and/or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the industry	Section 2.5. Strategy Section 7.1. General aspects Appendix IV: Risks	
	Activity metrics		
EM-EP-000.A	Production of: (1) oil, (2) natural gas, (3) synthetic oil, and (4) synthetic gas	Section 5.1. Upstream	
EM-RM-000.A	Crude oil and other refined raw materials	Section 5.2. Industrial	301-1
EM-RM-000.B	Refining operating capacity	Section 5.2. Industrial	
RT-CH-000.A	Production by business segment	Section 5.2. Industrial	

g) TCFD Index

TCFD Framework	Reference in the Integrated Management Report or online
Governance	
a) Describe the board's overseeing of climate-related risks and opportunities	Section 7.2.1. Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.1 Governance
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Section 7.2.1. Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.1 Governance
Strategy	
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.2 Strategy - Reference energy scenarios - Allocation of capital - Repsol's Pathway to net zero emissions: 2030 strategy and 2030-2050 projections
c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.2 Strategy - Reference energy scenarios -Resilience to the financial risks of climate change
Risk Management	
a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities
b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities
Metrics and Targets	
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.2 Strategy Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities
b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks.	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets
c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets

TCFD Metrics Index (1)

Category	Indicator	Reference in the Management Report or elsewhere
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Net Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions Energy consumption Energy intensity and emissions CO2emissions, emissions trading (EU ETS) Emissions reduction targets	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets
Transition risks	Upstream operations' contribution to the Group total Industrial's contribution to the Group total Customer and GBC Operations contribution to Group total Group's net CO2expense	Section 4. Financial performance and shareholder return Section 5. Performance of our businesses Consolidated Financial Statements 2023. Note 3
Physical risks	GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal by source in water stress areas GRI303-4 Water discharge in water stress areas	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Environment – Water
Climate-related opportunities	Resilience of the strategy Risks and opportunities	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.2 Strategy Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.3 Risks and opportunities
Capital distribution	% CAPEX and capital employed in low carbon businesses	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.2 Strategy
Internal carbon price	Internal carbon price evolution, UE and rest of the world	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.2 Strategy
Remuneration	Variable remuneration linked to energy transition targets compliance	Section 7.2.1. Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.1 Governance

[1] The metrics index has been calculated following the TCFD guidelines in its Guidance on Metrics, Targets, and Transition Plans, published in October 2021.

h) WEF Indicators

Items and metrics	Description of items/ metrics	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	GRI Indicator / Law 11/2018
	MAIN INDICATORS		
	PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE		
	Purpose of governance		
Establishment of purpose	The company's stated purpose, as the expression of the means by which a business proposes solutions to economic, environmental, and social issues. Corporate purpose should create value for all stakeholders, including shareholders.	Code of Ethics and Conduct (www.repsol.com [Sustainability – Ethics and transparency]) Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance About this report	GRI 2-9
	Quality of governance body		
Governance body composition	Statement from senior decision-makers	Code of Ethics and Conduct (www.repsol.com [Sustainability – Ethics and transparency]) Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance About this report	GRI 2-9 GRI 405-1a
	Commitment to stakeholders		
Material issues impacting stakeholders	A list of the topics that are material to key stakeholders and the company, how the topics were identified, and how the stakeholders were involved.	Section 7.1.1 Introduction Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Materiality and stakeholder engagement	GRI 2-29 GRI 3-3
	Ethical behavior		
Anti-corruption	1. Total percentage of governance body members, employees and business partners who have received training on the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures, broken down by region. a) Total number and nature of incidents of corruption confirmed during the current year, but related to previous years. b) Total number and nature of incidents of corruption confirmed during the current year, related to this year. 2. Discussion of initiatives and stakeholder engagement to improve the broader operating environment and culture, in order to combat corruption.	Section 7.4.2. Ethics and compliance – Code of Ethics and Conduct Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Ethics and compliance - Fight against corruption	GRI 205-2 GRI 205-3
Protected ethics advice and reporting mechanisms	A description of internal and external mechanisms for: 1. Seeking advice about ethical and lawful behavior and organizational integrity; and 2. Reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior and lack of organizational integrity	Repsol ethics and compliance channel (ethicscompliancechannel.repsol.com) Section 7.4.2 Ethics and compliance	GRI 2-26
	Risk and opportunity oversight		
Integration of risks and opportunities in business processes	Integrating risk and opportunity into business process Company risk factor and opportunity disclosures that clearly identify the principal material risks and opportunities facing the company specifically (as opposed to generic sector risks), the company appetite in respect of these risks, how these risks and opportunities have moved over time and the response to those changes. These opportunities and risks should integrate material economic, environmental and social issues, including climate change and data stewardship.	Section 2.5. Strategy Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change 7.2.1.3. Risks and opportunities Appendix IV: Risks	GRI 102-15
	PLANET		
	Climate change		
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	For all relevant greenhouse gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, fluorinated gases, etc.), report the GHG Protocol Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO_2e). Estimate and report material upstream and downstream (GHG Protocol Scope 3) emissions where appropriate.	Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change	GRI 305-1 GRI 305-2 GRI 305-3

Items and metrics	Description of items/ metrics	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	GRI Indicator / Law 11/2018
TCFD implementation	Fully implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). If necessary, disclose a timeline of at most three years for full implementation Disclose whether you have set, or have committed to set, GHG emissions targets that are in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement - to limit global warming to well below 2°C higher than preindustrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C - and to achieve net-zero emissions before 2050.	Section 7. Sustainability Appendix V (includes Non-Financial Statement) - TCFD Index	
	Nature loss		
Land use and ecological sensitivity	Report the number and area (in hectares) of sites owned, leased, or managed in or adjacent to protected areas and/or key biodiversity areas (KBA).	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Environment – Biodiversity	GRI 304-1
	Freshwater availability		
Water consumption and withdrawal in water-stressed areas	Report, for operations considered material: megaliters of water withdrawn, megaliters of water consumed, and the percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas tool. Estimate and report the same information for the full value chain (upstream and downstream) where appropriate.	Section 7.2.5. Water management Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)– Sustainability indicators – Environment – Water In general, in the energy sector the water withdrawn is not included in the products and, therefore, applying the GRI formula set out in indicator 303-5 (water consumed = water withdrawn - water discharged) does not reliably reflect how the Company manages its water consumption. Work is in progress to improve the interpretation of this indicator in the Group's activities so that it may be included in future reports.	GRI 303-3 GRI 303-5
		PEOPLE	
	Dignity and equality		
Diversity and inclusion	Percentage of employees per employee category, by age group, gender and other indicators of diversity (e.g., ethnicity).	Section 7.3.1 Commitment to employees Section 2.4. Corporate Governance Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – People – Diversity and equal opportunities	GRI 405-1b
Pay equality (%)	**Ratio of the basic salary and remuneration for each employee category by significant locations of operation for priority areas of equality: women to men, minor to major ethnic groups, and other relevant equality areas.**	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – People - Remuneration and benefits	GRI 405-2
Wage level (%)	Ratio of standard entry-level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage. Ratio of the annual total compensation of the CEO to the median of the annual total compensation of all its employees, except the CEO.	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – People - Remuneration and benefits	GRI 202-1
Risk for incidents of child, forced or compulsory labor	An explanation of the operations and suppliers considered to pose a significant risk for instances of child labor, forced, or compulsory labor. Such risks could emerge in relation to: a) type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and type of supplier; and b) countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk.	Section 7.3.4 Supply chain and customers Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Respect for Human Rights and Community Relations - Human rights	GRI 408-1b GRI 409-1
	Health and wellness		
Health and safety (%)	The number and rate of fatalities as a result of work-related injury; high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities); recordable work-related injuries; main types of work-related injury; and the number of hours worked. An explanation of how the organization facilitates workers' access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services, and the scope of access provided for employees and workers.	Section 7.3.3 Safety Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Safe operations Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)- Sustainability indicators - People - Employment framework, health and safety at work	GRI 403-9a&b GRI 403-6a
	Knowledge for the future		
Training provided (#, $)	Average hours of training per person that the organization's employees have undertaken during the reporting period, by gender and employee category (total number of hours of training provided to employees divided by the number of employees). Average training and development expenditure per full time employee (total cost of training provided to employees divided by the number of employees).	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – People - Talent development	GRI 404-1

Items and metrics	Description of items/ metrics	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	GRI Indicator / Law 11/2018
		PROSPERITY	
	Employment and wealth generation		
Absolute number and rate of employment	1. Total number and rate of new employee hires during the reporting period, by age group, gender, other indicators of diversity and region. 2. Total number and rate of employee turnover during the reporting period, by age group, gender, other indicators of diversity and region.	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)– Sustainability indicators – People - Employment	GRI 401-1a&b
Economic contribution	1. Direct economic value generated and distributed (EVG&D), on an accruals basis, covering the basic components for the organization's global operations, ideally divided by: – Revenues - Operating costs - Employee wages and benefits - Payments to providers of capital - Payments to the public administration - Community investment 2. Financial assistance received from the government: total monetary value of financial assistance received by the organization from any government during the reporting period.	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Economic performance	GRI 201-1 GRI 201-4
Financial investment contribution	1. Total capital expenditures (CapEx) minus depreciation, supported by narrative to describe the company's investment strategy. 2. Share buybacks plus dividend payments, supported by narrative to describe the company's strategy for returns of capital to shareholders.	2023 Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 7.3. Dividends and shareholder returns, 11. Intangible assets and 12. Tangible fixed assets Section 2.5. Strategy Section 4.4. Shareholder remuneration Section 6.2. Outlook for our businesses	
	Innovation of better products and services		
R&D investment	Expenses related to research and development	Section 7.3. Social information	
	Community and social vitality		
Tax paid	The total global tax borne by the company, including corporate income taxes, property taxes, non-creditable VAT and other sales taxes, employer-paid payroll taxes, and other taxes that constitute costs to the company, by category of taxes.	Section 7.5. Responsible tax policy Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Responsible tax policy	GRI 201-1 Law 11/2018
		ADDITIONAL INDICATORS	
		PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE	
	Purpose of governance		
Establishment of purpose	The stated purpose of the company, how that purpose integrates into company strategies, policies, and objectives	Code of Ethics and Conduct (www.repsol.com [Sustainability – Ethics and transparency]) Section 7.4.2 Ethics and compliance About this report	GRI 2-24
	Quality of governance body		
Remuneration	1. How the performance criteria of the remuneration policies relate to the objectives of the highest governance body and senior management in economic, environmental, and social terms, in relation to the stated purpose, strategy, and long-term value of the company. 2. Remuneration policies of the highest governance body and senior executives for the following types of remuneration: - Fixed and variable compensation, including performance-based compensation, stock-based compensation, bonuses, and deferred or vested shares. - Hiring bonuses or hiring incentives. - Severance pay. - Reimbursement. - Retirement benefits, including the difference between benefit schemes and contribution rates for the highest governance body, senior executives, and all other employees.	Appendix VI: Annual Corporate Governance Report 2023 - B.4.4 Remuneration Committee Appendix VI: Annual Corporate Governance Report 2023 - B.5 Remuneration of Directors and Senior Management Appendix VII: Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors 2023- on the Remuneration of Directors Policy on Director Remuneration, 2021-2023 (www.repsol.com - Investors and shareholders - Corporate governance - Board of Directors)	GRI 2-19
	Ethical behavior		
Alignment of the strategy and policies with the different stakeholders	The significant issues around which the company's participation in public policy development and lobbying are focused, the company's strategy in relation to these areas of interest, and any differences between lobbying positions and purpose, stated policies, objectives, and/or other public positions.	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Ethics and compliance - Public policy	GRI 415

Items and metrics	Description of items/ metrics	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	GRI Indicator / Law 11/2018
		PLANET	
	Climate change		
Target GHG emissions aligned with the Paris Agreement	Define and report the progress made around GHG emissions targets using the SBT approach, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement: limit global warming to below 2°C higher than preindustrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. This should include defining and date before 2050 when net zero GHG emissions will be achieved, as well as intermediate reduction targets based on an SBT approach. If an alternative approach is taken, specify the methodology used to calculate the targets and the basis on which the Paris Agreement targets are met.	Section 7.2.1 – Energy transition and climate change Section 7.2.1.4 – Metrics and targets	GRI 305-5
	Emissions		
Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant atmospheric emissions	Report (if material) throughout the value chain: nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), particles and other significant atmospheric emissions. Wherever possible, estimate the proportion of emissions that occur in or adjacent to urban/densely populated areas.	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators - Environment – Non-GHG emissions	GRI 305-7
		PEOPLE	
	Dignity and equality		
Annual total compensation ratio	1. Average pay gap in terms of the base salary and remuneration of relevant full-time employees based on gender (female vs. male) and diversity indicators (e.g., BAME vs. non-BAME) at company level or by significant location of operations. 2. Ratios between the organization's highest-paid individual in each country of significant operations to the average compensation for all employees in the same country (not counting the highest-paid individual).	Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – People – Remuneration and benefits	GRI 2-21
	Employment and wealth generation		
Infrastructure and service investments	Qualitative information to describe the following components: 1. Degree of development of significant infrastructure investments and supported services. 2. Current or anticipated impacts on local communities and economies, including positive and negative impacts as applicable. 3. Whether these investments and services are commercial commitments, paid in kind, or *pro bono*.	Section 7.3.2. Respect for human rights and community relations – Economic impact on communities and shared value Section 7.3.4 – Supply chain – Indirect economic impact Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators - Human rights and community relations – Indirect economic impacts	GRI 203-1
Significant indirect economic impacts	1. Examples of significant indirect economic impacts identified in the organization, including positive and negative impacts. 2. Importance of indirect economic impacts in the context of external references and stakeholder priorities (for example, national and international standards, protocols, political agendas).	Section 7.3.2. Respect for human rights and community relations – Economic impact on communities and shared value Section 7.5 – Responsible tax policy Section 7.3.4 – Supply chain – Indirect economic impact Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - Human rights and community relations - Indirect economic impacts	GRI 203-2
		PROSPERITY	
	Innovation of better products and services		
Social value generated (%)	Percentage of revenue from products and services designed to offer specific social benefits or to address specific sustainability challenges.	Section 7.3. Social information	
	Community and social vitality		
Taxes paid by country	Total taxes paid and, if filed, additional taxes sent in, by country (for significant locations)	Section 7.5 Responsible tax policy Appendix V. Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Responsible tax policy	GRI 201-1

i) Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI)

Items and metrics	Description of items / metrics	Reference in the Management Report, Reports or online	GRI Indicator / Law 11/2018
	CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS		
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 GHG emissions and total GHG emissions	Section 7.2.1 Energy Transition and Climate Change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets	GRI 305-1 GRI 305-2 GRI 305-3
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	Section 7.2.1 Energy Transition and Climate Change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets	GRI 305-1 GRI 305-2 GRI 305-3
Investee company GHG intensity	Investee company GHG intensity	Section 7.2.1 Energy Transition and Climate Change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets	GRI 305-1 GRI 305-2 GRI 305-3
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Percentage of investments in solid fossil fuel sectors		
Percentage of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Percentage of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production at investee companies -- from non-renewable energy sources versus renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources	CDP 2021 (www.repsol.com - Sustainability - Reports, Indicators and Partnerships)	
Intensity of energy consumption by sector with a high impact on the climate	Energy consumption in GWh per million euros of revenue from investee companies, by sector with a high impact on the climate	Section 7.2.1 Energy Transition and Climate Change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and Targets	GRI 302-1
	Biodiversity		
Activities that negatively affect sensitive areas from the biodiversity point of view	Percentage of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near sensitive areas from the biodiversity point of view, where the activities of said investee companies negatively affect those areas	Appendix V. Further information on sustainability – Sustainability indicators - Environment – Biodiversity	
	Water		
Water discharge	Tons of water discharges generated by investee companies per million euros invested, expressed as a weighted average	Section 7.2.5 Water management Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) – Sustainability indicators – Environment - Water	GRI 303-4
	Waste		
Hazardous and radioactive waste ratio	Tons of hazardous and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million euros invested, expressed as a weighted average	Section 7.2.3 Circular economy Section 7.3.4 Supply chain	GRI 306-2
	SOCIAL AND LABOR ISSUES, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY		
	Social and labor issues		
Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	Percentage of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainable Finance Taxonomy	
Lack of compliance processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	Percentage of investments in investee companies that lack policies to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, or mechanisms to manage complaints or claims to deal with violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Companies.	Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainable Finance Taxonomy	
Wage differences between men and women	Average salary gap not adjusted for gender at investee companies	Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - People – Remuneration and benefits	GRI 405-2
Gender diversity on the Board	Average ratio of female/male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of total board members	Section 2.4 Corporate governance Appendix V. Further information on sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement) - Sustainability indicators - People - Diversity and equal opportunities	GRI 405-1
Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons)	Number of convictions and fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws by investee companies	Not applicable	

Appendix VI. Annual Corporate Governance Report

The 2023 Corporate Governance Report is included as an appendix and forms an integral part of this report, as required under Article 538 of the Spanish Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*).

Appendix VII. Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors

The 2023 Report on the Remuneration of Directors is included as an appendix and forms an integral part of this report, as required under Article 538 of the Spanish Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*).

Financial Statements

Repsol Group 2023

Management Report

Information on the Group's business, results, financial situation and sustainability, together with the main risks and uncertainties facing the Group.

Annual Financial Statements

Information on equity and financial position at December 31, in addition to profit and loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the period

Public Periodic Information (CNMV filing)

Statistical financial information drawn up using CNMV templates, which can be downloaded and viewed (allowing for comparisions with other issuers) at CNMV.es.

Fourth Quarter 2022 Results

Information on results (prepared under the Group's reporting model) and financial position during the fourth quarter (and summary information for 2022 as a whole)

Annual Corporate Governance Report

Information on the Company's corporate governance structure and practices

Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors

Detailed information on the application of the Board remuneration policy

Information on hydrocarbon upstream activities

Information on acreage, exploration and development activities, proven net reserves, future cash flows, production, results and investment

Report on payments to public administrations for hydrocarbon upstream activities

Information on payments made to Public Administrations as a result of Extraction operations by country, by project and by public administration

Audit and Control Committee Report on the independence of the external auditor[1]

Opinion of the Audit and Control Committee on the independence of the Auditor and assessment of the provision of non-audit services

Activities report of the Audit and Control Committee[1]

Composition and main activities of the Audit and Control Committee

Sustainability Committee's Activities Report[1]

Composition ans main activities of the Sustainability Committee

[1] Published along with the announcement of the Shareholder Annual Meeting.

Repsol, S.A. and investees comprising the Repsol Group

Independent verification report
Statement of Non-Financial Information
31 December 2023

This version of our report is a free translation of the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

Independent verification report

To the shareholders of Repsol, S.A.:

Pursuant to article 49 of the Code of Commerce, we have verified, with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information ("SNFI") for the year ended 31 December 2023 of Repsol, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries (hereinafter "Repsol" or the Group) which forms part of the accompanying Repsol's Consolidated Management Report attached.

The content of the Consolidated Management Report includes information additional to that required by current mercantile legislation in relation to non-financial information, which has not been covered by our verification work. In this respect, our work was limited solely to verifying the information identified in tables: c) "GRI Index" and d) "Statement of non-financial information" of Appendix V. "Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)" included in the accompanying Consolidated Management Report.

Responsibility of the directors of the Parent company

The preparation of the SNFI included in Repsol's Consolidated Management Report and the content thereof, are the responsibility of the directors of Repsol, S.A. The SNFI has been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of current mercantile legislation and in accordance with the criteria of the Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI Standards") and Oil and Gas Industry Supplement as per the details provided for each matter in the tables: c) "GRI Index" and d) "Statement of non-financial information" of Appendix V. "Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)" of the Consolidated Management Report.

This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of the internal control considered necessary to allow the SNFI to be free of material misstatement due to fraud or error.

The directors of Repsol, S.A. are also responsible for defining, implementing, adapting and maintaining the management systems from which the information required to prepare the SNFI is obtained.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the independence requirements and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code of Ethics) which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The engagement team consisted of professionals specialising in Non-financial Information reviews, specifically in information on economic, social and environmental performance.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express our conclusions in a limited assurance independent report based on the work we have performed. We carried out our work in accordance with the requirements laid down in the current International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 Revised) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and in the Guidelines for verification engagements of the Statement of Non-Financial Information issued by the Spanish Institute of Auditors ("Instituto de Censores Jurados de Cuentas de España").

In a limited assurance engagement, the procedures performed vary in nature and timing of execution, and are less extensive, than those carried out in a reasonable assurance engagement and accordingly, the assurance provided is also lower.

Our work consisted of posing questions to management as well as to the various units of Repsol that were involved in the preparation of the SNFI, of the review of the processes for compiling and validating the information presented in the SNFI, and in the application of certain analytical procedures and review procedures on a sample basis, as described below:

- Meetings with the Repsol, S.A. personnel to understand the business model, policies and management approaches applied, principal risks relating to these matters and to obtain the information required for the external review.

- Analysis of the scope, relevance and integrity of the content of the SNFI for the year 2023, based on the materiality analysis carried out by Repsol and described in sections 7.1.2 Materiality assessment and a) "Materiality and stakeholder engagement" of Appendix V. "Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)" of the Consolidated Management Report, taking into account the content required by current mercantile legislation.

- Analysis of the procedures used to compile and validate the information presented in the SNFI for the year 2023.

- Review of information relating to risks, policies and management approaches applied in relation to material matters presented in the SNFI for the year 2023.

- Verification, by means of sample testing, of the information relating to the content of the SNFI for the year 2023 and that it was adequately compiled using data provided by the sources of the information.

- Obtaining a management representation letter from the directors and management of the Parent company.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed in our verification and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the SNFI of Repsol, S.A. and its subsidiaries, for the year ended 31 December 2023 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of current mercantile legislation and in accordance with the criteria of GRI and Oil and Gas as per the details provided for each matter in the tables: c) "GRI Index" and d) "Statement of non-financial information" of Appendix V. "Additional information on Sustainability (includes Non-Financial Statement)" included in the accompanying Consolidated Management Report.

Emphasis of matter

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 relating to the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments, as well as the Delegated Acts promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Regulation, establish the obligation to disclose information on the manner and extent to which the company's activities are associated with eligible economic activities in relation to the environmental objectives of sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, prevention and control of pollution and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (the rest of the environmental objectives), and with respect to certain new activities included in the objectives of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, for the first time for the 2023 financial year, in addition to the information referring to eligible and aligned activities already required in the 2022 financial year in relation to the objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. Consequently, comparative information on eligibility in relation to the rest of the environmental objectives indicated above or on new activities included in the objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, has not been included in the accompanying SNFI. Furthermore, to the extent that the information relating to the 2022 financial year was not required with the same level of detail as in the 2023 financial year, the information disclosed in the accompanying SNFI is not strictly comparable either. In addition, it should be noted that Repsol, S.A.'s directors have incorporated information on the criteria that, in their opinion, allow for improved compliance with the aforementioned obligations and which have been defined in section e) "Sustainable Finance Taxonomy" of Appendix V. "Additional information on Sustainability (Includes Non-Financial Statement)" of the accompanying SNFI. Our conclusion has not been modified in relation to this matter.

Use and distribution

This report has been drawn up in response to the requirement established in current Spanish mercantile legislation and therefore may not be suitable for other purposes and jurisdictions.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

Pablo Bascones Ilundain

22 February 2024

2023

REPSOL S.A.

Annual Corporate Governance Report

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails

DETAILS OF ISSUER

Dated end of year: 31/12/2023

Tax Registration Number: A-78375725

Name: Repsol, S.A.

Registered office: C/ Méndez Álvaro, 44, Madrid

Index

A. Executive Summary

1. Presentation by the Chairman of the Board of Directors

Dear shareholders,

I have the honor of submitting to you, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A., the Annual Corporate Governance Report for the financial year 2023. This report demonstrates our Company's adherence to the highest standards of good governance, which are indispensable for safeguarding the long-term interest of our stakeholders and for ensuring the sustainability of the Group.

Our corporate governance system undergoes regular review and update, taking into account the main recommendations of the international markets and the most innovative trends, as well as the regulatory developments in this area.

In 2023, Repsol maintained an active dialogue on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues with institutional investors, proxy advisors and other interest groups, with the purpose of understanding their views and positions on these matters and also of explaining the Company's practices.

In this report, we invite you to discover the advances of our multi-energy strategy to drive decarbonization in a fast, efficient and fair manner, as well as the main aspects of our management model and the decisions of the Board of Directors and its Committees during the year 2023. Furthermore, in that year, the Board of Directors conducted a self-assessment of its functioning with the assistance of an independent expert. This evaluation reveals the high ratings obtained in terms of its work dynamics —especially in relation to the monitoring of the Strategic Plan—, the climate of dialogue and openness of debate, the composition, the quality of the information provided, the continuous training plan and the relationship and interaction with the management team. Moreover, a work plan has been devised for the areas of improvement identified.

Similarly, regarding the independence and diversity of the Board, after the appointment of Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina, the plurality and diversity of opinions and competencies has been enhanced, while the governing body has been reinforced with a profile of utmost prestige that brings knowledge and experience of great value for the performance of its functions, consolidating the majority of Independent Directors in its composition and increasing the presence of women to 40%, in accordance with the best international practices and the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance for listed companies of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV). The firm and unwavering commitment to greater diversity will continue to be a priority for the Company, understanding that diversity is not a mere box to tick, but a strategy for our success.

On the other hand, throughout the year 2023, the Board of Directors and its Committees continued to work on the oversight of the most important issues for the Company and on the decision-making on relevant matters, such as the monitoring of the commitments of the Strategic Plan and the action plans on energy transition. As an additional sign of Repsol's commitment to the energy transition and decarbonization and on the occasion of the Strategic Update 2024-2027, the Board of Directors will again submit the company's strategy and climate objectives to a consultative vote at the General Meeting of 2024, thus reinforcing the governance on climate matters.

In this year, we will continue to work on the continuous improvement of our Corporate Governance system, aided by the ongoing dialogue and engagement with our stakeholders, making them participants in the future of Repsol.

Finally, I wish to express, on behalf of the entire Board of Directors, our gratitude to the employees of the Company for their professionalism, enthusiasm and dedication, and to all our shareholders, for their trust and support.

Antonio Brufau Niubó

Chairman of the Board of Directors

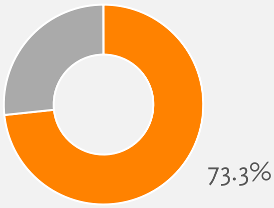
2. At a glance

Board of Directors

40%

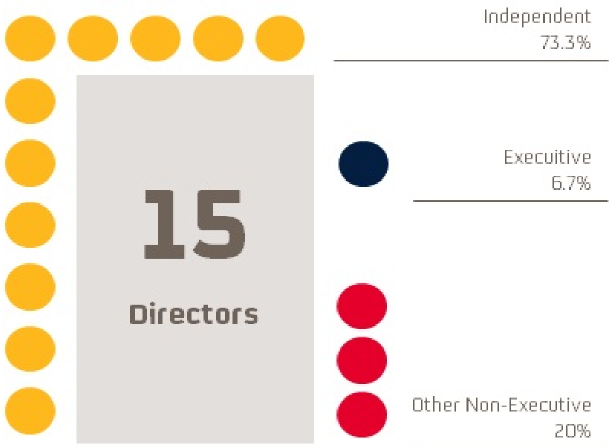
Women on the Board

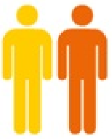
Majority of Independent Directors



Board Composition

- 11 Independent
- 1 Executive
- 3 Other Non-Executive
- Chairman – Other Non-Executive





Separation of position of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

11 Eleven meetings in 2023

13.3% International Directors

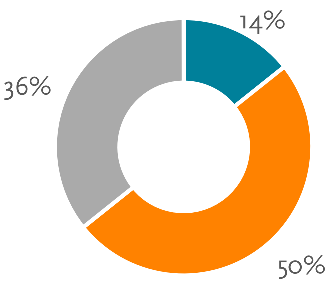
6.3 years Average term of office

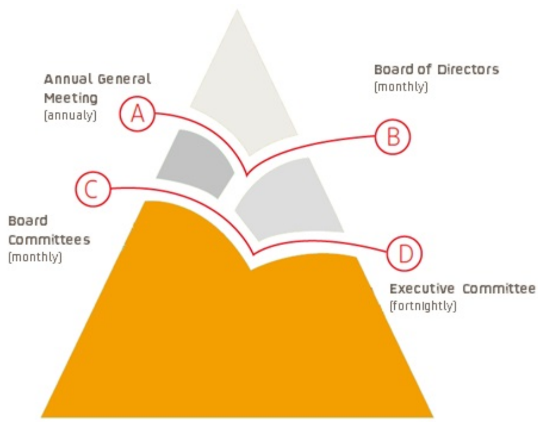
Board of Directors´ skills

Top Management	87%	Risk management	100%	Technology	53%
Energy sector experience	80%	Strategy	87%	University and investigation	73%
International experience	93%	Institutional experience and Public Sector	87%	Commercial / Retail	40%
Financing and accounting	80%	Legal and corporate governance	73%	Sustainability	67%

Years of service of Directors[1]

- More than 7 years
- 4-7 years
- 0-3 years





[1] The seniority analysis includes only external directors, including the Chairman (14 directors).

Separated roles and responsibilities

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Mr. Antonio Brufau

The Chairman has overall responsibility for the effective functioning of the Board of Directors.

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz

The CEO is the chief executive and responsible for the management of the business and the Company and as such has all the functions of the Board of Directors delegated to him, except those that cannot be delegated pursuant to law or the Articles of Association.

Lead Independent Director
Mr. Mariano Marzo

The Lead Independent Director is responsible for coordinating, gathering and echoing the opinions of the External Directors. He heads the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and may call a meeting of the Board. He is also in charge of liaising with investors and shareholders to ascertain their views, particularly in relation to the corporate governance of the Company.

Our Independents Directors

Ms. Aurora Catá Sala

Appointed in 2021.

Ms. Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga

Appointed in 2019 and reelected last time in 2023.

Ms. Carmina Ganyet i Cirera

Appointed in 2018 and reelected last time in 2022.

Ms. Teresa García-Milá Lloveras

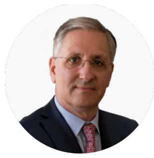
Appointed in 2019 and reelected last time in 2023.

Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia

Appointed in 2013 and reelected last time in 2023.

Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina

Appointed in 2023.



Mr. Iván Martén Uliarte

Appointed in 2022.

Mr. Ignacio Martín San Vicente

Appointed in 2018 and reelected last time in 2022.

Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio

Appointed in 2017 and reelected last time in 2021.

Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo

Appointed in 2017 and reelected last time in 2021.

Mr. J. Robinson West

Appointed in 2015 and reelected last time in 2023.

Board Committees

Delegate Committee

Chairman: External Director

7 Meetings in 2023

8 Members	12.5% Executives	62.5% Independents	25% Other external	98.1% Personal attendance

Audit and Control Committee

Chairwoman: Independent Director

9 Meetings in 2023

5 Members	100% Independents	100.0% Personal attendance

Nomination Committee

Chairwoman: Independent Director

6 Meetings in 2023

3 Members	66.7% Independents	33.3% Other external	100% Personal attendance

Compensation Committee

Chairwoman: Independent Director

4 Meetings in 2023

3 Members	66.7% Independents	33.3% Other external	100% Personal attendance

Sustainability Committee

Chairman: Independent Director

5 Meetings in 2023

4 Members	75% Independents	25% Other external	100% Personal attendance

Our Corporate Governance

Effective commitment to our shareholders:

- General meetings accessible to all shareholders.
- High participation through remote means.
- Possibility of attending and exercising rights through telematic means.
- Streaming of the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- Commitment to the quality of information.
- Transparency of remuneration with performance metrics aligned with shareholder interests and sustainability.

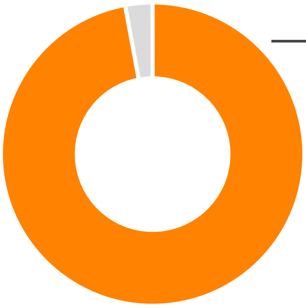
Effective Board of Directors:

- Majority of independent directors.
- Balanced, qualified and diverse composition.
- Separate and complementary roles of Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Lead Independent Director.
- Best practices of the Good Governance Code of listed companies integrated into our internal regulations.

Shareholders have a relevant role in the decision-making process

General shareholders meeting

25 May 2023



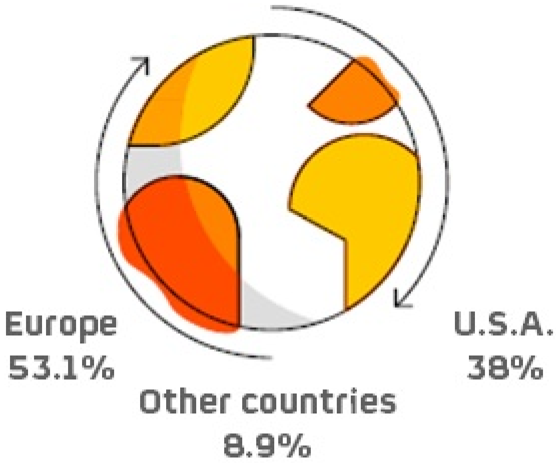
97.1%

Approval of all proposals with an average of 97.1% of votes in favor of the concurrent capital.

All proposals submitted were **approved** — **21**

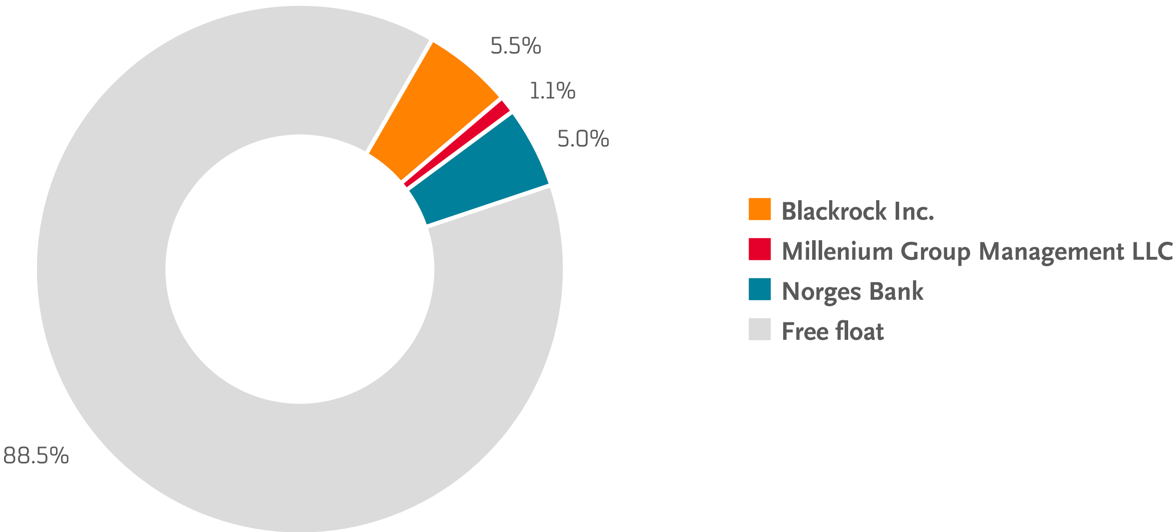
The shareholders attending the meeting represent 50.9% of the company's share capital — **50.9%**

Institutional Investors[2]



Shareholder composition

Percentage of voting rights[3]

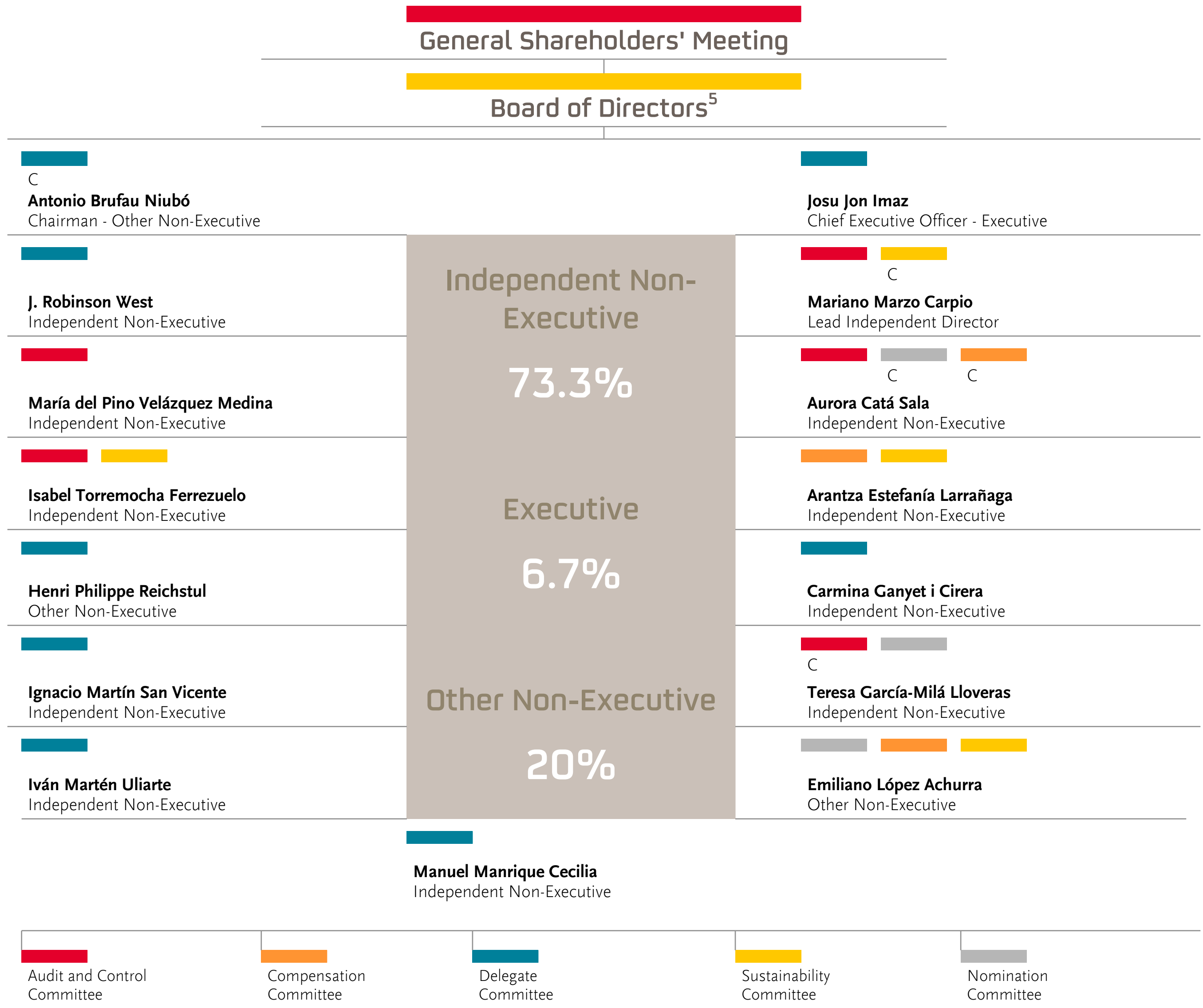


[2] Identified shareholding obtained by the ShID as of November 2023.
[3] For the calculation of the shareholder composition, data as of December 31, 2023 has been taken into account.

3. The Board of Directors

The Company's corporate governance system, established in accordance with the best national and international standards of reference, guides the functioning of the Board of Directors.

Repsol's Board of Directors has the necessary size and structure to achieve an efficient and participative operation, taking into account the structure of its share capital, as well as the geographical distribution and complexity of its businesses. Its composition has been defined based on criteria of complementarity, balance and diversity of knowledge, professional experience, nationality and gender[4].



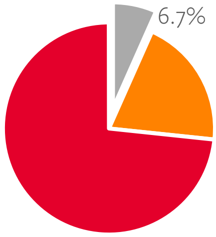
C. Chairman of the Committee.

No shareholder with proportional representation rights has requested representation on the Board of Directors.

[4] For more information on the composition of the Board of Directors, please see section "B. REGULATORY INFORMATION – 3. Repsol's governance body" of this Report.
[5] Composition at the date of formulation of this document.

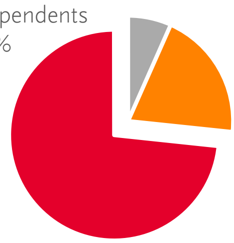
Executive Directors

Name or corporate name of director	Position in the company's organization chart
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	Chief Executive Officer



Independent Directors

Name or corporate name of director
Ms. Aurora Catá Sala
Ms. Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga
Ms. Carmina Ganyet i Cirera
Ms. Teresa García-Milá Lloveras
Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia
Mr. Iván Martén Uliarte
Mr. Ignacio Martín San Vicente
Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio
Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo
Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina
Mr. J. Robinson West



Other Non-Executive Directors

Name or corporate name of director	Company, officer or shareholder with whom the relationship is maintained
Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó (1)	Repsol, S.A.
Mr. Emiliano López Achurra (2)	Repsol, S.A.
Mr. Henri Philippe Reichstul (3)	Repsol, S.A.

(1) Mr. Brufau was the Chairman and CEO of Repsol until April 30, 2015 and, therefore, cannot be considered an Independent Director. He also cannot be classified as a Proprietary Director, given that he does not have a significant stake and has not been appointed as a result of being a shareholder or representing shareholders of the Company.
(2) Mr. López Achurra was Executive Chairman of Petronor until April 2019, and, therefore, cannot be considered an Independent Director. He also cannot be classified as a Proprietary Director, given that he does not have a significant stake and has not been appointed as a result of being a shareholder or representing shareholders of the Company.
(3) Mr. Reichstul was an Independent Director from December 2005 to May 2017 and, therefore, cannot be considered an Independent Director. He also cannot be classified as a Proprietary Director, given that he does not have a significant stake and has not been appointed as a result of being a shareholder or representing shareholders of the Company.

According to the Company's Bylaws, the Board of Directors must be formed by a maximum of sixteen (16) and a minimum of nine (9) Board Members. The General Shareholders' Meeting held on 31 May 2019 approved the fixing of the number of Directors at fifteen (15) and this has been the composition of the Board for most of the year.

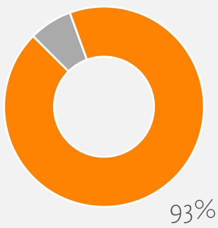
Key issues

Changes in the composition of the Board of Directors and its Committees

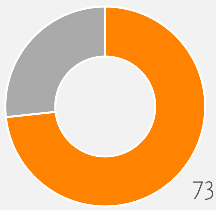
- Appointment of Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina as Independent Director in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 25, 2023 and as member of the Audit and Control Committee on the same date.
- Resignation of Mr. Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla as External Director and Secretary of the Board of Directors effective April 26, 2023.
- Appointment of Mr. Pablo Blanco Pérez as Secretary and Legal Advisor of the Board of Directors effective April 26, 2023.

Structure

Wide majority of Non-Executive Board Members



Majority of Independent Directors



- **The term of the position of Board Member is 4 years.**
- **Broad independence of the Committees**

Diversity

Nationality

International representation on the Board of 13.3%:

1  **U.S.A.** (Mr. J. Robinson West)

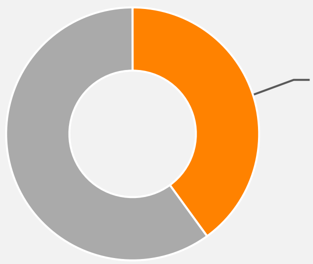
1  **Brazil** (Mr. Henri Phillipe Reichstul)

13  **Spain**

- Most of our Directors have extensive **international experience (93%).**

Gender

Presence of women on the Board:



Separation of the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

- Since April 2014, the positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of the company have been separated.
- Throughout these years, this model of division of functions between Mr. Brufau and Mr. Imaz has been consolidated and has proven to be an effective and successful system for Repsol, which has allowed it to count on the great contribution and experience of both, highlighting the excellent harmony and the good team formed by both of them.

Mr. Antonio Brufau holds the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors and directs the operation of this body.

Mr. Josu Jon Imaz is the Chief Executive Officer and performs all executive functions.

The separation of functions ensures a balance of powers, promoting the independence and objectivity of the Board in its supervisory duties.

4. Interaction with investors

Repsol is committed to following best practices in communication with investors, voluntarily incorporating the recommendations of shareholders, investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders such as financial analysts, regulatory and supervisory bodies and credit rating agencies, among others.

To this end, the Company continuously evaluates the expectations of these stakeholders and maintains a permanent dialogue with them, reporting transparently and continuously on its financial, governance, environmental and social performance. The Board of Directors is regularly informed of the perception and expectations of the different stakeholders.

Likewise, the Repsol Group publishes on its website its Policy on communication and contacts with shareholders, investors and proxy advisors, and on the Dissemination of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information, which defines and establishes the general principles and criteria governing the communication of such economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information[6] through the channels considered appropriate, and specifically, contacts with those interest groups, investors and proxy advisors, paying special attention to the points of view of those shareholders and major investors not represented on the Board of Directors.

The Communication Plan with the investment community maintained the same level of activity in 2023 as in 2022, combining face-to-face and virtual interaction as an effective complement to dialogue with the market.

On October 3rd, 2023, Repsol held the eighth edition of ESG Day[7] in London, chaired for the sixth consecutive year by the CEO, Mr. Josu Jon Imaz, with the participation of the Leading Independent Director, Mr. Mariano Marzo, and other members of the Executive Committee. More than 40 ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) investors, financial analysts and other professionals had the opportunity to learn about Repsol's progress in its commitment to the energy transition, progress in advanced biofuels projects, the importance of low-carbon geological investments and the company's best practices in Corporate Governance, among other topics.

Activity with institutional investors in 2023

273 investment firms contacted	12 conferences
16 roadshows	6 specialized events

Interaction with shareholders who own:

46% of the identified institutional shareholder

Interaction with investors and other ESG specialists in 2023

93 number of interactions with ESG institutions and specialists	2 conferences
7 roadshows	2 specialized events

Interaction with shareholders who own:

≃75% of ESG institutional shareholding

Currently, 39.5% of Repsol's institutional shareholders are aligned with ESG criteria. The Company is a pioneer in Spain in two-way communication with ESG shareholders, which is highly valued by investors and other stakeholders. Throughout 2023, the dialogue maintained with these investors has resulted in numerous commitments. These include the reporting in the Consolidated Financial Statements[8] of the main risks that the Group assumes in relation to climate change[9], as well as the analysis of the sensitivities[10] (positive and negative) of the value of the company's assets to the hydrocarbon price path of the 1.5° C Net Zero Emissions scenario published by the International Energy Agency in its World Energy Outlook 2022 report[11]. Repsol publishes the results of its interaction with investors and ESG analysts in its Annual Investor Engagement Report[12].

[6] https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/en_gb/sostenibilidad/policies/communication-information-disclosure-policy.pdf
[7] https://www.repsol.com/en/shareholders-and-investors/socially-responsible-investors/repsol-esg-day/index.cshtml
[8] https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/en_gb/accionistas-e-inversores/resultados/2022/q4/consolidated-financial-statements.pdf
[9] Note 3.5.2 Consolidated Financial Statements
[10] Note 20.2 Consolidated Financial Statements
[11] https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022
[12] https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/en_gb/accionistas-e-inversores/pdfs/annual-esg-engagement-report-2022-2023.pdf

Presence in the main ESG Ratings

MSCI	Moody's analytics
In 2023, Repsol received an A rating (on a scale of AAA-CCC) from MSCI ESG Ratings.	Repsol has achieved a score of 66/100, outperforming its sector average of 48.
CHRB (Corporate Human Rights Benchmark)	**Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI)**
Repsol is the company with the best score (65.9 p/100) in the most important global human rights ranking, which analyses the 110 most relevant companies in the extractive and textile sectors (assessed in 2023). It is also the first Spanish company to top this ranking.	In 2023, TPI has rated Repsol for the sixth consecutive year with the highest rating (level 4, Strategic Assessment) in its Management Quality analysis, which assesses the quality of companies' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions management, as well as the risks and opportunities in relation to the energy transition.
Sustainalytics	**CDP Climate Change**
Sustainalytics, through its ESG risk rating, evaluates the ESG risk management of companies and rates them on a scale of 0-100 by risk level (0 being the highest score). In 2023, Repsol received a risk rating of 25.9 out of 100, classifying it in the medium risk category.[13]	Since 2006, Repsol has participated in this questionnaire, appearing as one of the best companies in its sector. In 2023, Repsol has remained in the leadership band, with a score of A-, exceeding the global average (C) and that of the Oil & Gas sector (B).
FTSE Russell	**ISS ESG**
Repsol has achieved a score of 4.2 out of 5 in 2023, with 5 being the maximum possible score. The company is in the 97th percentile in the Oil&Gas sector.	Repsol obtains a "Prime" rating in 2023, which places it among the leading companies in its sector.

Shareholder Community

In order to strengthen the Company's direct, two-way relationship with individual shareholders, Repsol has established the "Repsol in Action Community" channel, which the Company's shareholders can join on a voluntary basis.

Repsol's Shareholders' Advisory Committee

Likewise, since 2014 the Company has had a Shareholders' Advisory Committee, which was created with the aim of improving dialogue with them, and is part of the Repsol Group's Corporate Governance policy, as an initiative to promote and establish channels for regular exchange of information with this stakeholder group. The Committee is made up of twelve (12) minority shareholders, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who is the Chairman, and the Director of Investor Relations, who is the Deputy Chair.

The shareholder members of the Committee have submitted different proposals to improve the relationship and communication with this group, which have been fully analyzed and implemented when deemed appropriate.

Information provided to the market

The Repsol Group has an Investor Relations Division, whose responsibilities include ensuring that the information provided by the Company to the market (financial analysts and institutional investors, among others) is transmitted fairly, symmetrically and in a timely manner, as well as, in accordance with the Repsol Group's Internal Code of Conduct in the Securities Market, that such information is truthful, clear, complete and, when required by the nature of the information, quantified, and cannot be misleading or confusing.

[13] In August 2023, Repsol received an ESG Risk Rating of 25.9/100 and was assessed by Morningstar Sustainalytics as having a medium risk of experiencing material financial impacts due to ESG factors. In no event should this information be construed as investment advice or expert opinion as defined by applicable law. Copyright 2023 Morningstar Sustainalytics. All rights reserved. This publication contains information developed by Sustainalytics (www.sustainalytics.com). Such information and data is proprietary to Sustainalytics and/or its third party providers (Third Party Data) and is provided for informational purposes only. They do not constitute an endorsement of any product or project or investment advice and are not warranted to be complete, timely, accurate or fit for a particular purpose. Their use is subject to terms and conditions available at https://www.sustainalytics.com/legal-disclaimers.

B. The Repsol Corporate Governance System

1. Regulatory framework

The external regulatory framework of reference and the Company's internal regulations regarding corporate governance are described below.

1.1. External regulatory framework

Revised Text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, approved by Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010, of July 2 (the "Corporate Enterprises Act")

This constitutes the fundamental rule that generally regulates the operation of capital companies in the Spanish legal system.

In relation to companies whose shares are admitted to trading on an official secondary market, Title XIV of the aforementioned Law, which regulates the special features applicable to this type of company with respect to the ordinary regime, is particularly noteworthy. Among them, in accordance with the provisions of Article 540 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, is the obligation to report to the National Securities Market Commission (the "**CNMV**", by its acronym in Spanish) and publish, on an annual basis, a Corporate Governance Report (the "**Annual Corporate Governance Report**" or the "**ACGR**").

Circular 3/2021, of September 28, 21, of the National Securities Market Commission (the "Circular 3/2021").

This Annual Corporate Governance Report, corresponding to the financial year 2023, is prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 540 of the Capital Companies Act, following the instructions set out in Circular 3/2021.

In accordance with the option offered by Circular 3/2021, Repsol has continued its commitment to the preparation of this report on the free format model, including the minimum content required by the regulations and the statistical appendix included in Circular 3/2021 itself. This Report therefore responds to Repsol's desire to continue to be at the forefront in the transparency of its corporate governance system, as well as to make it easier for shareholders to understand this information.

This ACGR was approved by unanimous vote by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on February 21, 2024.

Good Governance Code for Listed Companies, review by the CNMV on June 26, 2020 (the "GGC")

This is the reference framework in Spain for best practices in good governance. It is voluntary and follows the "comply or explain" principle.

As regards the structure of the GGC, it should be noted that it identifies 25 general principles that inspire and structure the 64 recommendations on each specific matter. On June 26, 2020, the CNMV approved a partial reform of the Code, modifying 20 of the 64 recommendations contained therein. In this regard, Repsol has adapted its practices and procedures to the modifications introduced in the GGC recommendations, complying with all those applicable to it..

Appendix I to this ACGR contains complete information on compliance with the recommendations of the GGC, as well as the relevant explanations, where applicable.

1.2. Internal regulatory framework

The complete and updated texts of the Company's internal regulations described below, as well as other information on corporate governance regarding the General Shareholders' Meetings, are available for consultation on the Company's corporate website (www.repsol.com), in the Shareholders and Investors, Corporate Governance section[14].

These regulations are reviewed periodically in order to incorporate the best corporate governance practices and to maintain the highest degree of information transparency in relation to the Company's shareholders and other stakeholders. In keeping with this commitment, in 2023 the Company updated its corporate policy on "Human Rights and community relations".

This not only evidences compliance on the part of Repsol with applicable regulations, but also its intent to go beyond the inclusion of and adherence to recommendations, best practices and trends in corporate governance, both at a national and international level.

[14] https://www.repsol.com/en/shareholders-and-investors/corporate-governance/index.cshtml

Company Bylaws	• Basic regulations, approved at the General Shareholders Meeting, that govern the internal functioning of the Company and, among other matters, the rights and obligations of the shareholders and the structure, functioning and composition of the General Shareholders Meeting, the Board of Directors and its various Committees. • They have been modified on 2 occasions in fiscal year 2023 (June 20 and December 11).[15]
Regulations of the General Meeting	• Regulations, approved at the General Shareholders Meeting, which aims to regulate said body, establishing for such purpose the principles of its organization and operation and the rules governing its legal and bylaw-stipulated activities and supplementing the applicable rules established in current commercial legislation and in the Company Bylaws. • Approved on April 4, 2003 and last amended on March 26, 2021.
Board Regulations	• Regulation, approved by the Board of Directors, whose purpose is to regulate its structure, competencies and operation, as well as that of its Committees[(1)]. • Approved on December 19, 2007 and last amended on February 17, 2021. (1) The specific regulation of the Board Committees is contained in Articles 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors.
Internal Code of Conduct in the Securities Market	• Regulation, approved by the Board of Directors, which aims to regulate the rules of conduct to be observed by the Board Members and employees in their actions related to the securities markets. • Approved on July 11, 2003 and last amended on November 8, 2023.
Ethics and Conduct Code	• Standard, approved by the Board of Directors, which aims to establish the framework of reference for the behaviors that Repsol expects from the people who make up the Company in their daily work. • Approved 26 November 2003 and last modified on 28 June 2023.
Corporate policies	• In addition to the aforementioned internal regulations, the Board of Directors has approved the following policies: ◦ Sustainability Policy. ◦ Risk Management Policy. ◦ Integrity Policy. ◦ Policy on Diversity in the composition of the Board of Directors and the Selection of Directors. ◦ Policy on Communication and contacts with shareholders, investors and proxy advisors, and on the dissemination of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information. ◦ Tax Policy. ◦ Financial Policy. ◦ Human rights and community relations Policy.

[15] For further references to information on share capital, please refer to section "B. REPSOL'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM - 2.1. Ownership structure" of this Report

2. Ownership structure of the Company

2.1. Ownership structure

Ownership structure

CAPITAL STOCK AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	1,217,396,053 euros

During fiscal year 2023 the amount of capital stock has been modified on the following occasions: :

June, 20	Execution of a capital reduction through the redemption of 50 million own shares, approved under item 7 on the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 25 May.
December, 11	Execution of a capital reduction through the redemption of 60 million own shares, approved by the Board of Directors on 26 July, pursuant to the resolution passed under item eight of the agenda by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 25 May.

As of December 31, 2023

1,217,396,053

Shares

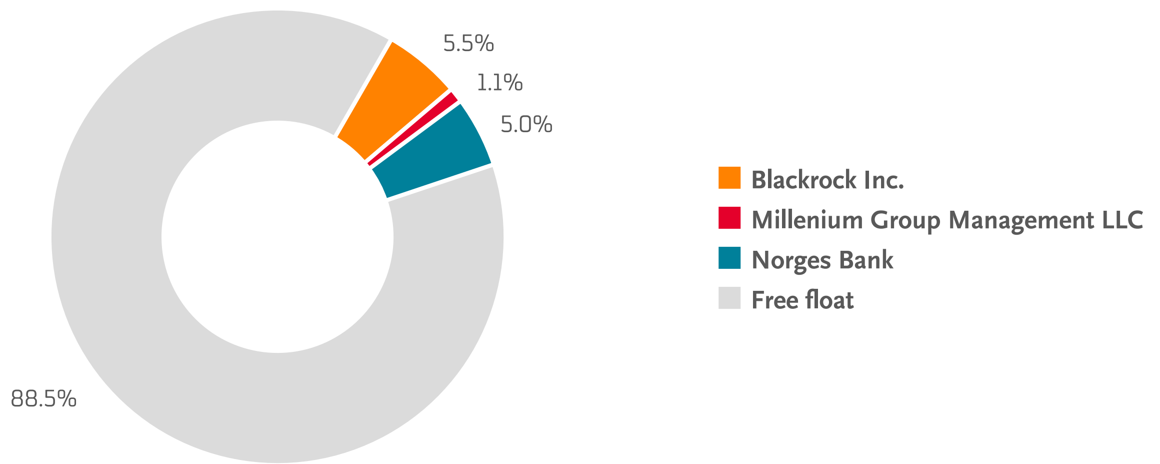
(Par value of shares 1€)

- Listed on the continuous market of the Spanish stock exchanges (Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia).
- Of the same class and series. There are no shares that are not representative of capital.
- There are no dual loyalty voting shares.
- Same voting and dividend rights.
- Represented by book entries.
- Fully subscribed and paid-up.
- Each share confers one vote at the General Meeting ("One share, one vote").

The shares of Repsol, S.A., represented by American Depositary Shares (the "ADSs"), are also traded on the OTCQX market in the United States.

Share capital

As of December 31, 2023, the capital stock is distributed as follows, with free float representing 88.5% of the total:



There is no individual or legal entity that exercises or may exercise control over the Company, as defined in Article 42 of the Commercial Code, for the purposes of Article 5 of the Securities Market Law.

Significant shareholdings

At December 31, 2023, the direct and indirect holders of significant shareholdings in Repsol, excluding the Directors, are as follows:

	% Voting rights attributed to shares		% Voting rights through financial instruments		% total
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
BLACKROCK INC. (1)	—	5.306	—	0.169	5.475
MILLENIUM GROUP MANAGEMENT LLC	—	—	1.061	—	1.061
NORGES BANK	5.009	—	—	—	5.009

(1) BlackRock, Inc. holds its interest through various controlled entities.

Breakdown of direct holders of indirect shareholdings

Indirect holder	Direct holder	% Voting rights attributed to shares	% Voting rights through financial instruments	% total
BLACKROCK INC.	BLACKROCK CONTROLLED ENTITIES	5.306	0.169	5.475

The information contained in this section includes the information available to the Company, as of December 31, 2023, submitted by the shareholders to the Company and to the National Securities Market Commission ("CNMV", by its acronym in Spanish).

Main changes in the shareholding structure in 2023

Name or corporate name of significant shareholder	Date of operation (DD/MM/YYYY)	Description of the operation
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	04/01/2023	5% of the share capital has been reached
AMUNDI, S.A.	09/01/2023	3% of the share capital has been reduced from
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	17/01/2023	5% of the share capital has been reduced from
SOCIETE GENERALE S.A.	14/04/2023	5% of the share capital has been reached
SOCIETE GENERALE S.A.	18/04/2023	5% of the share capital has been reduced from
BANCO SANTANDER, S.A.	23/06/2023	3% of the share capital has been reached
BANCO SANTANDER, S.A.	26/07/2023	3% of the share capital has been reduced from

Voting rights of the Company held by the Board of Directors

As of December 31, 2023, the total percentage of voting rights held by the Company's Directors amounts to **0.105%**.

Breakdown of individual items

	Number of shares		% Voting rights attributed to shares		% Voting rights through financial instruments		Total number of shares	% total	% Voting rights that can be transferred through financial instruments	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect			Direct	Indirect
Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó	618,922	—	0.048	—	—	—	618,922	0.048	—	—
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	705,073	—	0.055	—	—	—	705,073	0.055	—	—
Ms. Aurora Catá Sala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ms. Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ms. Carmina Ganyet Cirera	20	—	0.000	—	—	—	20	0.000	—	—
Ms. Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	2,328	—	0.000	—	—	—	2,328	0.000	—	—
Mr. Emiliano López Achurra	2,000	—	0.000	—	—	—	2,000	0.000	—	—
Mr. Iván Martén Uliarte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia	166	1,491	0.000	0.000	—	—	1,657	—	—	—
Mr. Ignacio Martín San Vicente	8,141	—	0.001	—	—	—	8,141	0.001	—	—
Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Henri Philippe Reichstul	50	—	0.000	—	—	—	50	0.000	—	—
Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	8,259	—	0.001	—	—	—	8,259	0.001	—	—
Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. J. Robinson West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Breakdown of direct holders of indirect shareholdings (mentioned above)

	Direct holder	% Voting rights attributed to shares	% Voting rights through financial instruments	% total	% Voting rights that can be transferred through financial instruments
Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia	CYMOFAG, S.L.U.	0,00	—	0,00	—

Representation of significant shareholders on the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Repsol does not have any significant shareholder represented among its members.

The Company is not aware of the existence of any relationships of a family, commercial, contractual or corporate nature between the owners of significant shareholdings, nor of any relationships of this nature that are relevant or outside those deriving from the ordinary course of business between the owners of significant shareholdings and the Company.

Restrictions on the transferability of securities or voting rights and on the appointment of members of the management body

The exercise of the voting rights attached to the shares and the ability to appoint members of the Board of Directors may be affected by the following regulatory rules applicable to the Company:

Article 34 of Royal Decree-Law 6/2000, of June 23, 2000, on Urgent Measures to Intensify Competition in Markets for Goods and Services (the "Royal Decree-Law 6/2000").	Law 3/2013 of June 4, 2013, on the creation of the National Commission for Markets and Competition (the "Law 3/2013").
It establishes restrictions on voting rights and on the ability to directly or indirectly appoint members of the governing bodies of companies that have the status of main operator in the same market or sector, including, among others, the markets for the production and distribution of fuels, liquefied petroleum gases and natural gas, as well as the generation of electricity. The main operator is understood to be the entities that hold the five largest shares in the market in question. These limitations are specified in that natural or legal persons who, directly or indirectly, participate in the capital or voting rights of two or more companies that have the status of main operator in the same market or sector, or who themselves have the status of main operator in a market or sector, may not exercise voting rights in the same market or sector, may not exercise voting rights in a second company having the same status of principal operator in the same market or sector, in a shareholding of more than 3% of the total capital or in other securities conferring voting rights in that other company, nor may they directly or indirectly appoint members of the administrative bodies of that company. These prohibitions shall not apply in the case of parent companies that have the status of principal operator, with respect to their subsidiaries in which the same status is held, provided that such structure is imposed by the legal system or is the result of a mere redistribution of securities or assets between companies of the same group. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the National Markets and Competition Commission (the "CNMC" by its acronym in Spanish) may authorize the exercise of the voting rights corresponding to the excess with respect to the shareholdings or the appointment of members of the administrative bodies, provided that this does not favor the exchange of strategic information between operators or imply a risk of coordination of their strategic behavior.	It establishes a control procedure for certain business operations in the energy sector, including the acquisition of shareholdings in companies engaged in oil refining, pipeline transportation and storage of oil products. All these facilities are also considered strategic assets. In particular, the acquisition of shares in the capital stock that grant a significant influence in the management of those companies that, directly or through controlled companies, carry out such activities must be reported to the CNMC, which will be competent to know about such operations in accordance with the provisions of the ninth additional provision of Law 3/2013, until the competent Ministry has the necessary means to exercise such competence. Such transactions may be subject to the imposition of conditions relating to the exercise of the activity of the affected companies or the acquirer, if the latter is not a national of the European Union or the European Economic Area and it is considered that there is a real and sufficiently serious threat of risks to the guarantee of hydrocarbon supply.

Article 7 bis of Law 19/2003, of July 4, 2003, on the legal regime governing the movement of capital and foreign economic transactions and on certain measures for the prevention of money laundering
It establishes that prior administrative authorisation will be required for the acquisition of a stake of 10% or more of the share capital, or the acquisition of control of all or part of it, in Spanish companies in the energy infrastructure and energy supply sectors, among others, by residents of countries outside the European Union and the European Free Trade Association, and until 31 December 2022 will also apply to foreign direct investments in listed companies in Spain, or in unlisted companies if the value of the investment exceeds EUR 500 million, by residents of countries outside the European Union and the European Free Trade Association.

In addition to the foregoing, Repsol's Bylaws, in line with recommendation number 1 of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies, do not contain any limitation on the maximum number of votes that may be cast by a single shareholder, nor do they contain any other restrictions that could hinder the acquisition of a controlling interest in the market.

Likewise, it should be noted that in 2023 the Company did not resolve to take any measures to neutralize a takeover bid pursuant to Article 135 of the Securities Market Law.

Shareholders agreements

The Company has not been notified of any shareholders agreements that affect it, and no concerted actions have taken place between its shareholders.

Significant agreements affecting situations of change of control of the Company as a result of a takeover bid

The Company usually participates in the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons through consortiums or joint ventures with other oil companies, both public and private. In the contracts regulating the relations between the members of these consortiums, it is customary to grant the other members a right of first refusal in cases where any of them intends to directly transfer, either totally or partially, its participation; likewise, in some cases, this could also be applied in cases of indirect transfer, that is, when there is a change of control in one of the members.

Likewise, the regulations governing the oil and gas industry in various countries in which the Company operates require the prior authorization of the competent Administration for the total or partial transfer of research or exploration permits and exploitation concessions, as well as, on occasions, the change of control of the concessionaire entity or entities and especially of the one that holds the status of operator of the mining domain.

Treasury shares

At year-end 2023, the Company owns directly:

578,697	0.05%
Treasury shares (1)	**Voting rights**

(1) The Company's treasury stock position at the end of the financial year 2023 does not include the 60,000,000 own shares that have been redeemed in the capital reduction executed on 11 December 2023 (communicated on the same date to the CNMV through "other relevant information" no. 25742).

Significant variations during the year

Date of communication CNMV[16]	total % of share capital (1)
4/1/2023	5.82%
19/1/2023	7.29%
27/1/2023	3.80%
26/4/2023	3.25%
5/6/2023	4.30%
14/7/2023	0.06%
1/8/2023	1.09%
12/9/2023	2.12%
5/10/2023	3.15%
20/11/2023	4.15%
22/12/2023	4.74%

(1) Percentage calculated on the capital stock in effect on the date of each notification.

Regarding treasury stock transactions, the Board of Directors is currently authorized to acquire shares of Repsol, directly or through subsidiaries, by virtue of the authorization approved by the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company held on May 6, 2022, under item 10 of the agenda, the resolution of which is transcribed below:

"First. To authorize the Board of Directors for the derivative acquisition of shares of Repsol, S.A., on one or several occasions, by purchase, exchange or any other type of onerous legal transaction, directly or through subsidiaries, up to a maximum number of shares which, added to those already held by Repsol, S.A. and any of its subsidiaries, does not exceed 10% of the Company's subscribed capital or the legal limit existing at any given time.

The shares will be acquired for a price or value of consideration that may not be less than the par value of the shares or exceed their market price. The authorization includes the acquisition of shares which, if applicable, are to be delivered to employees and directors of the Company or its Group, or as a consequence of the exercise of stock options held by them.

The authorization may be used to acquire treasury stock for other purposes or through other procedures that may be decided from time to time by the Board of Directors which, for such purpose, may also decide the form and procedure through which the transactions relating to the treasury stock are executed.

This authorization is subject to compliance with all other applicable legal requirements, shall have a duration of 5 years, counted from the date of this General Meeting, and leaves without effect, in the unused part, that agreed by the Ordinary General Meeting held on May 11, 2018, within the eighth item of the Agenda.

Second. Likewise, to authorize the Board of Directors so that it, in turn, may delegate (with the power of substitution when appropriate) in favor of the Delegate Committee and/or the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to the provisions of Article 249 bis.l) of the Capital Companies Act, all the delegated powers referred to in the first section of this resolution, and all of the above without prejudice to the powers of attorney that exist or may be conferred in relation to the contents of this resolution."

[16] DD/MM/YYYY format for dates.

2.2. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

Holding of the General Shareholders' Meeting **both in person and by telematic means**

50.9% attendance quorum

Appointment of a new Independent Director, reaching 40% of women on the Board of Directors

The re-elections of the **Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer** were approved by an average vote of 95.8%.

The General Shareholders' Meeting is the sovereign corporate body through which the shareholders' right to participate in the Company's decision-making is articulated. The basic principles of its organization and operation are regulated in the Company's Bylaws and in its own Regulations, which contain the rules governing its legal and statutory activity, and complete the applicable discipline established in current mercantile legislation and in the Company's Bylaws.

The General Shareholders' Meeting, duly called and constituted, shall decide by the majorities required in each case by Law, the Company Bylaws and the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting on the matters within its competence and, in particular, on the following:

Powers of the General Shareholders' Meeting

- Approval of the Annual Financial Statements of Repsol and of the consolidated Annual Financial Statements of its group, of the management of the Board of Directors and of the proposed distribution of profits.
- Increase and reduction of capital, including the authorization to the Board of Directors to increase the share capital under the terms set forth in the Capital Companies Act and the limitation and suppression of pre-emptive subscription rights.
- Approval of the issuance of debentures and authorization to the Board of Directors to do so.
- Appointment and removal of Directors, as well as ratification or revocation of appointments by cooptation made by the Board itself.
- Acquisition, disposal or contribution to another company of essential operating assets of the Company.
- Transfer to subsidiaries of essential activities carried out up to that time by the Company itself, even if the Company retains full control of them.
- Approval, when required by law, of structural modifications and, in particular, the transformation, merger, spin-off, global assignment of assets and liabilities and the transfer of the registered office abroad.
- Approval of the policy on Directors' remuneration.
- Exemption of the Board Members, on a case-by-case basis, from the obligations derived from the duty of loyalty in the following cases:
  a. Authorization of the related-party transactions referred to in Article 22 bis of the Bylaws.
  b. Waiver of the prohibition to obtain advantages or remuneration from third parties, other than the Company and its Group, associated with the performance of their duties, except in the case of mere courtesy.
  c. Waiver of the obligation not to compete with the Company, in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 bis of the Company's Bylaws.
- Approval of transactions whose effect is equivalent to the liquidation of the Company.
- Authorization of the acquisition of treasury stock.
- Approval of the final liquidation balance sheet.
- Appointment and, as the case may be, removal of the Auditors.
- Approval of amendments to the by-laws.
- Dissolution of the Company.

On the other hand, the Company has not established any decisions that must be submitted to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting, other than those established by law, involving an acquisition, disposal or contribution to another company of essential assets or any other similar corporate transaction.

Quorums for constitution and voting

The valid constitution of the General Shareholders' Meeting is governed by the rules established in the Capital Companies Act.

However, with regard to the majorities required for the adoption of resolutions, the Company has established in its bylaws, in accordance with the legal authorization, a specially reinforced quorum, both at first and second call, of 75% of the voting capital in attendance at the General Shareholders' Meeting, for the valid adoption of the resolutions indicated below:

- Authorization of related-party transactions in the cases provided for in Article 22 bis of the Company's Bylaws.
- Exemption of a Director from the non-competition obligation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 bis of the Company's Bylaws.
- Amendment of Articles 22 bis and 44 bis of the Company's Bylaws, relating to related-party transactions and the prohibition of competition of the Directors.
- Amendment of section 3 of article 22 of the Company's Bylaws, which contains this particularly reinforced voting regime.
- Amendment of section 8 of article 13 of the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting, which contains this specially reinforced voting regime.

The amendment of the Bylaws is governed by the following articles:

Article 21 of the Company's Bylaws

It determines that in order for the General Shareholders' Meeting, whether ordinary or extraordinary, to be able to validly resolve on any amendment thereto, the following shall be necessary:

First call: the concurrence of shareholders present or represented who hold at least 50% of the subscribed capital with voting rights.

Second call: the attendance of at least 25% of said capital.

Article 22 of the Company's Bylaws

It establishes that the valid adoption of the resolution to amend the Bylaws requires the following majorities:

If the capital present or represented exceeds 50% of the subscribed capital with voting rights, the favorable vote of the absolute majority will be sufficient, in such a way that the resolution will be understood to be adopted when the votes in favor exceed half of the votes corresponding to the shares present and represented at the Meeting. When, on second call, shareholders representing 25% or more of the subscribed capital with voting rights attend, without reaching 50%, the favorable vote of two thirds of the capital present or represented at the Meeting will be required.

However, and in accordance with what has already been stated above, a specialty is established with respect to the regime established in the Capital Companies Law for the amendment of articles 22 bis ("Related-party transactions") and 44bis ("Prohibition of competition") of the Bylaws, as well as the amendment of the special rule itself (article 22.3). These amendments to the Bylaws require, for their valid approval, both at first and second call, the favorable vote of 75% of the voting capital in attendance at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Right of attendance

Repsol pays special attention to facilitating attendance and participation in the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Key mechanisms to promote the right to attendance and participation:

- Possibility of electronic voting and proxy voting at the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- Section on the corporate website with complete information on the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- Streaming of the General Shareholders' Meeting, with simultaneous translation into English and sign language.
- Shareholders' electronic forum.
- Telematic assistance, with the possibility of voting and sending questions.
- Shareholder Information Office.

In order to facilitate the shareholders' right to attend, the Board of Directors agreed that at the 2023 General Shareholders' Meeting, **attendance at the General Shareholders' Meeting could also be by telematic means.**

Shareholders who meet the following conditions may attend the General Meeting:

- To have their **shares registered in the corresponding accounting registry five days prior** to the date set for the Meeting.
- To have the corresponding **attendance, proxy and remote voting card**.

Furthermore, there is no statutory restriction establishing a minimum number of shares required to attend the General Meeting.

External review of the management processes of the General Shareholders' Meeting

Application of the one share one vote principle

Telematic attendance and streaming of the General Shareholders' Meeting

Shareholders' rights as set out in the Bylaws and the Rules of Procedure of the General Shareholders' Meeting

No minimum number of shares is required to attend General Shareholders' Meetings or to vote remotely.

The attendance, proxy and remote voting cards shall be issued by the participating entity of Sociedad de Gestión de los Sistemas de Registro, Compensación y Liquidación de Valores, S.A. Unipersonal (hereinafter, **"IBERCLEAR"**) that in each case corresponds, or by the Company itself.

The aforementioned cards may be exchanged on the day of the Meeting for other standardized documents issued by the Company for the purpose of registering attendance at the Meeting:

- facilitating the preparation of the attendance list;
- the exercise of voting rights, and
- other shareholder rights.

Proxy and voting by remote means of communication prior to the Meeting, and telematic attendance.

Shareholders with the right to attend may delegate or cast their vote on the proposals relating to the items on the agenda, prior to the Meeting, by means of remote communication, provided that the identity of the participants is duly guaranteed. Provided that the Board of Directors so resolves at the time of calling each General Meeting, as permitted by the state of the art and the conditions of security, opportunity and simplicity, the shareholders entitled to attend the General Meeting, or their representatives, may do so remotely by telematic means that duly guarantee the identity and legitimacy of the shareholder or his representative and allow the correct exercise of the shareholder's rights. Where appropriate, the Board of Directors shall indicate in the notice of the meeting the most appropriate means to enable attendance by telematic means at each General Shareholders' Meeting. Said means shall be published on the Company's website (Articles 23 of the Company's Bylaws and 7 of the General Meeting Regulations).

Attendance data and main resolutions adopted at the 2023 General Shareholders' Meeting

On May 25, 2023, at 12:00 noon, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of Repsol, S.A. was held at the Palacio Municipal de Congresos —Avenida de la Capital de España-Madrid, unnumbered, Campo de las Naciones, Madrid—. The General Meeting was held on second call and was constituted with the attendance of a total of 675,419,109 shares, reaching a quorum of 50.9% of the share capital.[17]

675,419,109
shares

50.9%
of share capital

[17] Of which 51,363,795 belonged to the Company's treasury stock.

Attendance data at the General Shareholders' Meetings

General Meeting Date	% of attendance in person[18]	% by proxy	% remote voting		Total
			Electronic voting	Others	
26/03/2021	7.948 %	42.876 %	0.070 %	0.201 %	51.095 %
Of which free float:	0.048 %	40.579 %	0.070 %	0.201 %	40.898 %
06/05/2022	2.564 %	49.763 %	0.091 %	0.628 %	53.046 %
Of which free float:	0.074 %	44.372 %	0.091 %	0.628 %	45.165 %
25/05/2023	0.270 %	49.622 %	0.069 %	0.922 %	50.883 %
Of which free float:	0.174 %	45.753 %	0.069 %	0.922 %	46.918 %

Right to information

Information and documentation on corporate governance and the latest general meetings are available on Repsol's corporate website, www.repsol.com, in the Shareholders and Investors section, Corporate Governance, at the following links:

https://www.repsol.com/en/shareholders-and-investors/corporate-governance/index.cshtml

https://www.repsol.com/en/shareholders-and-investors/corporate-governance/annual-general-meeting/index.cshtml

At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 25, 2023, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer reported to the shareholders, among other matters, on: (i) the global energy context; (ii) progress in the energy transition; (iii) the macroeconomic environment; (iv) the most significant events of the year; (v) the results achieved by the Company; and (vi) its future prospects.

It was also highlighted that the Company had continued to adapt its procedures and internal regulations to the recommendations of the Good Governance Code approved by the CNMV and that, as of said date, all of the recommendations applicable to the Company had been complied with. All the proposals on the agenda of the 2023 Meeting were approved by a large majority of the shareholders. The voting results for each of the resolutions are shown below:

Attendance data and main resolutions adopted at the 2023 Annual General Meeting

Resolutions	Number of shares		% over the share capital attending
First. Review and approval, if appropriate, of the Annual Financial Statements and Management Report of Repsol, S.A. and the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Consolidated Management Report, for fiscal year ended 31 December 2022.	For	620,761,430	99.472
	Against	500,180	0.080
	Abstained	2,793,704	0.448
Second. Review and approval, if appropriate, of the proposal for the allocation of results in 2022.	For	621,467,156	99.585
	Against	60,687	0.010
	Abstained	2,527,471	0.405
Third. Review and approval, if appropriate, of the Statement of Non-Financial Information for fiscal year ended 31 December 2022.	For	611,046,816	97.915
	Against	4,707,337	0.754
	Abstained	8,301,161	1.330
Fourth. Review and approval, if appropriate, of the management of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. during 2022.	For	608,687,914	97.537
	Against	11,357,726	1.820
	Abstained	4,009,674	0.643
Fifth. Appointment of the Accounts Auditor of Repsol, S.A. and its Consolidated Group for fiscal year 2023.	For	621,034,553	99.516
	Against	294,600	0.047
	Abstained	2,726,161	0.437
Sixth. Distribution of the fixed amount of 0.375 euros gross per share charged to free reserves. Delegation of powers to the Board of Directors or, by substitution, to the Delegate Committee or the Chief Executive Officer, to establish the terms of distribution for that which may go unforeseen by the General Shareholders' Meeting, to carry out the acts necessary for its execution and to issue as many public and private documents as may be required to fulfil the agreement.	For	621,488,891	99.589
	Against	52,798	0.008
	Abstained	2,513,625	0.403
Seventh. Approval of a share capital reduction for an amount of 50,000,000 euros, through the redemption of 50,000,000 of the Company's own shares. Delegation of powers to the Board of Directors or, as its replacement, to the Delegate Committee or the Chief Executive Officer, to set the other terms for the reduction in relation to everything not determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting, including, among other matters, the powers to redraft Articles 5 and 6 of the Company's Bylaws, relating to share capital and shares respectively, and to request the delisting and cancellation of the accounting records of the shares that are being redeemed.	For	617,316,989	98.920
	Against	4,022,957	0.645
	Abstained	2,715,368	0.435

[18] It also includes telematic attendance.

Resolutions	Number of shares		% over the share capital attending
Eighth. Approval of a capital reduction for a maximum amount of 132,739,605 euros, equal to 10% of the share capital, through the redemption of a maximum of 132,739,605 own shares of the Company. Delegation of powers to the Board or, by substitution, to the Delegate Committee or the Chief Executive Officer, to resolve on the execution of the reduction, and to establish the other terms for the reduction in relation to all matters not determined by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting, including, among other matters, the powers to redraft articles 5 and 6 of the Company's Bylaws, relating to share capital and shares, respectively, and to request the delisting and derecognition from the accounting records of the shares that are being redeemed.	For	613,035,153	98.234
	Against	8,552,202	1.370
	Abstained	2,467,959	0.395
Ninth. Delegation to the Board of Directors of the right to issue fixed-income securities, debt instruments, promissory notes, hybrid instruments and preferred shares in any form permitted by law, both simple and exchangeable for outstanding shares or other pre-existing securities of other entities, and to guarantee the issuance of securities of companies of the Group, leaving without effect, in the unused part, the eighth resolution (section one) of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 31, 2019.	For	617,364,672	98.928
	Against	4,209,703	0.675
	Abstained	2,480,939	0.398
Tenth. Re-election as Director of Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó.	For	582,833,336	93.394
	Against	38,316,035	6.140
	Abstained	2,905,943	0.466
Eleventh. Re-election as Director of Mr. Josu Jon Imaz San Miguel.	For	612,861,257	98.206
	Against	5,101,260	0.817
	Abstained	6,092,797	0.976
Twelfth. Re-election as Director of Ms. Aránzazu Estefanía Larrañaga.	For	610,609,668	97.845
	Against	10,728,339	1.719
	Abstained	2,717,307	0.435
Thirteenth. Re-election as Director of Ms. María Teresa García-Milá Lloveras.	For	612,964,106	98.223
	Against	5,159,484	0.827
	Abstained	5,931,724	0.951
Fourteenth. Re-election as Director of Mr. Henri Philippe Reichstul.	For	581,387,104	93.163
	Against	39,686,053	6.359
	Abstained	2,982,157	0.478
Fifteenth. Re-election as Director of Mr. John Robinson West.	For	600,386,936	96.207
	Against	17,470,672	2.800
	Abstained	6,197,706	0.993
Sixteenth. Ratification of the appointment by co-optation and re-election as Director of Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia.	For	599,851,404	96.122
	Against	14,847,163	2.379
	Abstained	9,356,747	1.499
Seventeenth. Appointment as Director of Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina.	For	616,829,105	98.842
	Against	4,503,641	0.722
	Abstained	2,722,568	0.436
Eighteenth. Advisory vote on the Repsol, S.A. Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration for 2022.	For	512,331,796	82.097
	Against	102,205,221	16.378
	Abstained	9,518,297	1.525
Nineteenth. Examination and approval, if applicable, of the Remuneration Policy for the Directors of Repsol, S.A. (2023-2026).	For	597,596,853	95.760
	Against	16,556,198	2.653
	Abstained	9,902,263	1.587
Twentieth. Approval of three new additional cycles of the Beneficiaries' Share Purchase Plan of the Long-Term Incentives Programmes.	For	618,118,165	99.049
	Against	3,338,917	0.535
	Abstained	2,598,232	0.416
Twenty-first. Delegation of powers to interpret, supplement, develop, execute, rectify and formalize the resolutions adopted by the General Shareholders' Meeting.	For	621,355,299	99.567
	Against	119,858	0.019
	Abstained	2,580,157	0.413

3. Repsol's governance body

3.1. Composition of the Board of Directors

According to the Company's Bylaws, the Board must consist of a maximum of sixteen (16) and a minimum of nine (9) Board Members. The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting (“**AGM**”) held on May 31, 2019 approved the setting of the number of members of the Board of Directors at fifteen (15).

The composition of the Board of Directors, as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

Director	Profile	Committees	First appointment	Last appointment	Selection procedure	Date of birth
Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó	Chairman - Other Non-executive	Delegate Committee (C)	23/07/1996	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	12/03/1948
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	Chief Executive Officer - Executive	Delegate Committee	30/04/2014	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	06/09/1963
Ms. Aurora Catá Sala	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Audit and Control Committee; Nominating Committee (C); Compensation Committee (C)	26/03/2021	26/03/2021	AGM Resolution	13/06/1964
Ms. Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Compensation Committee; Sustainability Committee	31/05/2019	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	09/05/1963
Ms. Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Delegate Committee	11/05/2018	06/05/2022	AGM Resolution	08/04/1968
Ms. Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Audit and Control Committee (C); Nominating Committee	31/05/2019	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	05/07/1955
Mr. Emiliano López Achurra	Director - Other Non-executive	Nominating Committee; Compensation Committee; Sustainability Committee	24/11/2021	06/05/2022	AGM Resolution	04/02/1956
Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Delegate Committee	29/06/2022	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	01/01/1954
Mr. Iván Martén Uliarte	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Delegate Committee	31/03/2022	06/05/2022	AGM Resolution	18/03/1959
Mr. Ignacio Martín San Vicente	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Delegate Committee	11/05/2018	06/05/2022	AGM Resolution	04/05/1955
Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio	Director - Independent Non-Executive[19]	Audit and Control Committee; Sustainability Committee (C)	19/05/2017	26/03/2021	AGM Resolution	08/09/1951
Mr. Henri Philippe Reichstul	Director - Other Non-executive	Delegate Committee	30/10/2018	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	12/04/1949
Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Audit and Control Committee; Sustainability Committee	19/05/2017	26/03/2021	AGM Resolution	25/01/1964
Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Audit and Control Committee	25/05/2023	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	26/11/1965
Mr. J. Robinson West	Director - Independent Non-Executive	Delegate Committee	28/01/2015	25/05/2023	AGM Resolution	16/09/1946
Mr. Pablo Blanco Pérez	Secretary non-director and Legal Advisor to the Board of Directors					

Committees of the Board of Directors

- Delegate Committee
- Compensation Committee
- Nominating Committee
- Audit and Control Committee
- Sustainability Committee
- C Chairman of the Committee

Resignations from the Board of Directors in 2023

On April 26, 2023, the Board of Directors became aware of the letter sent by Mr. Suárez de Lezo to the members of the Board in which he communicated his resignation as Director and, consequently, from his position as Secretary of the Board of Directors and member of the Delegate Committee after more than 18 years as member of this body, all of this under the provisions of Article 16.4 of its Regulations and Recommendation 24 of the Code of Good Governance.

[19] The Board of Directors on March 27, 2018 resolved to appoint Mr. Mariano Marzo as Lead Independent Director.

Our Board of Directors[20]

MR. ANTONIO BRUFAU NIUBÓ

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Non-Executive Director

Director of Repsol by resolution of the Board of Directors since 23 July 1996, subsequently ratified by the General Shareholders Meeting of 6 June 1997 and re-elected by the General Shareholders Meeting on 24 March 1999, 4 April 2003, 9 May 2007, 15 April 2011, 30 April 2015, 31 May 2019 and 25 May 2023.

Mr. Brufau has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Repsol since 2004.

Background: Bachelor's degree in Economic Sciences from the Universidad de Barcelona. Honorary Doctorate from the Universidad Ramón Llull de Barcelona.

Experience: He commenced his professional career at Arthur Andersen, where he became Audit Director and Partner. In 1998, he joined the "La Caixa" Group as Deputy Chief Executive Officer, occupying the position of Chief Executive Officer between 1999 and 2004. He was also Chairman of the Gas Natural Group between 1997 and 2004.

Other relevant positions: Antonio Brufau is a member of the Business Action Council of the Spanish Confederation of Business Organisations (CEOE), member of the Spanish Executives Association and the Círculo de Economía business organisation, trustee of the private foundation Instituto Ildefons Cerdà, trustee of Spanish Confederation of Directors and Executives (CEDE), trustee of the Real Instituto Elcano think tank, trustee of the Foundation for Energy and Environmental Sustainability (FUNSEAM), trustee of COTEC (Foundation for Technological Innovation) and trustee of the Fundación Princesa de Girona. He is also the Chairman of Fundación Repsol.

Board committees to which he belongs: Chairman of the Delegate Committee.

MR. JOSU JON IMAZ

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Executive Director

Josu Jon Imaz was appointed CEO of Repsol following Board resolution dated 30 April 2014 and subsequently ratified and re-elected by the General Shareholders Meeting on 30 April 2015, 31 May 2019 and 25 May 2023.

Background: Josu Jon Imaz has a PhD in Chemical Sciences from the Universidad del País Vasco. He graduated from the Faculty of Chemical Sciences of San Sebastián winning the Award for Excellence in Academic Career. He was also a visiting researcher at the Harvard Kennedy School in the United States.

Experience: Josu Jon Imaz commenced his professional career in research — he was sent by the INASMET Research Centre to the French technological centre CETIM, in Nantes — and the promotion of industrial (Mondragón Group) and business projects connected to the world of energy. He also held various political responsibilities, notably including the Basque Country Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism in 1999 and the Executive Presidency of the Basque Nationalist Party, EAJ-PNV.

He joined Repsol as Chairman of its subsidiary Petróleos del Norte, S.A. in 2008, where he successfully managed the challenges of modernisation, sustainability and environmental relations. From 2010, he combined this position with that of Director of New Energies. In 2012, he joined Repsol's Management Committee and was appointed General Manager of the Industrial and New Energies Area, responsible, among other functions, for coordinating the activities of all the industrial complexes. He was also Vice-Chairman of Gas Natural SDG, S.A. from September 2016 to February 2018.

Since he was appointed CEO in 2014, he has led the Company's transformation process, today consolidated as a global multi-energy company, a major player in the electricity and gas market in Spain, leading the development of sustainable mobility solutions and operating one of the most efficient refining systems in Europe. Under his management, Repsol has accelerated the decarbonization process of its assets, becoming one of the leaders of the energy transition in Spain and the first company in its sector to commit to zero net emissions by 2050.

Other relevant positions: Member of Repsol's Executive Committee, trustee of Fundación Repsol and Chairman of Fundación Consejo España-EE.UU.

Board committees to which he belongs: Member of the Delegate Committee.

[20] Information on the résumé at the date of formulation of this report.

MS. AURORA CATÁ SALA

Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms. Catá was appointed Director of Repsol at the Shareholders' Meeting on March 26, 2021.

Background: She holds a bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña and has studied an MBA and a PADE at IESE. She also completed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Mentoring Program.

Experience: She began her professional career in the financial sector, first at Bank of America and later as CFO at Nissan Motor Ibérica, where she led important capital market operations. Subsequently, she took over the general management of RTVE in Catalonia and later held the position of CEO at Planeta 2010, a company encompassing the audiovisual businesses of the Group, which was fundamental in its growth and diversification strategy. After that, and having also been a founding partner of the start-up Content Arena, she became general manager of Audiovisual Media at Recoletos Grupo de Comunicación, where she managed the Group's audiovisual business.

Between 2008 and 2020, Ms. Catá was a partner at Seeliger y Conde, where she carried out consulting work related to the development of organizations based on the identifying internal talent, developing competitive compensation policies, designing succession plans, attracting talent, and making cultural changes to adapt to new business scenarios. She also served as Chairwoman of the Barcelona Global Association from 2020 to 2022.

Other relevant positions: She currently holds the position of Independent Director and member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and of the Risk Committee of Banco Sabadell, S.A. She is also an Independent Director, Chairwoman of the Nomination and Compensation Committee of Atrys Health, S.A. Ms. Catá is also Vice Chair of America's Cup Events Barcelona (ACE Barcelona), member of the Executive Committee of the IESE Alumni Association, Trustee of the Cellnex Foundation and Trustee of CIDOB.

Board committees to which she belongs: Chairwoman of the Nomination Committee, Chairwoman of the Compensation Committee and member of the Audit and Control Committee.

MS. ARANTZA ESTEFANÍA LARRAÑAGA

Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms. Estefanía was appointed Director of Repsol by the General Shareholders Meeting of 31 May 2019 and re-elected by the General Shareholders Meeting on May 25th, 2023.

Background: She graduated in Law with First Class Honours at the Universidad de Deusto winning the Award for Excellence in Academic Career.

Experience: From its foundation in 2000 until January 2019, she was Managing Partner of the office of Uría Menéndez Abogados, S.L.P. in Bilbao. During these years he has held various positions at the firm's Bilbao office, notably including that of Director of the Practical Area of Procedural, Public, Arbitration and Criminal Law. Furthermore, she has been a member of Uría Menéndez's Board of Directors, Professional Practice Management Committee and Criminal Risk Prevention Committee. She has earned recognised standing in the area of Commercial Law. She has been Secretary of the Board of Directors of several companies and entities and is currently the Secretary of the Board of Directors of Bilbao Exhibition Centre, S.A. (International Trade Fair of Bilbao). She has been appointed on several occasions as Arbitrator by the Court of Arbitration of the Bilbao Chamber of Commerce to resolve commercial disputes.

Ms. Estefanía has also developed for more than thirty years an extensive practice in the area of compliance and criminal risk prevention, as well as environmental and safety. In recent years, Ms. Estefanía has given multiple lectures with respect to the criminal liability and compliance of legal persons and she has also authored several publications. She has been recognized on several occasions since 2013, by Best Lawyer in Spain as a leading lawyer in arbitration and mediation practices and as lawyer of the year in the procedural area. She also has teaching experience as adjunct lecturer of the Civil law Department of the Universidad de Deusto.

Other relevant positions: Since July 27, 2021, she is Director and Secretary of the Board of Directors of Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L. (Sole Shareholder Company) and since July 28, 2021, she is also Director and Secretary of the Board of Directors of Repsol Customer Centric, S.L. She is also an independent Director of CIE AUTOMOTIVE, S.A. since April 29, 2020 and a Member of its Audit Committee since that same date. In addition, since December 15, 2021, she is Chairwoman of its Appointments and Remuneration Committee, Member of its Sustainability Committee and Lead Director of that company. On May 8, 2020, she was appointed as an independent Director of Global Dominion Access, S.A., being Chairwoman of its Audit and Compliance Committee until May 12, 2021. Since that date, she is a Member of that Committee and a Member of the Sustainability Committee. Since May 2019, she is part of the group D of experts of the Economic and Social Council of the Basque Country, an advisory body of the Basque Government and Parliament, assuming since December 2019 the Presidency of the Economic Development Committee of that body.

Board committees to which she belongs: Member of the Compensation Committee and member of the Sustainability Committee.

MS. CARMINA GANYET I CIRERA

Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms. Ganyet was appointed a director of Repsol by the General Shareholders' Meeting of May 11, 2018 and reappointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 6, 2022.

Background: Ms. Ganyet is an Economic Sciences and Business Administration graduate from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. In addition, she has completed postgraduate studies at ESADE business school.

Experience: She is a specialist in Corporate Finance, M&A and capital markets. She commenced her professional career at Arthur Andersen. In 1995, she was appointed head of Investment and Management Control of the Financial, Property and Insurance Group of Caixa Holding (currently Criteria). In 1999, she led Colonial's IPO and, in 2000, she was appointed CFO, joining its Management Committee. In January 2009, she was appointed Corporate General Manager. She is also member of its ESG Committee and Investment Committee.

During these years, she has led the international extension through the takeover bid for Société Foncière Lyonnaise (property company listed on the Paris stock exchange) and the financial restructuring of Colonial and executed several corporate transactions consolidating Colonial as one of the largest and leading pan-European office property companies. Moreover, Ms. Ganyet has teaching experience as a lecturer in the Faculty of Business Administration of the Universitat Ramon Llull.

She has been an independent director of Instituto Catalán de Finanzas (ICF) and SegurCaixa Adeslas and a proprietary director of SIIC de Paris. She has also received several awards and recognitions for her professional career.

Other relevant positions: She is currently Corporate General Manager of Inmobiliaria Colonial and is a member of its Management Committee, a member of the Board of Directors of Société Foncière Lyonnaise (SFL), Chairwoman of its Audit Committee and member of its Executive and Strategy Committee. She is a member of the Board of Directors of Círculo de Economía, member of the Diversity Advisory Board of Caixabank, member of the Board of Ethos Ramon Llull- Ética y Empresa, member of the Board of ULI-Barcelona, and member of the Executive Committee of Barcelona Global.

Board committees to which she belongs: Member of the Delegate Committee.

MS. TERESA GARCÍA-MILÁ LLOVERAS

Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms. García-Milá was appointed Director of Repsol by the General Shareholders Meeting of 31 May 2019 and re-elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 25 May 2023.

Background: Ms. García-Milá has a bachelor's degree in Economic Sciences from the Universidad de Barcelona and a PhD in Economics from the University of Minnesota.

Experience: She commenced her professional career as interim tenured lecturer at the Department of Economics of the State University of New York and later at the Department of Economics of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB).

She has been a tenured lecturer and is currently a professor at the Department of Economics and Business of the Universidad Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, where she has occupied several academic roles: Dean of the Faculty of Economic and Business Sciences, Vice-Chancellor of Science Policy, and Economics and Business Head of Department. Furthermore, among other positions, she has been a Director of Banco Sabadell, Enagás and Vueling, and Economics Coordinator of the National Assessment and Perspective Agency (ANEP).

Other relevant positions: She currently holds the positions of Board Member at Repsol Renovables, S.A. and Board Member and non-executive Chairwoman of Sabadell Digital, S.A.U. (an entity belonging to the Banco de Sabadell, S.A.'s group).

Ms. García-Milá is also Director of the Barcelona School of Economics, Honorary Member of the Spanish Economic Association of which she has been President, member of the Board of Directors of the "Centre de Recerca en Economía Internacional" (CREI), and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Political Economy and Governance (IPEG).

In addition, she is a regular speaker at workshops and conferences and has authored numerous publications on economic matters. She has received distinctions such as the "Distinguished Member" of the Catalonia Association of Economists and the "Narcís Monturiol" Medal of the Regional Government of Catalonia.

Board committees to which she belongs: Chairwoman of the Audit and Control Committee and Member of the Nomination Committee.

MR. EMILIANO LÓPEZ ACHURRA

Other Non-Executive Director

Mr. López Achurra was appointed Director of Repsol by cooptation by resolution of the Board of Directors on November 24, 2021 and ratified and appointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 6, 2022.

Background: Mr. López Achurra holds an LLB from the Autonomous University of Barcelona and a Master's Degree in International Studies from the Paris Institute of Political Studies.

Experience: In 2003, he was appointed director of Gas Natural Fenosa, and from 2011 to 2023 he has been the Chairman of the Board of IBIL, a company backed by the Basque government and Repsol to provide charging stations for electric vehicles in Spain. He was previously director of Caja de Ahorros Provincial de Gipuzkoa —Kutxa—, BBK Bank/Caja Sur, and Sareb. He was also a founding parner of the law firm IBK & LBR, specializing in Community law, infrastructure, energy, and the environment, as well as the consultancy firms CFI (Consultores de Financiación Internacional), DPA (Desarrollo y Protección Ambiental) and EF International Strategy. He also held the position of Chairman of the Tecnalia Corporation from 2016 until 2020.

Mr. López Achurra is Non-Executive Chairman of Petróleos del Norte, S.A., a company of which he was Executive Chairman between May 2016 and April 2019, and in which he has promoted numerous projects related to energy transition and renewable hydrogen production.

Other relevant positions: Mr. López Achurra is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Alba Emission Free Energy, S.A. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Basque Institute of Competitiveness, where he has chaired the Energy Chair and has been closely involved in the development of the Iberian Gas Hub.

In his academic capacity as professor, he has given numerous conferences and seminars at the Universities of the Basque Country, Deusto, Vigo, and Santiago de Compostela, the Autonomous University of Barcelona, IESE, the Universities of Bordeaux and Pau, and the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM), as well as the Basque Institute of Public Administration.

He is currently member of the Advisory Board for Science, Technology and Innovation in Spain, the Group of Experts defining the RIS3 Galicia strategy, and the Executive Committee of the Basque Innovation Agency. Mr. López Achurra is also a Trustee of the Real Instituto Elcano and the Novia Salcedo Foundation.

Board committees to which he belongs: Member of the Nomination Committee, Member of the Compensation Committee and Member of the Sustainability Committee.

MR. MANUEL MANRIQUE CECILIA

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Manrique was appointed Director of Repsol following Board resolution dated 25 April 2013 and subsequently ratified and appointed by the General Shareholders Meeting on 31 May 2013 and re-elected by the General Shareholders Meeting on 19 May 2017 and on 26 March 2021 and re-elected by co-option by resolution of the Board of Directors on June 29, 2022 and ratified and re-elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 25 May 2023.

Background: Mr. Manrique has a bachelor's degree in Roads, Canals and Ports Engineering from the Escuela Técnica Superior de Madrid.

Experience: He commenced his professional career at Ferrovial. In 1987, he was part of the founding core of Sacyr, becoming its International Officer in the late-90s and Construction General Manager in 2001. In 2003, coinciding with the merger of Sacyr and Vallehermoso, Mr. Manrique was appointed Chairman and CEO of the construction division and Board member of the parent company of the new Sacyr Vallehermoso Group. In November 2004, he was appointed First Vice-Chairman and CEO of Sacyr Vallehermoso, S.A. and a member of the Group's Executive Committee. Since October 2011, Mr. Manrique has also occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Sacyr, S.A. (previously Sacyr Vallehermoso, S.A.). He has over 35 years' professional experience in the sectors of construction, infrastructure concessions, services, equity, development and energy.

Other relevant positions: Director of other companies of the Sacyr Group and Chairman of the Sacyr Foundation.

Board committees to which he belongs: Member of the Delegate Committee.

MR. IVÁN MARTÉN ULIARTE

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Martén was appointed director of Repsol by cooptation by resolution of the Board of Directors on March 30, 2022, and ratified and appointed at the Annual General Meeting on May 6, 2022.

Background: Mr. Martén Uliarte holds a PhD Summa Cum Laude in Economics and Business Administration from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (1985). His doctoral thesis was awarded the Fundación Universidad Empresa prize for the best doctoral thesis. He was also awarded the Extraordinary Undergraduate Prize in 1982.

Experience: Mr. Martén has more than thirty-five years of international experience in the energy and environmental sector, and has measured companies in the energy sector (oil, gas and green energy) in developing their strategic visions and implementing them in their organizations. He has also advised governments and regulators around the world on energy and sustainable development issues.

He joined Boston Consulting Group (BCG) in 1987, having worked in its London, Madrid and Dubai offices until his retirement in December 2018. From 2016 to 2018, he was vice chairman of energy at BCG, and prior to that, he held the position of global leader of the Energy practice for 9 years, having advised companies in the sector as well as governments and regulators on energy and sustainability issues. Additionally, he has been a director and member of the Audit Committee of Exolum (formerly Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A.) between January and December 2017, as well as a director of Nefinsa and a member of the global Board of Save The Children.

In 2013 he was included in the Top 25 most influential international consultants by Consulting magazine. He published a large number of journal articles on energy, sustainability and energy transition issues. For several years he was a regular columnist for The Experts section of the Wall Street Journal. He has also participated as an expert at the Ecological Transition Commission of the Spanish Congress of Deputies and has been a member of the Basque Parliament's Commission of Experts for Energy Transition. Mr. Martén is an internationally recognised speaker on energy, environmental and geopolitical issues in forums such as IEF (International Energy Forum) where he is a member of the Industry Advisory Committee, WPC Energy where he is a member of the Executive Committee, GECF (Gas Exporting Countries Forum), IGU (International Gas Union), and AMER (Asian Ministerial Energy Roundtable) among others.

Other relevant positions: Mr. Martén is currently chairman of Orkestra - Basque Institute of Competitiveness, independent Director of Tubacex, S.A. and member of its Strategy and Monitoring and Sustainability and Good Governance Committees, director of ENSO (Energy, Environmental and Sustainability, S.L.) and of EVE (Ente Vasco de la Energía) and member of the governing council of Laboral Kutxa. In addition, he is senior fellow of ESADE Geo, member of the Board of Trustees of Aspen Institute Spain, University of Deusto and ESADE (where he is a member of its Strategy and Audit Committees), and member of the Board of the Tecnalia and CEIT technology centres.
In the field of energy transition, he is Chairman of the International Advisory Board of Tikehau's T2 Energy Transition Fund, member of the International Advisory Board of Innovation Fund Denmark and member of the Advisory Board of Women Avenir.

Board committees to which he belongs: Member of the Delegate Committee.

MR. IGNACIO MARTÍN SAN VICENTE

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Martín was appointed as a director of Repsol by the General Shareholders' Meeting of May 11, 2018 and re-elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 6, 2022.

Background: Mr. Martín holds a degree in Industrial Electrical Engineering from the University of Navarra.

Experience: He has developed his professional career in several companies, mainly in the industrial sector, such as GKN Automotive International, where he has exercised the positions of Chief Executive Officer, member of the global Executive Committee and CEO, the latter in the United States.

Mr. Martín has also been Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Vice-Chairman of Alcatel España and, after his return to the GKN Driveline Group, in 1999, he was appointed General Manager for Europe, which was GKN's most important region. In 2001, he joined the GSB Group as Executive Vice-President, where he led the merger with Corporación Industrial Egaña, giving rise to CIE Automotive, where he performed the role of CEO until 2012, when he joined Gamesa as Chairman and CEO, until its merger with Siemens Wind Power in May 2017. In addition, he has served as a Director at Bankoa-Credit Agricole and as an independent Director at Indra Sistemas, S.A.

In 2015, Mr. Martín was recognized by Forbes as the second-best CEO of Spanish listed companies and the first within the energy sector. In addition, that same year he was awarded the Brazil Award in the "Entrepreneur of the Year" category by the Brazil-Spain Chamber of Commerce, an institution dedicated to promoting economic and commercial exchanges between the two countries, for his position as Chairman of Gamesa.

Other relevant positions: He is currently a director of Repsol Renovables, S.A., Chairman of the CEIT Technology Centre and a trustee of the Artizarra Foundation.

Board committees to which he belongs: Member of the Delegate Committee.

MR. MARIANO MARZO CARPIO

LEAD INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Marzo was appointed Director of Repsol by the General Shareholders Meeting of 19 May 2017 and re-elected by the General Shareholders Meeting on 26 March 2021.

Background: Bachelor's degree in Geology from the Universidad de Barcelona; PhD in Geological Sciences from the Universidad de Barcelona.

Experience: Mr. Marzo has worked in Europe, the United States, South America, the Middle East and North Africa and is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the European Association of Petroleum Geoscientists & Engineers.

Furthermore, Mr. Marzo has participated in several advisory boards on energy matters of the central and autonomous community administrations, as well as other institutions, and he has maintained a continuous connection with the oil and gas industry, through the research applied to the exploration sector and the sedimentological characterization of fields.

Mr. Marzo has also formed part of the editorial boards of journals of great international prestige in the field of geology, such as Basin Research, Geology and Sedimentology, and he has published numerous research papers and reports and worked vastly as a lecturer. His educational activity was rewarded with the "Distinction of the Universidad de Barcelona for the Best Scientific and Humanist Education Activities" in 2014. In addition, from 2019 to 2022 he was Director of the Chair in "Energy Transition University of Barcelona-Repsol Foundation".

Other relevant positions: Mr. Marzo is Professor in the Faculty of Earth Sciences of the Universidad de Barcelona (Department of Earth and Ocean Dynamics), where he has developed his teaching career as a researcher, academic, columnist and lecturer. Likewise, he is a member of the Advisory Board of Club Español de la Energía and was Director of Section 4 (Earth Sciences) of the "Reial Acadèmia de Ciències i Arts de Barcelona" where he is currently a numerary member.

Board committees to which he belongs: Chairman of the Sustainability Committee and Member of the Audit and Control Committee.

MR. HENRI PHILIPPE REICHSTUL

Other Non-Executive Director

Mr. Reichstul was appointed Director of Repsol by co-option in accordance with a resolution of the Board meeting held on 30 October 2018 and ratified and re-elected by the General Shareholders Meeting on 31 May 2019. Previously, he held this position from December 2005 to May 2017.

Background: Mr. Reichstul has a bachelor's degree in Economic Sciences from the São Paulo University and has completed postgraduate studies at Hertford College, Oxford.

Experiencia: He has been Secretary of the State Companies Budgets Office and Brazil's Vice-Minister for Planning. Between 1988 and 1999, he performed the role of Vice-Chairman and CEO of Banco Inter American Express, S.A. Between 1999 and 2001, he was Chairman of Petrolera Estatal Brasileña Petrobras.

Other relevant positions: Currently holds the position of Member of the Advisory Board of Lhoist do Brasil Ltda, Chairman and Member of the Supervisory Board of Fives Group, Member of the Board of Directors of TAM Linhas Aéreas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Eneva, S.A. and Consultant of Ultrapar Participações, S.A.

Board committees to which he belongs: Member of the Delegate Committee.

MS. ISABEL TORREMOCHA FERREZUELO

Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms. Torremocha was appointed Director of Repsol by the General Shareholders Meeting of 19 May 2017 and re-elected by the General Shareholders Meeting on 26 March 2021.

Background: Graduate of Chemical Sciences from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Postgraduate Specialisation in Plastics and Rubber course with the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Leadership Programme at ISD Business School, Management Development Programme at IESE Business School and "Executive Program" in Singularity University (Silicon Valley, 2018).

Experience: Ms. Torremocha commenced her professional career at Philips Iberia, joining Andersen Consulting (currently Accenture) in 1991, where she has developed her career in the Telecommunications, Media and High Technology sectors.

She has been Managing Director at Accenture and a Board member of Accenture España. During her last stage at Accenture, as Director of Transformation Opportunities, Ms. Torremocha has led the creation and development of opportunities related to strategic transformations in the areas of information technology, business process outsourcing and digital transformation in Spain, Portugal and Africa. Previously, she has also held international positions, the most relevant being that of Chief Operating Officer and member of the Executive Committee for Europe, Africa and Latin America, with responsibility for the implementation of the business strategy in these geographic areas. She was also responsible for diversity and equality in the Telecommunications, Media and High Tech division in Europe, Africa and Latin America, defining plans to accelerate the number of female professionals in management positions and in succession plans.

In addition, during the years 2018 and 2019 she was a collaborator and mentor in the Start-Ups accelerator "Atelier by ISEM" of the University of Navarra.

Between 2019 and 2022 she was also an independent director and a member of the Nomination and Compensation and Audit and Control Committees at Indra Sistemas, S.A.

Other relevant positions: She currently holds the positions of Independent Director, chairwoman of the Audit and Control Committee, and member of the Standing Committee, Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee of Santander Spain, trustee and Chairwoman of the Nomination Committee of the "Plan Internacional" Foundation, member of the Strategic Board of the CEIT Technology Center, member of the Institute of Directors and Administrators (ICA) and member of the Spanish Association of Directors (AED).

Board committees to which she belongs: Member of the Audit and Control Committee and member of the Sustainability Committee.

MS. MARÍA DEL PINO VELÁZQUEZ MEDINA

Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms. Velázquez was appointed director of Repsol by the General Shareholders Meeting of 25 May 2023.

Background: She holds a degree in Mathematics with a major in Statistics from the Complutense University of Madrid and MBA from IESE in Barcelona.

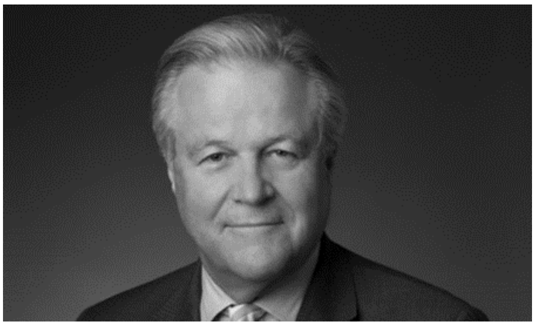
Experience: Ms. Velázquez began her professional career in 1988 at Accenture, joining A.T. Kearney in 1991 as a senior consultant, focusing primarily on operations optimization for Alcatel-Lucent, Cruzcampo and the Fagor Group.

In 1993 she became member of the Presidency and Strategic Planning of Banco Santander, in 1995 she joined Vodafone where she became Director of Customer Service and from 1999 to 2021 she was founder, main shareholder and Chair of the Unisono Group.

She received the Best Businesswoman 2016 FEDEPE award, the 2008 IWEC Award granted by the International Women's Entrepreneurial Challenge, in addition to the recognition of the Chambers of Commerce of Barcelona, New York, New Delhi and Johannesburg to the entrepreneurial work of women. She has also been a member of IESE's National Alumni Committee since 2007 and obtained an Honoris Causa master's degree from the European Business School in 2012. In addition, she appeared in the study "The 500 most powerful women in Spain 2018" (published in the newspaper El Mundo), among the most influential women in the world of technology.

Other relevant positions: She currently holds the position of External Independent Director of Renta 4 Banco. Ms. Velázquez is member of the Círculo de Orellana –a non-profit association that aims to promote female talent– and member of the Generation Foundation.

Board committees to which she belongs: Member of the Audit and Control Committee.



MR. J. ROBINSON WEST

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. West was appointed Director at Repsol by resolution of the Board of Directors on January 28th, 2015. His appointment was ratified and he was reelected at the Annual General Meeting on April 30th, 2015, on May 31st, 2019 and on May 25th, 2023.

Background: Graduate of the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill and Jurist Doctor from Temple University Law School in Philadelphia.

Previous experience: Mr. West is a renowned international expert in energy markets, especially areas related to oil & gas. In 1984 he founded PFC Energy, a company over which he presided until 2013.

Before founding PFC Energy, he held positions of responsibility in government with different administrations. During the Reagan administration, as an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, he developed and implemented the five-year leasing plan for the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), the largest non-financial auction in the world at that time.

He served in the Ford administration as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Economic Affairs, for which he received the Secretary of Defense Medal for Outstanding Civilian Service.

Other relevant positions: He is currently the Chairman Emeritus of the Center for Energy Impact of the Boston Consulting Group and is also a Member of the National Petroleum Council, the Council on Foreign Relations, and Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Trustees of the German Marshall Fund of the United States and of the United States Institute of Peace. He is also Chairman of the Wyeth Foundation for American Art and on the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art in Washington DC.

Board committees to which he belongs: Member of the Delegate Committee.

Presence in other entities

Pursuant to the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Company's Board Members may not sit on more than four Boards of Directors of other listed companies other than Repsol.[21]

Directors who are also directors or managers, or representatives of directors who are legal entities, of other listed and unlisted companies, as well as other remunerated activities, are listed below.[22]

Director name	Corporate name of the entity, whether listed or not	Profile	Remunerated YES/NO	Other remunerated activities
Aurora Catá Sala	Banco Sabadell, S.A.	Director	YES	Ms. Catá is an independent business consultant working for several companies.
	Altrys Health, S.A.	Director	YES	
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	CIE Automotive, S.A.	Director	YES	Ms. Estefanía is Chairwoman of the Economic Development Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the Basque Country.
	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Director	YES	
	Bilbao Exhibition Centre, S.A.	Secretary of the Board of Directors	YES	
Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	Inmobiliaria Colonial	Corporate General Manager	YES	Ms. Ganyet is a member of Caixabank's Diversity Advisory Board.
	Societe Fonciere Lyonnaise, S.A.	Director	YES	
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	Sabadell Digital, S.A.U. (a company belonging to the Banco de Sabadell, S.A. group).	Chairwoman (non-executive) of the Board of Directors	YES	Ms. García-Milá is a professor of economics at Pompeu Fabra University, and holds the position of Director of the Barcelona School of Economics.

[21] Pursuant to the provisions of Article 18 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, for purposes of this rule: (a) all the Boards of companies that form part of the same group shall be computed as a single Board, as well as those of which the Director sits on as a proprietary director proposed by any company of that group, even if the shareholding in the capital of the company or its degree of control does not allow it to be considered as a member of the group; and (b) those Boards of patrimonial companies or companies that constitute vehicles or complements for the professional year of the Director himself, of his spouse or person with an analogous relationship of affection, or of his closest relatives, shall not be computed. Exceptionally, and for duly justified reasons, the Board may exempt the Director from this prohibition. Likewise, the Director must inform the Nomination Committee of his other professional obligations, as well as of any significant changes in his professional situation, and those affecting the nature or condition by virtue of which he was nominated as a Director.
[22] As of 31 December 2023.

Director name	Corporate name of the entity, whether listed or not	Profile	Remunerated YES/NO	Other remunerated activities
Manuel Manrique Cecilia	Sacyr, S.A.	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	YES	—
	Sacyr Construcción, S.A.	Chairman of the Board of Directors	NO	
	Sacyr Concesiones, S.L.	Chairman of the Board of Directors	NO	
	Sacyr Servicios, S.A.	Director	NO	
Iván Martén Uliarte	Tubacex, S.A.	Director	YES	Mr. Martén is Chairman of the International Advisory Board of the T2 Energy Transition Fund - Tikehau Capital.
	Energy Environment and Sustainability, S.L. (ENSO)	Director	YES	
Mariano Marzo Carpio		—		Mr. Marzo is Emeritus Professor and member of the Advisory Board of the Faculty of Earth Sciences of the University of Barcelona, member of the Board of AGBAR, columnist in different newspapers and occasional contributor to other written and online publications. He also participates as a lecturer or panelist in various events.
Henri Philippe Reichstul	Lhoist do Brasil Ltda.	Advisory Board Member	YES	Mr. Reichstul is a consultant at Ultrapar Participações, S.A.
	Fives Group	Chairman and Member of the Supervisory Board	YES	
	TAM Linhas Aéreas	Member of the Board of Directors	YES	
	Eneva, S.A.	Chairman of the Board of Directors	YES	
Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	Banco Santander España	Director	YES	—
María del Pino Velázquez Medina	Renta 4 Banco	Director	YES	—
J. Robinson West	The Center for Energy Impact of the Boston Consulting Group	Chairman Emeritus	YES	—

Positions in other companies or entities of the Group[23]:

Director name	Corporate name of the Group entity	Profile	Remunerated (YES/NO)	Executive Functions
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L. (Sole-Shareholder Company)	Director Secretary	YES	NO
	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Director Secretary	YES	NO
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Director	YES	NO
Emiliano López Achurra	Petróleos del Norte,S.A.	Chairman	YES	NO
	Alba Emission Free Energy, S.A.	Chairman	NO	NO
	IBIL Gestor de Carga de Vehículo Eléctrico, S.A.	Chairman	NO	NO
Ignacio Martín San Vicente	Repsol Renovables, S.A.	Director	YES	NO

Promoting diversity

The Company has a Policy on Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors and the Selection of Directors[24], which was approved by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2015 and amended on 17 February 2021 in order to adapt it to the changes introduced in Article 529 bis of the Capital Companies Act - and in Recommendations 14 and 15 of the CNMV's Good Governance Code for Listed Companies, published on 26 June 2020. This Policy establishes the diversity criteria, in a broad sense, that must be complied with in relation to the composition of the Board of Directors. According to this policy, candidates for the Board of Directors must be persons whose appointment favours a diversity of skills, knowledge, experience, nationalities, ages and genders on the

[23] As of 31 December 2023.
[24] The Diversity Policy for the composition of the Board of Directors and the selection of directors is available on the corporate website.

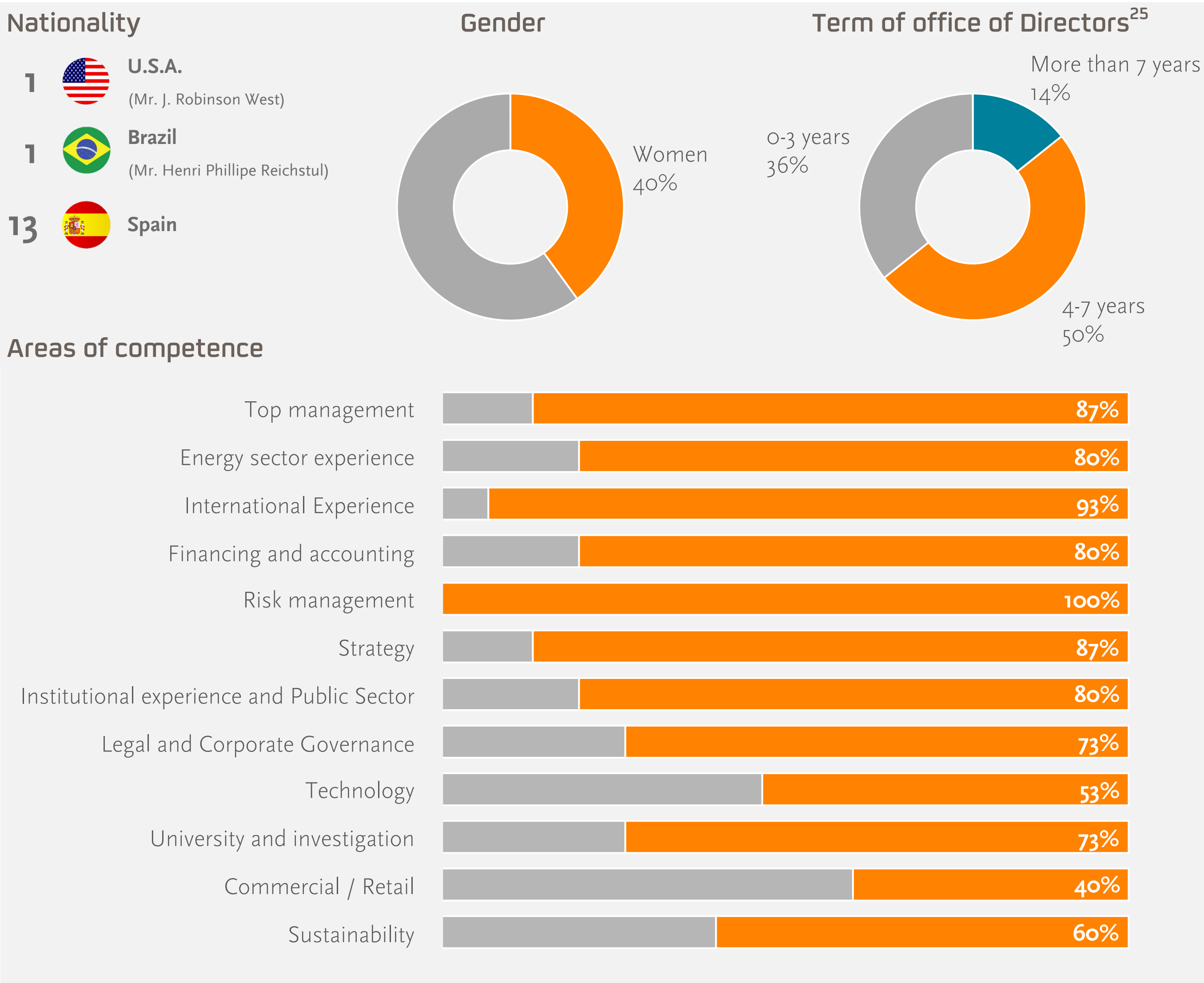
Board of Directors, in order to achieve a diverse and balanced composition of the Board as a whole, which enriches decision-making and brings a plurality of viewpoints to the debate on matters within its competence.

On the other hand, the Regulations of the Board of Directors expressly entrust the Nomination Committee with the task of ensuring that the selection procedures for filling new vacancies or appointing new members of the Board of Directors do not suffer from any implicit bias that could give rise to any form of discrimination, and that women matching the professional profile sought are deliberately sought and included among the potential candidates, reporting to the Board of Directors on the initiatives taken in this respect and the results thereof. Article 32 of the Articles of Association also stipulates that the General Meeting and the Board of Directors, using their powers of proposal to the General Meeting and co-optation to fill vacancies, shall endeavour to apply a policy of professional, knowledge and experience, international and gender diversity in the composition of the Board of Directors.

Therefore, when selecting new candidates, the Nomination Committee is responsible for ensuring the diversity of the Board in order to guarantee the effective performance of its duties. Thus, when selecting candidates, a combination of experience and skills is sought in order to create an environment on the Board where different perspectives are brought to bear and to ensure quality decision-making.

In each case, before making a proposal for the appointment of an independent director, the Nomination Committee confirms that the candidate adequately satisfies the requirements established for this purpose by law, the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the Board.

In this way, the selection process aims to ensure that the candidates for the Board of Directors of the Company are honourable, suitable persons, of recognised standing, with the appropriate professional knowledge and experience for the financial year, and that they have the necessary availability for the performance of their duties. In particular, they must be professionals of integrity whose behaviour and professional career are in line with the principles established in the Repsol Group's Code of Ethics and Conduct and with the Company's vision and values.



[25] The seniority analysis includes only non-executive directors, including the Chairman (14 directors).

Equal opportunity and diversity

Presence of women in the Board in 2023

40%

As a company, Repsol believes that generational, cultural, sexual and gender diversity, as well as the integration of people with different abilities, contribute to the generation of different and innovative ideas and perspectives, providing added value that allows the company to benefit from mutual learning, based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination that governs all actions. In terms of gender diversity, the Company has increased the presence of women on its Board of Directors year after year, from 20% in 2018 to 40% by the end of 2023.

In view of the commitment made by the Board to increase the number of female directors to at least 40% of the total number of its members, during the first quarter of 2023, the Nomination Committee, with the assistance of an external consultant, carried out a comprehensive analysis of the composition of this body and the competencies and skills that it would be appropriate to include or strengthen. Subsequently, with the assistance of the external consultant Egon Zehnder, the Committee conducted a candidate selection process to identify a number of individuals who meet the criteria of the policy on diversity in the composition of the Board and the selection of directors. After completing the analysis of the profiles considered most suitable, with the appropriate additional interviews, the Nomination Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors the appointment of Mrs. María del Pino Velázquez Medina as a Director of the Company with the category of Independent Non-Executive Director, which was subsequently approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

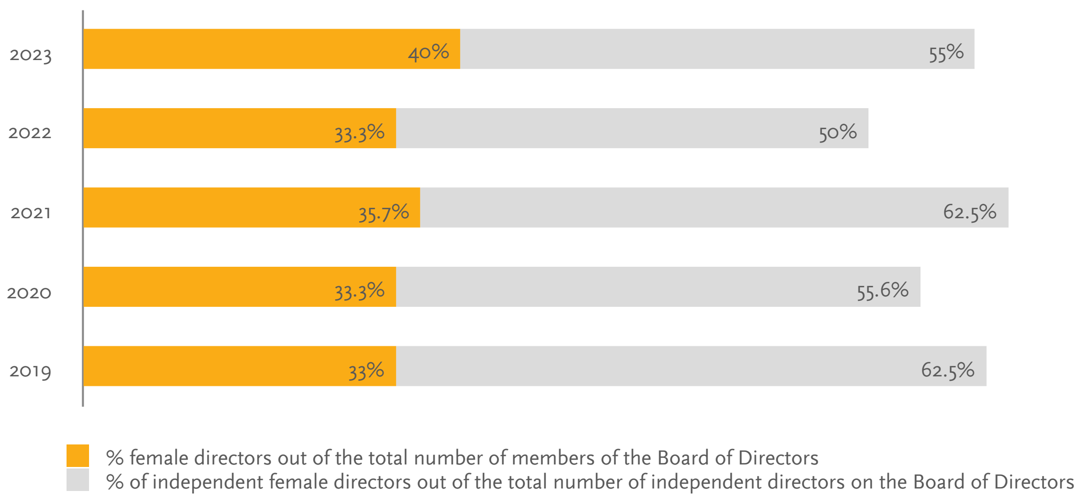
On the other hand, Repsol is also committed to achieving gender equality among its employees and works on this on a daily basis through various programmes. In this regard, the company's objective is to reach 35% of women in management positions by 2025 —in 2023, the percentage was slightly higher than in the previous financial year, at 32.4%—. In addition, women will represent 12.5% of the total number of senior managers in 2023.[26]

The following table shows how the presence of women on the Board of Directors and its committees has developed over the last five financial years:

	2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Board of Directors	6	40.0%	5	33.3%	5	35.7%	5	33.3%	5	33%
Delegate Committee	1	13%	1	11%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Audit and Control Committee	4	80%	3	75%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%
Nomination Committee	2	67%	2	67%	3	60%	3	75%	3	75%
Compensation Committee	2	67%	2	67%	3	75%	2	50%	2	50%
Sustainability Committee	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%

With regard to the percentage of Independent Outside Directors, the category to which all female members of the Board belong, this figure has risen from 50% in 2022 to 50% in 2023.

Female Directors



[26] As of 31 December 2023, the percentage of women out of the total number of senior management was 18.18%. For more information on the composition of senior management, please see section "B. REPSOL'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM - 5. Remuneration of Directors and Senior Management" of this Report.

Compliance with the Diversity Policy in the composition of the Board of Directors and Selection of Directors

Without prejudice to the right of proportional representation recognised by the Companies Act, the process of selecting candidates for the Board of Directors is based on a prior assessment, carried out by the Nomination Committee, of the needs of the Repsol Group and the skills, knowledge and experience required in the Board of Directors, given the nature and complexity of the business carried out by the Group, also taking into account the commitment made by the Board of Directors to promote an appropriate and diverse composition.

In accordance with the principles contained in the "Policy on Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors and the Selection of Directors" (the "Policy"), the Nomination Committee conducted an analysis during the financial year of the structure, size and composition of the Board of Directors, as well as the skills, knowledge and experience required to perform its duties.

The Nomination Committee also reviewed compliance with this policy. For example, during the year there was a vacancy on the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. as a result of the resignation of Mr. Suárez de Lezo as non-executive director and secretary of the Board of Directors, which was submitted on 26 April last. With regard to this vacancy, the Nomination Committee carried out a prior analysis of the needs of the Repsol Group and the competencies and skills that should be included or strengthened in the Board of Directors at that time, analysing several profiles from a list of possible candidates for the position of Director, in accordance with the guidelines established in the Policy. The Nomination Committee also ensured that there was no discrimination on any grounds, in particular gender, age or disability.

In view of the above, and after analysing the various profiles presented, confirming their availability and the compatibility of the position with their other professional commitments, and assessing their suitability to be a director of Repsol in view of the needs of the Group and the challenges facing the Company, the Nomination Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors —for subsequent submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting— the appointment of Mrs. María del Pino Velázquez Medina as a director of the Company, with the category of Independent. The AGM approved her appointment as a Director on 25 May 2023, thus achieving the target of 40% of the total number of Directors.

Board Member Selection Process

The selection process for Board Members is governed by the Policy on Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors and the Selection of Board Members.

Selection, appointment and cessation process

1. Assessment and selection of candidates

The Nomination Committee is the body responsible for evaluating the skills, knowledge and experience required on the Board and for defining the functions and aptitudes required of the candidates to fill each vacancy, as well as the time and dedication necessary for the proper performance of their duties.

2. Appointment of Directors

Board members are appointed by the General Meeting, without prejudice to the right of the Board to nominate shareholders by co-optation to fill any vacancies that arise, up to the next General Meeting.

The proposals for the appointment, ratification or re-election of Directors that are submitted at the General Meeting, as well as appointments by the co-optation, will be approved by the Board: (i) upon proposal by the Nomination Committee in the case of Independent Directors, or (ii) subject to a report by the Nomination Committee in the case of other Directors.

Within its powers to submit proposals at the General Meeting or appointment by co-optation, the Board may not propose as candidates or appoint as Directors any persons affected by any of the incompatibilities or prohibitions established by law, the Company Bylaws or regulations or any persons, companies or entities with a permanent conflict of interests with the Company, including its competitors or their directors, executives or employees, or any persons related to or proposed by them.

In order to be considered for appointment, candidates must have recognized prestige and sufficient professional experience and expertise to perform their duties, in addition to meeting the requirements stipulated for the position by law and the Company Bylaws.

Likewise, persons who do not meet the independence requirements set forth in section 2 of article 13 of the Board of Directors' Regulations may not be proposed or appointed as Independent Directors. A Director who holds a shareholding interest in the Company may have the status of Independent Director provided that he/she meets all the conditions established in the Board of Directors' Regulations and in the applicable legislation and his/her interest is not significant.

For the purpose of assessing the independence of the Directors, the Appointments Committee takes into account the provisions of the Corporate Enterprises Act, the Good Governance Code for Listed Companies, internal regulations (Policy on Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors and Selection of Directors and Article 13.2 of the Board of Directors Regulations), and the policies of the most significant shareholders and proxy advisors, and verifies that Independent Directors do not have any significant direct or indirect relationship with Repsol that could interfere with the independent performance of their duties and carries out the necessary materiality tests.

The Company Bylaws and the Board Regulations do not establish any age limit for Directors or set any additional limit regarding the term of office for Independent Directors other than that stipulated in applicable legislation. Likewise, no specific requirements are established to be elected as Chairman of the Board in addition to those established for the selection of Directors.

It should also be noted that in 2023, no Proprietary Directors were appointed at the request of shareholders with a stake of less than 3% in the share capital, and there were no formal requests for a place on the Board from shareholders whose stake is equal to or greater than that of others that had been appointed Proprietary Directors.

3. Re-election of Directors

Directors will hold office for a maximum of four years, after which they will be eligible for re-election for one or several periods of equal duration. Directors appointed by co-optation will hold office until the next General Meeting following their appointment, at which their appointment will be subject to ratification.
The Nomination Committee is responsible for assessing the quality of their work and dedication of the Directors proposed during their previous term in office.

4. Cessation

Directors will stand down from office upon expiry of the term for which they were appointed and in all the other cases where this is required by law, the Company Bylaws and the Board of Directors Regulations.
The Board of Directors will not propose the removal of any Independent Non-Executive Director before the end of the period for which they were appointed, except where just cause is found by the Board, based on a proposal from the Nomination Committee. In particular, such a proposal will be justified if the Director (i) has failed to discharge the duties inherent to their position; (ii) is in any of the situations described in Article 16.2 of the Board of Directors Regulations, which is reproduced in subsection “Resignation of Directors” below; or (iii) falls into any of the circumstances of incompatibility to be considered an Independent Non-Executive Director.
The removal of an Independent Non-Executive Director may also be proposed as a result of takeover bids, mergers or other similar corporate transactions which involve a change in the Company’s capital structure, to the extent that such removal is necessary in order to establish a reasonable equilibrium between Proprietary Non-Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors based on the ratio of capital represented by the former to the rest of the capital.
Directors who give up their place before their tenure expires, through resignation or otherwise, should state their reasons in a letter to be sent to all other members of the Board of Directors.

Resignation of Directors

Directors must tender their resignation to the Board of Directors and, if the Board considers it appropriate, resign in the following cases:

a) When they are involved in any of the situations of incompatibility or prohibition established by law, the Company Bylaws or applicable regulations.

b) When they have been seriously reprimanded by the Nomination Committee or by the Audit and Control Committee for having breached their duties as Directors.

c) When, in the opinion of the Board, based on a report by the Nomination Committee:

   i. Their remaining on the Board could jeopardize the interests of the Company or adversely affect the functioning of the Board or the standing and reputation of the Company; or

   ii. When the reasons for their appointment no longer exist. Directors will find themselves in this position, particularly in the following cases:

      - Proprietary Non-Executive Directors, when the shareholder they represent or who proposed their appointment transfers its entire shareholding. They will also offer their resignation and, should the Board deem fit, step down from the Board, in the corresponding proportion, if the shareholder reduces its shareholding interest to a level requiring a reduction in the number of its Proprietary Non-Executive Directors.
      - Executive Directors, when they cease to hold the executive positions outside the Board with which their appointment as Director is associated.

Article 19 of the Board of Directors Regulations provides that Directors will notify the Board as soon as possible and keep it up to date on any situations in which they may be involved and that could harm the Company's name or reputation, to enable the Board to assess the circumstances, particularly in this regard.

3.2. Competencies of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Repsol met on 11 occasions in fiscal year 2023.

Meetings of the Board and attendance of its members			
11	Number of meetings **attended by at least 80% of the Board Members.**	11	Number of meetings **attended in person by all the Board Members** (or by proxy with specific instructions).
99%	**Attendance in person** over the total number of votes during the fiscal year.	100%	Of **votes cast with physical attendance** (and proxies made with specific instructions) over the total votes cast during the fiscal year.
The Chairman of the Board of Directors attended all the meetings held during 2023.			

In 2023, the Lead Independent Director held one meeting with the other independent non-executive directors, without the attendance or representation of any executive director.

Attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors

Director	In person	By proxy	% of attendance in 2023
Antonio Brufau Niubó	11	—	100%
Josu Jon Imaz	11	—	100%
Aurora Catá Sala	11	—	100%
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	11	—	100%
Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	11	—	100%
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	11	—	100%
Emiliano López Achurra	11	—	100%
Manuel Manrique Cecilia	10	1	91%
Iván Martén Uliarte	11	—	100%
Ignacio Martín San Vicente	11	—	100%
Mariano Marzo Carpio	11	—	100%
Henri Philippe Reichstul	11	—	100%
Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	11	—	100%
María del Pino Velázquez Medina(1)	7	—	100%
J. Robinson West	11	—	100%
Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla(2)	3	1	75%

(1) Ms. Velázquez was appointed Director on 25 May 2023.
(2) Mr. Suárez de Lezo resigned as Director and Secretary of the Board prior to the meeting of 25 May 2023.

Duties of Directors

The duties of the Directors are set forth in the Regulations of the Board of Directors. Article 17 of these Regulations establishes that the Directors, in the performance of their duties, shall act in good faith in the best interest of the Company, with the diligence of an orderly businessman and the loyalty of a faithful representative.

Articles 18 to 23 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors set forth the obligations of the Directors in compliance with their duties of diligence, loyalty, non-competition, use of information and corporate assets, and taking advantage of business opportunities, as well as the requirements established in relation to related party transactions that the Company carries out with Directors, with significant shareholders represented on the Board or with persons related to them.

Voting procedures

The adoption of resolutions by the Board of Directors requires the vote in favor of the majority of the Directors attending in person or by proxy, except in those cases indicated below.

Matters requiring a reinforced regime of majorities other than legal majorities

- The amendment of Articles 20 and 23 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors relating, respectively, to the non-competition obligation and related-party transactions requires the favorable vote of three-fourths of the members of the Board of Directors.

- The favorable vote of two-thirds of the members not involved in a conflict of interest is required to authorize Directors to provide advisory or representation services to companies competing with the Company, subject to a favorable report from the Nomination Committee. The favorable vote of two thirds of the members not involved in a conflict of interest is also required to waive the incompatibility due to conflict of interest in the context of a proposal to the Meeting or nomination by cooptation of candidates or Directors.

- The favorable vote of two thirds of the members not involved in a conflict of interest is required for the authorization of related-party transactions of the Company with Directors, significant shareholders represented on the Board or persons related thereto whose amount exceeds 5% of the Group's assets according to the last consolidated financial statements approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, whose object is strategic assets of the Company, which involve the transfer of relevant technology of the Company or which are aimed at establishing strategic alliances and do not consist of mere agreements for action or execution of alliances already established. All of the above provided that the transaction is fair and efficient from the point of view of the Company's interest, that after having obtained the corresponding report from an independent expert of recognized prestige in the financial community on the reasonableness and adaptation to market conditions of the terms of the related transaction, the Nomination Committee has issued a favorable report and that reasons of opportunity make it advisable not to wait until the next General Shareholders' Meeting to obtain the authorization.

Without prejudice to the duty of the Board Members to attend the meetings of the bodies of which they form part or, failing this, if they are unable to attend the meetings to which they have been called for justified reasons, to instruct the Board Member who, as the case may be, will represent them, each member of the Board of Directors may confer his representation to another, without limiting the number of representations that each one may hold for the attendance to the Board. All of the foregoing shall be subject to the provisions of the Law.

The representation of absent Board Members may be conferred by any written means, being valid the letter or e-mail addressed to the Chairman or the Secretary of the Board.

3.3. Activities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Repsol is the organic representative of the Company and is responsible for directing and managing the business and interests of the Company, in all matters not reserved to the General Shareholders' Meeting. In particular, the Board of Directors is responsible for approving the Company's strategy and the organization required to put it into practice, as well as supervising and controlling that management meets the objectives set and respects the Company's corporate purpose and interests; approving acquisitions and disposals of those assets of the Company or its subsidiaries which, for whatever reason, and without prejudice to the intervention of the General Shareholders' Meeting when legally required, are particularly significant.

The specific rules relating to its powers, composition, term of office, call and quorum of the meetings, form of adoption of resolutions and distribution of positions within the Board are included in the Company's Bylaws (Articles 31 to 36) and in the Regulations of the Board of Directors.

Main activities in 2023

During fiscal year 2023, the Board has examined, discussed and issued proposals or reports on those matters reserved to its competence, among which the following are noteworthy:

- Preparation of Financial Statements and Management Report, both individual and consolidated, for 2022.
- Review of the quarterly financial information corresponding to the 1st and 3rd quarters of 2023.
- Approval of the 2021 Annual Financial Report and the Half-Yearly Financial Report for the 1st half of 2023.
- Information on the progress of the financial year (activity report, business performance and income statement).
- Annual Corporate Governance Report 2022.
- Matters related to compensation:
  - Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration for the financial year 2022.
  - Approval of the compensation of the Directors for their membership of the Board and its Committees, as well as, in the case of the Chief Executive Officer for the performance of his executive duties.
  - Approval of the settlement of the Long-Term Incentive 2019-2022 and the proposal for the Long-Term Incentive 2023-2026.
  - Proposal for three additional new cycles of the Long-Term Incentive Program.
  - 2024 Share Buyback Plan.
- Call of the 2023 General Shareholders' Meeting, preparation of the proposed resolutions and reports on such proposals and execution of the resolutions adopted.
- Annual Budget 2023 and monitoring thereof and the results of exploration activity 2022.
- Annual Budget 2024.
- Company investments and operations reserved for approval by the Board of Directors.
- Monitoring of strategic commitments 2022 and presentation of the new strategic lines for each business.
- Decisions related to the update of the issuance of financial instruments that took place in 2022.
- Matters related to shareholder remuneration: proposals for capital reductions through cancellation of treasury stock; proposals for distribution of dividends from free reserves and distribution of additional interim dividends against the financial year's results.
- Report on meetings held with investors.
- Issues related to energy transition and technologies, such as the new lipid strategy in the Industrial business.
- D&O insurance policy.
- Formal adaptation to the Whistleblower Protection Act and modification of the Repsol Group's Code of Ethics and Conduct.
- Tax policy and main tax actions in 2022.
- Compliance training.
- Waylet Strategy.
- Assessment of the Board of Directors and its Committees.
- Issues related to the composition of the Board of Directors and its Committees.
- Organizational evolution of Senior Management.
- Appointment and re-election of Trustees of the Fundación Repsol.
- Calendar of meetings of the Board of Directors and Delegate Committee for the year 2024.

3.4. Functioning of the Board of Directors

There is a working environment of open dialogue on the Board that enables Directors to freely express and adopt their positions.

The planning of the matters to be discussed at the meetings of the Board and the Committees is established prior to the beginning of each year by the Chairmen of the Board and the Committees, who encourage the participation of the Board Members in their definition.

Main responsibilities of the Chairman

Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó, the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, is the maximum authority responsible for the efficient functioning of this body and as such is responsible for carrying out the following specific duties:

- Call and chair the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Delegate Committee, setting their agenda and leading the discussions and debates, in order to ensure that all matters are given sufficient time for discussion, encouraging the active participation of Directors at the meetings.
- Ensure that the Board has effective decision-making processes, in particular in relation to proposals of greater scale;
- Ensure that prior to the meeting the Directors receive the appropriate information necessary to discuss the items on the agenda;
- Ensure that the Board committees are adequately structured and have appropriate rules of operation;
- Regularly view and agree on with each Director their training and development needs;
- Ensure that the actions of the Board and its Committees are assessed at least once a year, and take action based on the results of this assessment;
- Maintain regular communication with the chief executive, providing the appropriate support, and report to the Board of Directors on their activity and performance.
- Chair the General Shareholders Meeting, in accordance with applicable regulations.

Main responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Josu Jon Imaz is the chief executive of the Company and is responsible for the management of the business and the direction of the Company and has been delegated all the functions of the Board of Directors, except for those that cannot be delegated by law or by the Company's bylaws.

Main responsibilities of the Lead Independent Director

Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio was appointed Lead Independent Director following Board resolution dated 27 March 2018 at the proposal of the Appointments Committee. Article 28 of the Board of Directors Regulations attributes him the following functions:

Request that the Chairman of the Board of Directors call a Board meeting when he considers it appropriate.

- Request the inclusion of new points on the agenda of Board meetings, called or not, in the terms of article 9.3 of these Regulations.
- Coordinate, meet and transmit the opinions of the External Directors.
- Direct the regular appraisal of the Chairman of this body by the Board.
- Call and chair the meetings of the independent Directors he considers necessary or appropriate.
- Chair the Board of Directors meetings in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.
- Maintain contact with investors and shareholders to gauge their viewpoints to form an opinion on their concerns, in particular in relation to the Company's corporate governance.
- Coordinate the Chairman's succession plan.

Information provided to Directors

The Chairman, assisted by the Secretary to the Board, ensures that the Directors are provided with the information necessary, and sufficiently in advance, in order to effectively carry out their responsibilities and adequately prepare for the meetings.

The call notices for Board and Committee meetings will be sent at least 48 hours prior to the meeting and include any documentation related to the agenda and minutes of the previous meeting. This information is accessible through the Director Portal, which is a specific computer application that facilitates the performance of the Directors' duties and the exercise of their right to information. This Portal includes the documentation and information deemed suitable for preparing the Board and Committee meetings in accordance with the agenda, including all presentations given, as well as any training materials aimed at Directors and any other information that may be of interest to them.

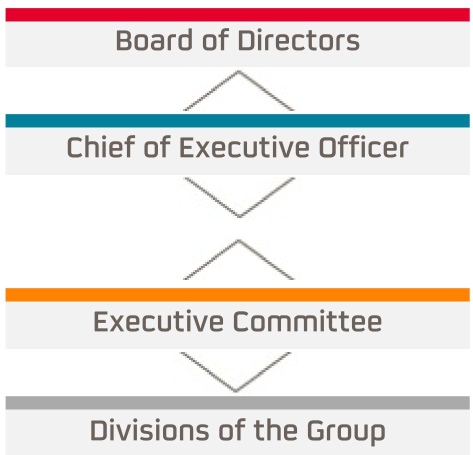
All Directors will also be provided with the minutes for all Committee meetings, which are also made available on the Director's Portal.

Directors have access to all the Company's services and may obtain, with the broadest possible powers, the information and advice they need to perform their functions. The right to information is channeled through the Chairman or the Secretary to the Board of Directors, who responds to Directors' requests and directly furnish them with the information, offering them access to appropriate sources or taking all necessary measures to answer questions.

Interaction of the Board of Directors with the Executive personnel

The Board of Directors maintains a direct and continuous relationship with the members of the Company's Senior Management. Key executives attend the meetings of the Board and its Committees to report on matters within their competence, as well as on any issue that may affect the Company's performance. However, when required to attend the meetings of the Board or its Committees, they remain only for those specific items on the agenda and for the time during which their presence is required.

Likewise, the Chairmen of the different Committees of the Board of Directors meet periodically with the heads of the different corporate and business areas with responsibility in their areas of competence.



Directors' training

Repsol offers training and continuous updating programs on matters that the Board Members have indicated are of interest to them. Among other matters, during the 2023 financial year, training and informative sessions were held on the following subjects, among others:

Board of Directors

- Energy transition and technological aspects of society:
  - Fuels for Renewable Mobility.
  - Hydrogen.
  - Exploration and production technologies in the energy transition.
  - Offshore Wind.
  - Electric mobility.
  - Electricity management technologies.
- Compliance:
  - Regulations on the criminal liability of legal entities and directors.
  - Criminal Liability Programmes and Repsol's Crime Prevention Model.

Audit and Control Committee

- Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (ICFR) and Internal Control Over Sustainability Reporting (ICSR)
- Risk control of the Client and Exploration and Production Divisions.
- Procurement risk management and compliance with suppliers.
- Code of Good Governance for cybersecurity.
- Modification of the Code of Ethics and Conduct.
- Reputational risks and risks specific to the Company's activities.
- Stock market functioning and price formation.

Sustainability Committee

- Energy transition and climate change
- ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Report on Ratings
- Sustainability risks
- Non-financial reporting frameworks
- Emission reduction and CO_2 emission allowance issues
- Safety culture
- Community relations and human rights
- Human Rights Policy
- Natural capital and biodiversity
- Methodology for qualifying investments for alignment with the Energy Transition
- Company Scenarios 2030-2050

Likewise, the Company has an incorporation process for new Directors, so that they can quickly acquire sufficient knowledge of the Company and its corporate governance rules.

New Board Member Orientation Program

Documentation provided

- General information about the Company and its strategic plan.
- Presentation of the Company's governing bodies and organizational structure.
- Code of Ethics and Conduct.
- Bylaws.
- Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- Regulations of the Board of Directors.
- Internal Rules of Conduct in the Securities Market.
- Welcome training course on Repsol and its Businesses

Training sessions

- Operation of Repsol's main businesses and corporate areas: Exploration and Production, Industrial Transformation and Circular Economy, Client and Low Carbon Generation.
- Economic and energy environment.

Meetings of a specific nature

- Specific sessions with the different managers of the Company's business and corporate areas.
- Visits to the different facilities of the Company.

External advisory services

The Board Members have the power to propose to the Board of Directors the hiring, at the Company's expense, of legal, accounting, technical, financial, commercial or any other type of advisors that they consider necessary for the interests of the Company, in order to be assisted in the performance of their duties when dealing with specific problems of a certain importance and complexity related to the performance of their duties.

The proposal shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Company through the Secretary of the Board.

Assessment of the Board of Directors

Repsol is fully committed to the development of its corporate governance, adopting the best international practices applicable to it. With the aim of continuous improvement and in accordance with the provisions of article 45 quater of the Bylaws and article 11 of its Regulations, the Board of Directors annually evaluates the functioning, quality and efficiency of its work and that of its Committees and, on the basis of the conclusions reached, draws up an action plan with the main areas of work. Furthermore, at least once every three years, the Board of Directors is assisted by an external consultant in carrying out the evaluation.

In this regard, in the meeting of the Board of Directors on 28 June 2023, it was agreed, at the proposal of the Nomination Committee, to initiate the process of selecting an external firm to advise on the 2023 evaluation, delegating the Chairwoman of the Nomination Committee to coordinate the project. Subsequently, in the meeting of the Board of Directors on 27 September 2023, at the proposal of the Nomination Committee, it was agreed to award Deloitte the project of advising the Board in its evaluation work for the financial year 2023.

Consequently, Deloitte has assisted the Board of Directors in the evaluation of its functioning and that of its Committees during the financial year 2023 and, specifically, of the performance of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Secretary of the Board of Directors. The process was coordinated by the Chairman of the Nomination Committee and the Secretary and concluded with the approval of the report of conclusions drawn up by the external consultant and the action plan ("**Action Plan**") at the meeting of the Board of Directors on 24 January 2024.

The evaluation process has been carried out through personal interviews conducted by Deloitte with each of the Directors in order to ascertain their opinion on various issues related to the functioning of the Board and its Committees (among others, organisation, composition, training, advice, incorporation of new directors, information provided, development of the sessions, quality of the debate, responsibilities and competences) as well as the performance of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Secretary. The interviews were preceded by the completion of an individual questionnaire by each of the directors through which they assessed the above questions.

In view of the report prepared by Deloitte and after analysing the information gathered, the Board of Directors approved an Action Plan, following a report from the Nomination Committee, at its meeting on 24 January 2024, which envisages, among other actions, continuing to update directors' knowledge of Repsol's businesses and transversal matters; improving the system for updating documentation on the Directors' Portal; seek a balance in the time dedicated to explaining the matters dealt with in the Delegate Committee to the Board of Directors, which on the one hand ensures satisfactory information on the matters dealt with and the exchange of opinions that may be generated and, on the other, contributes to an efficient use of the time of the Board of Directors' meetings, and continue to make progress in the time in advance with which the documentation of the meetings is made available to the directors.

With regard to the independence of the entity that has advised the Board in the evaluation of its functioning and that of its Committees, it should be noted that the business relations that the Deloitte Group and the Repsol Group have maintained during the financial year 2023 amounted to a total of 14.4 million euros. These relationships were mainly related to digital project services, IT projects (including cybersecurity projects), management consulting, audit, compliance and risk services, transaction services, financial and accounting advisory services, and organisation, process and continuous improvement services.

The annual worldwide turnover of the Deloitte Group amounts to approximately 60,614 million euros and in Spain to 975.2 million euros, so that the amounts paid by the Repsol Group corresponding to Deloitte's financial year do not represent a significant percentage of Deloitte's total turnover, either worldwide or in Spain (around 1% of its turnover in Spain). There are therefore no objective reasons to question the independence of Deloitte[27] as an external consultant to advise on the evaluation of the Board and its Committees.

[27] The accounting cycle of the supplier corresponds to the period from June 2022 to May 2023.

4. Committees of the Board of Directors

Without prejudice to the statutory capacity of the Board of Directors to create other Committees, the Company currently has a Delegate Committee, an Audit and Control Committee, a Nomination Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Sustainability Committee.

Regulation

The composition, operation and powers of the Committees of the Board of Directors are governed by the provisions of Articles 37 to 39 bis of the Bylaws and Articles 32 to 37 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors.

Functioning

The aforementioned Committees shall be deemed to be validly constituted when half plus one of their members are present or represented at the meeting.

Their members shall resign when they cease to be Directors or when so resolved by the Board of Directors, which shall fill any vacancies that may arise as soon as possible.

The Committees shall meet as often as they are convened by their Chairman or at the request of the majority of their members.

For the best performance of their functions, the Committees may seek the advice of legal counsel and other external professionals, in which case the Secretary of the Board of Directors, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee, shall arrange for their engagement.

The Committees establish an annual calendar of meetings, as well as an action plan for each fiscal year.

4.1. Delegate Committee

Composition

In accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Delegate Committee is composed of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and a maximum of eight Board Members belonging to the various existing categories. The appointment of the members of the Committee requires the favorable vote of two thirds of the Board Members. The Chairman and Secretary act as Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

The current composition of the Delegate Committee is as follows:

Antonio Brufau Niubó
Chairman - since 27/10/2004

J.Robinson West

Henri-Philippe Reichstul

Ignacio Martín San Vicente

Executive 12.5%

Independent Non-Executive 62.5%

8 directors

Other Non-Executive 25%

Josu Jon Imaz
Chief Executive Officer

Carmina Ganyet i Cirera

Manuel Manrique Cecilia

Iván Martén Uliarte

Category of Directors

Executive

Independent Non-Executive

Other Non-Executive

Competences and activities in 2023

The Delegate Committee has been permanently delegated all the powers of the Board of Directors except those that cannot be legally delegated and those that cannot be delegated by the Regulations of the Board of Directors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in those cases in which, in the opinion of the Chairman or three of the members of the Committee, the importance of the matter so advises, or when so required by the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the resolutions shall be submitted for ratification by the full Board. The same shall occur in relation to those matters that the Board has referred to the Delegate Committee for study, reserving the final decision on the same. In any other case, the resolutions adopted by the Delegate Committee shall be valid and binding without the need for subsequent ratification.

Number of meetings in 2023: 7

Main activities

- Approval of investment projects for amounts exceeding EUR 40 million.
- Analysis and monitoring of projects relevant to the Company.
- Assessment of the functioning of the Committee.

Attendance at Delegate Committee Meetings

Director	In person	By proxy	% personal attendance 2023
Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó	7	—	100%
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	7	—	100%
Ms. Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	7	—	100%
Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia	7	—	100%
Mr. Iván Martén Uliarte	7	—	100%
Mr. Ignacio Martín San Vicente	7	—	100%
Mr. Henri Philippe Reichstul	7	—	100%
Mr. J. Robinson West	7	—	100%
Mr. Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla(1)	3	1	75%

(1) Mr. Suárez de Lezo resigned as Director and Secretary of the Board prior to the meeting of 25 May 2023.

4.2. Audit and Control Committee

This Committee was voluntarily set up on February 27, 1995, although was not mandatory for listed companies until 2002. It is an internal body for information and advisory purposes created by the Board of Directors, without executive functions, but with information, advisory and proposal powers within its area of activity.

The Committee prepares an annual Activities Report that includes all matters discussed by the Committee. This document is made available to shareholders on the corporate website at the time of the call notice for the Annual General Meeting.

Composition

In accordance with the Board of Directors Regulations, the Audit and Control Committee will consist exclusively, and no fewer than three, of Independent Non-Executive Directors. Its members are appointed by the Board of Directors for a period of four years, taking into account their expertise and experience in accounting, auditing and risk management, both financial and non-financial. Without prejudice to one or more re-elections, they will be relieved of their duties at the end of the term, when their tenure as a Director ceases, when they are no longer considered Independent, or when agreed by the Board of Directors, subject to a prior report by the Nomination Committee. The Chairman will be appointed from among its members and will hold office as such for a maximum of four years, after which they may not be re-elected until one year has passed, without prejudice to their continuation as a member of the Committee. The Secretary will be the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

The current composition of the Audit and Control Committee is as follows:

Teresa García-Milá Lloveras
Chairwoman - from 28/06/2022

María del Pino Velázquez Medina

5 directos

Independent Non-Executive 100%

Aurora Catá Sala

Mariano Marzo Carpio

Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo

The members of the Audit and Control Committee have knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing and risk management, as well as various other skills related to sustainability, the telecommunications sector, information technologies, finance, business economics, the energy sector, talent management and the stock market.

In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Audit and Control Committee has experience in business or risk management and knowledge of accounting procedures and, in particular, Ms. Catá, Ms. García-Milá and Ms. Torremocha have been appointed on the basis of their knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing and risk management.

Competences and activities in 2023

The Audit and Control Committee supports the Board of Directors in its oversight duties by periodically reviewing the process of preparing economic-financial and non-financial information, the effectiveness of its internal controls and the independence of the Auditor, as well as reviewing compliance with all legal provisions and internal regulations applicable to the Company.

Likewise, the Committee is competent to make proposals on the appointment, re-election, removal and termination of engagement of the External Auditors, and supervises and reviews the information and internal control systems, ensuring the independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function. The Committee also analyzes, prior to their presentation to the Board of Directors, and with the necessary requirements to verify their correctness, reliability, sufficiency and clarity, the financial statements of the Company and its consolidated Group, as well as the other financial and non-financial information that the Company must make public due to its status as a listed company, reviews the relevant changes in the accounting principles used and ensures that the Board of Directors presents the accounts to the General Meeting without limitations or qualifications in the audit report.

Prior to each meeting held by the Audit Committee, the Chairman of the Committee meets with the Secretary of the Committee to provide the appropriate explanations on the matters to be discussed according to the corresponding agenda.

Numer of meetings in 2023: 9

Main activities

- Supervision and evaluation of financial and non-financial information.
- Approval of the engagement of the services of the external auditors, issuance of the report on the independence of the external auditor and proposal of fees.
- Supervision of information systems and internal risk control.
- Supervision of the tax policies applied by the Company.
- Supervision of the activity of the Chief Compliance Officer and the Ethics and Compliance Committee.
- Report of the Chief Compliance Officer in relation to the formal adaptation to the Whistleblower Protection Act and the modification of the Code of Ethics and Conduct.
- Supervision of discretionary treasury stock operations.
- Review of the Group's Risk Map with a five-year horizon, as well as the Emerging Risks and Climate Change Risk Map and reports on the management of supplier and procurement risks, regulatory risks specific to the Exploration and Production and Client areas, and presentation of reputational risks.
- Presentation of the Code of Good Governance in Cybersecurity and control of cybersecurity risks.
- Review of the management of risks related to the Client area; suppliers and the Procurement area; reputational risks; and the Exploration and Production business.
- Review of the reports and recommendations issued by Internal Audit.
- Analysis of communications received on accounting, internal controls over accounting and auditing.
- Report on compliance with securities market obligations.
- Planning of meetings and calendar of the Audit and Control Committee for 2024.
- Update of the Corporate Risk Management, Integrity and Financial Policies.
- Report on the conclusion of the legal proceedings relating to the Cenyt contract.

Without prejudice to the functions described above, the Audit and Control Committee shall study any other matter submitted to it by the full Board of Directors, by the Delegate Committee or by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Attendance at Audit and Control Committee meetings

Director	In person	By proxy	% personal attendance 2023
Ms. Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	9	—	100%
Ms. Aurora Catá Sala (1)	9	—	100%
Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio	9	—	100%
Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	9	—	100%
Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina[1]	5	—	100%

(1) Ms. Velázquez was appointed member of the Audit and Control Committee on 25 May 2023.

4.3. Nomination Committee

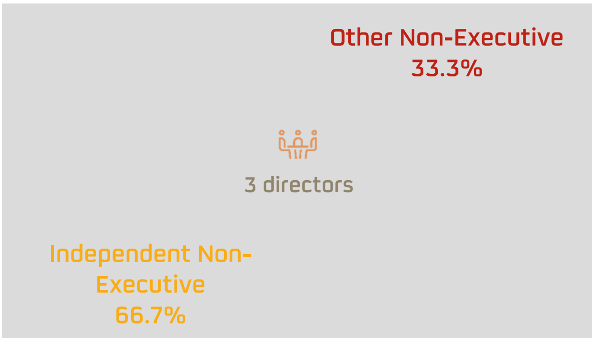
It is a body created by the Board of Directors with information, advisory and proposal-making powers within its scope of action.

Composition

In accordance with the applicable rules, the Nomination Committee is composed of a minimum of three External Directors, the majority of whom must be Independent. They are appointed by the Board of Directors, taking into account the knowledge, skills and experience of the Directors and the duties of the Committee, for a period of four years. Without prejudice to their possible re-election, they shall resign at the expiration of the term of their nomination, when they cease to be Directors or when so agreed by the Board of Directors, following a report from the Audit and Control Committee. The office of Chairman of this Committee shall be held by one of its members, who must be Independent, and that of Secretary by the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

The current composition of the Nomination Committee is as follows:

Aurora Catá Sala
Chairwoman - since 05/05/2022



Teresa García-Milá Lloveras

Emiliano López Achurra

Category of Directors

Independent Non-Executive

Other Non-Executive

Competences and activities in 2023

The duties of this Committee include, among others, proposing and reporting to the Board of Directors on the selection, nomination, re-election and removal of Directors, establishing a representation target for the least represented gender and preparing guidelines on how to achieve this target, reporting to the Board on compliance by its members with the principles of Corporate Governance or other obligations, related-party transactions and proposals for the appointment and removal of Senior Executives.

Number of meetings in 2023: 6

Main activities

- Proposals on the composition of the Board of Directors and its Committees.
- Verification of the character attributed to the Directors.
- Verification of compliance with the Diversity Policy in the composition of the Board of Directors and the Selection of Directors.
- Succession and Contingency Plan.
- Organisational evolution of Senior Management.
- Report by the General People and Organisation Department on the commitments in people management in the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, and digitalisation in people management.
- Diversity and inclusion: female talent.
- New legislation impacting the Spanish labour market.
- Repsol's Talent Management and Development Programme.
- Planning the calendar of meetings and activities of the Nomination Committee for the financial year 2024.
- Process for evaluating the functioning of the Board and the Committees with external advice.

Attendance at meetings of the Nomination Committee

Director	In person	By proxy	% personal attendance 2023
Ms. Aurora Catá Sala	6	—	100%
Ms. Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	6	—	100%
Mr. Emiliano López Achurra	6	—	100%

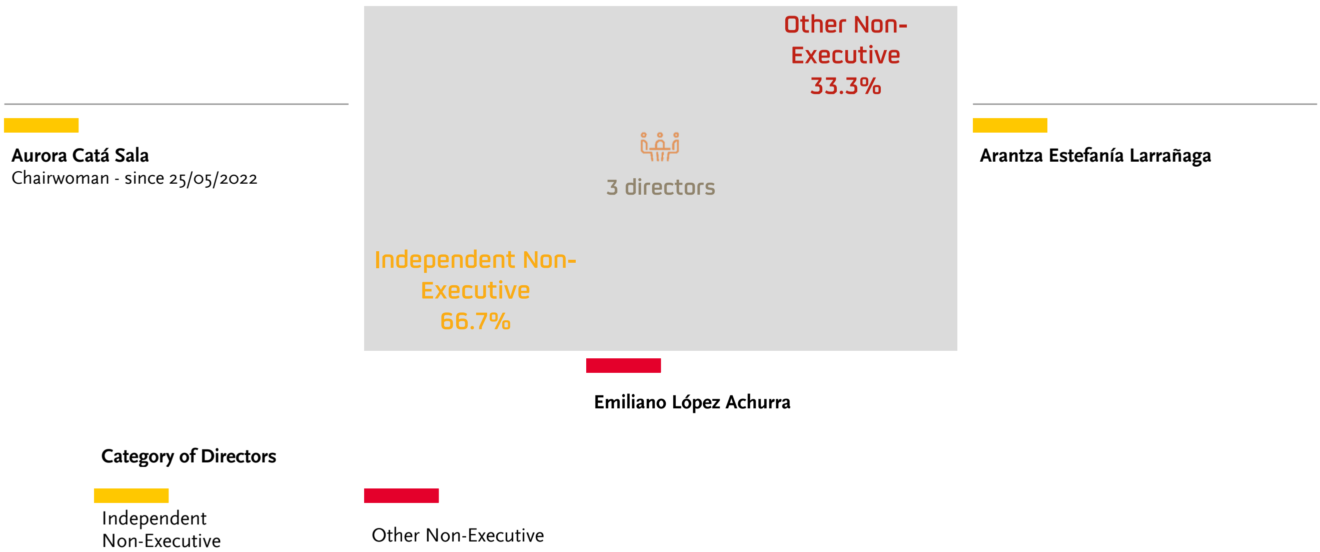
4.4. Compensation Committee

It is a body created by the Board of Directors with information, advisory and proposal-making powers within its scope of action.

Composition

The Compensation Committee is composed of a minimum of three External Directors, the majority of whom must be Independent. They are appointed by the Board of Directors, taking into account their knowledge, skills and experience and the duties of the Committee, for a period of 4 years. Without prejudice to their possible re-election, they shall resign at the expiration of the term of their nomination, when they cease to be Directors or when so agreed by the Board of Directors, following a report from the Audit and Control Committee. The office of Chairman of this Committee shall be held by one of its members, who must be Independent, and that of Secretary by the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

The current composition of the Compensation Committee is as follows:



Competences and activities in 2023

Among other duties, this Committee is responsible for proposing and reporting to the Board of Directors on matters relating to the remuneration policy for directors and senior management and its application, including share-based remuneration systems, on the basic conditions of senior management contracts, verifying compliance with the remuneration policy established by the Company, ensuring that any conflicts of interest do not impair the independence of the external advice provided to the Company, verifying the information on remuneration contained in the various corporate documents and reporting on the use of corporate information and assets for private purposes.

Number of meetings in 2023: 4

Main activities

- Report on the proposed settlement of the Long-Term Incentive Programme (LTIP) 2019-2022 and on the proposed Long-Term Incentive Programme 2023-2026.
- Proposed remuneration for membership of the Board of Directors and its Committees for the financial year 2022.
- Proposal for additional remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer for the performance of executive duties; calculation of the variable remuneration for 2022 and setting of targets for 2023.
- Proposed remuneration of the directors for their membership of the governing bodies of investee companies.
- Verification of the information on the compensation of directors and senior management included in the consolidated financial statements for the 2022 financial year.
- Proposals and reports for the 2023 General Meeting related to:
  - 2022 Annual Directors Remuneration Report.
  - Directors' Remuneration Policy 2023-2026.
  - New Long-Term Incentive Program Cycles with partial allocation of performance shares.
- Report by the Directorate General for People and Organisation on the commitments in people management in the Strategic Plan 2021-2025, and digitalisation in people management.
- New legislation impacting the Spanish labour market.
- Repsol's Talent Management and Development Programme.
- Planning the Commission's calendar of meetings and activities for fiscal year 2024.

Attendance at the Compensation Committee meetings

Director	In person	By proxy	% personal attendance 2023
Ms. Aurora Catá Sala	4	—	100%
Ms. Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	4	—	100%
Mr. Emiliano López Achurra	4	—	100%

4.5. Sustainability Committee

This is an informative and consultative body created by the Board of Directors, without executive functions, with information, advisory and proposal-making powers within its scope of action.

Composition

The Committee is composed of a minimum of three Directors, exclusively External or Non-Executive Directors, the majority of whom are Independent External Directors. They are appointed by the Board of Directors, taking into account their knowledge, skills and experience and the duties of the Committee, for a period of four years. Without prejudice to one or more re-elections, they shall resign at the expiration of the aforementioned term, when they cease to be Directors or when so resolved by the Board of Directors, following a report from the Nomination Committee. One of its members shall act as Chairman of this Committee and the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall act as Secretary.

The current composition of the Sustainability Committee is as follows:

Mariano Marzo Carpio
Chairman - since 28/06/2017

Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo

Other Non-Executive
25%

4 directors

Independent Non-Executive
75%

Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga

Emiliano López Achurra

Category of Directors

Independent Non-Executive

Other Non-Executive

Competences and activities in 2023

Among other duties, this Committee is responsible for knowing and guiding the Group's policy, objectives and guidelines in the environmental, safety and social responsibility areas, analysing and reporting to the Board of Directors on the expectations of the Company's various stakeholders and supervising the processes of relations with them, proposing to the Board of Directors the approval of a sustainability policy and reviewing and assessing the non-financial risk management and control systems.

The Committee prepares a report on its activities, including all matters dealt with by the Committee during the financial year, which is made available to shareholders on the corporate website at the time of the call of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Number of meetings in 2023: 5

Main activities

- Sustainability Risk Map 2022-2027.
- Greenhouse Gas Emission Map 2022.
- Commission Activity Report 2022.
- Periodic analysis and monitoring of performance in:
  - Safety: accident rate, scorecard of indicators and safety and environment strategy.
  - Community relations and human rights.
- Analysis of scenarios of the Company's resilience to the 2030-2050 energy transition.
- Decarbonisation strategy.
- Climate change risk analysis (2022-2050).
- Global Sustainability Plan (closure of the 2022 Plan, and 2023 Plan).
- Report on Sustainable Development Goals 2022.
- Progress on the circular economy strategy.
- Proposal and monitoring of the Company's sustainability objectives (Closing 2022 and Proposal 2023).
- Objectives and summary of investments aligned with the energy transition (close 2022).
- Review of the report on Repsol's participation in industry initiatives and associations.
- Local Sustainability Plans.
- Non-financial reporting and regulatory framework strategy.
- Summary of COP-15 agreements on biodiversity: main implications for the Company.
- New Human Rights and Community Relations Policy.
- Reporting and regulatory frameworks for non-financial information in the Integrated Management Report.
- Progress in climate scenarios and Carbon Intensity Indicator.
- Progress 2023 in the Excellence in Safety Programme.
- Progress in digitalisation and sustainability.
- Progress in the water management strategy and Human Capital and Biodiversity.
- Materiality Analysis 2023.
- ESG 2023 performance, ratings from leading ESG analysts and O&G sector rankings.
- Main implications for the Company of the COP-28 agreements.
- Planning of the Committee's calendar of meetings and activities for the financial year 2024.

In addition, in all the meetings that the Commission has held during 2023, issues related to climate change have been reviewed.

Attendance at Sustainability Committee meetings

Director	In person	By proxy	% personal attendance 2023
Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio	5	—	100%
Ms. Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	5	—	100%
Mr. Emiliano López Achurra	5	—	100%
Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	5	—	100%

5. Remuneration of Directors and Senior Management

10,978

Remuneration accrued in 2023 by the Board of Directors (thousands of euros)[28]

0

Amount of funds accumulated by former directors through long-term savings systems (thousands of euros)

139

Amount of funds accumulated by current directors for long-term savings systems with vested economic rights (thousands of euros)[29]

3,515

Amount of funds accumulated by current directors for long-term savings systems with non-consolidated economic rights (thousands of euros)

12,385

Total senior management compensation in 2023[30]

(thousands of euros)

Breakdown of members of Senior Management in 2023 who are not Executive Officers

Name	Category
Mr. Luis Cabra Dueñas	EMD Energy Transition, Technology, Institutional and Deputy to the CEO
Mr. Antonio Lorenzo Sierra	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Mr. Pablo Blanco Pérez(1)	General Counsel
Mr. Juan Abascal Heredero	EMD Industrial Transformation and Circular Economy
Mr. Valero Marín Sastrón	EMD Client
Ms. Carmen Muñoz Pérez	EMD People and Organization
Mr. Francisco Gea Pascual del Riquelme	EMD Exploration and Production
Mr. João Paulo Nogueira de Sousa Costeira	EMD Low Carbon Generation
Mr. Tomás García Blanco(2)	EMD Deputy to the CEO for Special Projects
Mr. Marcos Fraga García(3)	D. Communication and Brand
Ms. Isabel Moreno Salas(4)	D. Audit, Control and Risk
Mr. Miguel Klingenberg Calvo(5)	General Counsel

(1) From 1 May 2023.
(2) As at 31 December 2023, he was not a member of the Executive Committee, but reported directly to the Chief Executive Officer, and is therefore considered senior management for the purposes of this report.
(3) Does not form part of the Executive Committee, but reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, and is therefore considered senior management for the purposes of this report.
(4) It does not form part of the Executive Committee, but is considered Senior Management for the purposes of this Report due to its status as internal auditor.
(5) He resigned from the Company on 30 April 2023.

[28] Includes the amount of the contribution to the Pension Plan of the employment system with vested economic rights of the Chief Executive Officer, which amounts to 8 thousand euros. The amount of the contribution to the Executive Benefits Plan with non-consolidated economic rights of the Chief Executive Officer, amounting to 247 thousand euros, is included in the amount of funds accumulated by long-term savings systems with non-consolidated economic rights.
[29] The amount accumulated in long-term savings schemes with vested economic rights includes the statutory maximum contributions plus the Fund's return which, for the financial year 2023, has resulted in +7.16%.
[30] The amount indicated under this heading includes the remuneration of all those executives who during 2023 have or have had a direct reporting line to the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer and, in any case, the internal auditor, regardless of whether or not they belong to the Company's Executive Committee. For this reason, the personnel reported as Senior Management do not coincide with those considered as such in the Annual Accounts, where Repsol considers only the members of the Executive Committee to be "management personnel". In addition, the funds accumulated by the current members of senior management through long-term savings systems with vested and non-vested economic rights amount to 1,949 and 11,879 thousand euros respectively, of which 59 and 1,129 thousand euros have been contributed in the financial year 2023, during the period in which they have formed part of senior management. Contributions to long-term savings systems with vested economic rights are also included in the amount corresponding to the total remuneration of senior management in 2023). The amount under this heading does not include the amounts paid to management employees who have left the company for termination benefits and compensation for the non-competition pact, which amount to 2.283 million euros.

Termination benefits, guarantee or golden parachute clauses agreed between the Company and its directors, executives or employees

The Company has established a single legal status for management personnel, consisting of the nine General Managers and 208 other managers.

This legal status is set forth in the so-called Management Agreement, approved by the Board of Directors, which regulates the compensation regime applicable to the termination of the labor relationship, and which contemplates as causes for compensation those provided for in the legislation in force. In the case of the General Managers, these causes include their resignation as a consequence of the succession of the company or a significant change in the ownership of the company, resulting in a renewal of its governing bodies, or in the content and approach of its main activity.

The amount of severance indemnities for executives appointed prior to December 2012 is calculated on the basis of the age, seniority and salary of the executive. In the case of those appointed after this date, this amount is calculated based on the salary and seniority of the executive, within a range of between 12 and 24 monthly payments, or the legal amount if this is higher.

In the case of General Managers, compensation is established for the post-contractual non-competition commitment of one year's total compensation included in the 24 monthly indemnity payments. For other executives, an annuity of total or fixed compensation, depending on the length of service of the contract, is established in addition to their severance payment. The contracts of executives in some countries do not include a post-contractual non-competition commitment or do not provide for any compensation for this commitment.

For the Chief Executive Officer, a deferred economic compensation equivalent to two years of his annual fixed and variable remuneration -including the remuneration for non-competition- is provided for, which will be paid in the event of termination of the contract for reasons attributable to Repsol or by mutual agreement, if it is in the Company's interest.

6. Related party and intragroup transactions

Competent body and procedure for approval of related-party and intragroup transactions

The procedure and competent bodies for the approval of transactions with related parties and intra-group transactions are regulated in the Company's Bylaws, in the Regulations of the Board of Directors and in the internal rule "Commercial authorization of certain related party and intra-group transactions" (hereinafter, the "Rule"). Related transactions shall be assessed from the point of view of equal treatment and market conditions.

Related transactions of special relevance

In accordance with the provisions of Article 22 bis of the Bylaws, Article 23 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Rule, transactions that the Company carries out, directly or indirectly, with Related Parties (i) that exceed 5% of the assets of the Repsol Group according to the latest consolidated financial statements approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting of Repsol, S. A.; (ii) that involve the transfer of relevant technology of the Repsol Group; or (iii) that involve the transfer of relevant technology of the Repsol Group; or (iv) that are aimed at establishing strategic alliances of the Repsol Group; or (v) that are aimed at establishing strategic alliances of the Repsol Group. A.; (ii) involving strategic assets of the Repsol Group; (iii) involving the transfer of relevant technology of the Repsol Group; or (iv) aimed at establishing strategic alliances, and not consisting of mere agreements for action or execution of alliances already established, may only be carried out if the following conditions are met:

a) that the transaction is fair and efficient from the point of view of the interests of the Repsol Group and, if applicable, of the shareholders other than the Related Party;

b) that, after having obtained the corresponding report from an independent expert of recognized prestige in the financial community on the reasonableness and adaptation to market conditions of the terms of the Related Party Transaction, the Nomination Committee shall issue a report assessing compliance with the requirement set forth in (a) above; and

c) that the General Shareholders' Meeting of Repsol, S.A. authorizes the Related Transaction with the favorable vote of 75% of the capital present and represented at the meeting. However, when there are reasons of opportunity that make it advisable not to wait until the next General Meeting is held, and provided that the value of the transaction does not exceed 10% of the assets, the transaction may be approved by the Board of Directors provided that (i) the report of the Nomination Committee referred to in (b) above is favorable to the transaction, and (ii) the resolution is adopted with the favorable vote of at least two thirds of the members of the Board of Directors who are not involved in a conflict of interest situation. In this case, the Board of Directors shall inform the next General Meeting of the terms and conditions of the transaction.

At the time of convening the General Shareholders' Meeting of Repsol, S.A., called to deliberate or be informed about the authorization of the Related Transaction, the Board of Directors shall make available to the shareholders the reports of the Nomination Committee and the independent expert provided for in letter (b) above and, if it deems appropriate, its own report in this regard.

Related Party Transactions other than those of Special Relevance

Related-Party Transactions other than the above will only require the authorization of the Board of Directors, following a report from the Nomination Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of the Capital Companies Act, the Board of Directors has delegated the approval of the Related-Party Transactions indicated below to the corresponding persons of the Repsol Group in accordance with the applicable internal regulations:

a. Related-party transactions with other Repsol Group companies that are carried out in the ordinary course of the Repsol Group's business and on an arm's length basis; and

b. Related-party transactions that: (i) are carried out under contracts whose terms and conditions are standardized and applied en masse to a large number of customers; (ii) are carried out at prices or rates generally established by the party acting as supplier of the goods or services in question; and (iii) the amount does not exceed 0.5% of the Repsol Group's net sales.

In this case, an internal information and periodic control process has been established to verify the fairness and transparency of such Related-Party Transactions and, where appropriate, compliance with the legal criteria applicable to the above exceptions, reporting to the Nomination Committee, which in turn reports to the Board of Directors.

Repsol shall proceed to publicly report, at the latest at the time they are entered into, on those related-party transactions that reach or exceed 5% of assets or 2.5% of annual turnover.

Intragroup Transactions

In accordance with the provisions of the Capital Companies Act and the Rule, in the event that the value or amount of the Intragroup Transaction, or the total amount of the set of transactions contemplated in a framework agreement or contract, is greater than 10% of the total assets of the company concerned, or when the transaction, by its very nature, is legally reserved to the competence of this body, the authorization must be granted by the general meeting of partners or shareholders of the corresponding Group company.

In the case of other Intragroup Transactions, the authorization must be granted by the Company's administrative body. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a formal delegation has been granted by the relevant management bodies to the corresponding persons of the Repsol Group in accordance with the applicable internal regulations, for those Intragroup Transactions that are carried out in the ordinary course of business, including those resulting from the execution of a framework agreement or contract, and concluded on an arm's length basis. For this purpose, an internal control process has been established to periodically verify compliance with the aforementioned requirements.

Finally, with regard to the general internal rules governing the abstention obligations of the Board Members, Article 19 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors establishes, among the basic obligations deriving from the duty of loyalty of the Board Members, The obligation to abstain from participating in the deliberation and voting of resolutions or decisions in which they or a related person has a direct or indirect conflict of interest, as well as the obligation to adopt the necessary measures to avoid incurring in situations in which their interests, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, may conflict with the corporate interest and with their duties to the Company.

Likewise, the Board Members must inform the Board of Directors, through its Chairman or Secretary, of any situation of direct or indirect conflict that they or persons related to them may have with the interests of the Company.

Operations carried out in 2023

During fiscal year 2023 the Company or its subsidiaries have not carried out any related-party or intragroup transactions that are significant due to their amount or relevant due to their subject matter that should be specifically reported in this Report in accordance with the provisions of Circular 3/2021 of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV).

On the other hand, Trinidad and Tobago was included in 2023 in the Spanish list of non-cooperative jurisdictions[31], a country in which the Group has been present since 1995 through the Upstream business and which, since 2009, has signed a double taxation avoidance agreement with Spain. The intra-group transactions carried out by the Company during the financial year 2023 with entities established in this country are shown below:

Company name of the Group entity	Brief description of the operation	Amount (thousands of €)
Repsol Exploración Tobago, S.A.U. (SUC. TOBAGO)	Reception of services	22.89
Repsol Exploración Tobago, S.A.U. (SUC. TOBAGO)	Service provision	483.61

Notwithstanding the foregoing and in accordance with accounting regulations, Note 25 of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements 2023 provides information on income, expenses and other transactions recognized during the year, as well as debit and credit balances recorded at December 31 for transactions with related parties. Also, Notes 27 and 28 to the consolidated financial statements include information on the remuneration of the directors and executives of Repsol.

Mechanisms established to detect, determine and resolve possible conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group, and its directors, executives or significant shareholders or other related parties.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors require the Directors to adopt the necessary measures to avoid incurring in situations in which their interests, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, may conflict with the corporate interest and with their duties to the Company, to inform the Board of Directors, through its Chairman or Secretary, of any situation of direct or indirect conflict that they or persons related to them may have with the interest of the Company and, in the event of such conflict, to abstain from participating in the deliberation and voting of the corresponding resolutions.

In addition, Directors must inform the Nomination Committee of their other professional obligations and remunerated activities, whatever their nature, as well as of any significant changes in their professional situation, and any circumstance that may affect the nature or condition by virtue of which they were appointed as Directors. As a last resort, the Board Members must place their position at the disposal of the Board and formalize the corresponding resignation, if the Board deems it appropriate, when they are involved in any of the cases of incompatibility or prohibition provided for by law, the Company's bylaws or regulations. Likewise, the internal rule "Commercial authorization of certain related party and intra-group transactions" establishes the necessary authorizations for carrying out transactions with related parties and with certain group companies and the procedures for obtaining them. Finally, the Repsol Group's Code of Ethics and Conduct, which applies to the Company's directors and all Repsol employees, also defines and regulates the procedure for action in situations that may give rise to a potential conflict of interest. Likewise, the Repsol Group's Internal Code of Conduct in the Securities Market, with the same scope of application, includes the mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest.

[31] The Company supports any measure aimed at preventing and combating tax evasion and avoidance, but considers that Trinidad and Tobago does not qualify as a non-cooperative jurisdiction. Therefore, in defense of its legitimate interests, it has challenged the inclusion of this territory in the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions in Order HFP/115/2023 of 9 February.

7. Financial reporting and audits

7.1. Required financial information

The individual and consolidated financial statements submitted to the Board of Directors for formulation are previously certified by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

The Board of Directors has established mechanisms to ensure that the individual and consolidated financial statements are not presented to the General Shareholders' Meeting with a qualified auditor's report. To this end, and as indicated above in section B.4.2., the Audit and Compliance Committee periodically reviews the process of preparing the economic and financial information, its internal controls and the independence of the External Auditor, and supervises the Internal Audit. To this end, the Committee receives regular information from the External Auditor on the audit plan and the results of its execution and verifies that the management team takes its recommendations into account. Likewise, at least once a year, it requires the External Auditor to assess the quality of the control systems over the Group's financial information. The Committee shall also be informed of any situations which may require adjustments and which may be detected during the course of the external audit work and which are relevant, the assessment of which shall be at the discretion of the External Auditor who, in the event of doubt, shall opt for communication, which shall be made, as soon as known, to the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall also be informed of the degree of compliance by the audited units with the corrective measures recommended by the Internal Audit and shall also be informed of any irregularities, anomalies or non-compliance, whenever relevant, detected by the Internal Audit in the course of its work.

To this end, the members of the Audit and Control Committee shall have the necessary dedication, capacity and experience to perform their duties, and its Chairman shall also have a background in business or risk management and knowledge of accounting procedures. Additionally, at least one of its members has the financial experience required by the regulatory bodies of the securities markets on which the Company's shares or securities are listed.

7.2. Accounts audit

External auditor

In 2017 PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. ("**PwC**") was appointed as the external auditor of the Company and its Consolidated Group for the 2018, 2019 and 2020 financial years, and was subsequently re-elected by the General Shareholders' Meetings of 2021, 2022 and 2023 for those same financial years. Consequently, 2023 is the sixth fiscal year audited by said firm.

Mechanisms to preserve the external auditor's independence

One of the functions of the Audit and Control Committee is to ensure the independence of the External Audit and, to this end:

a) Avoiding that the Auditors' warnings, opinions or recommendations may be conditioned, and

b) Supervise the incompatibility between the provision of auditing services and any other services, the limits on the concentration of the Auditor's business and, in general, the rest of the rules established to ensure its independence.

The Audit and Control Committee has established a procedure for prior approval of all services, whether audit or non-audit, provided by the External Auditor, whatever their scope, scope and nature. This procedure is regulated in an Internal Rule that must be complied with by the entire Repsol Group.

Likewise, the Committee must receive annually from the External Auditor written confirmation of its independence from the Company or entities directly or indirectly related to it, as well as information on additional services of any kind rendered and the corresponding fees received from these entities by the External Auditor, or by the persons or entities related to it in accordance with the provisions of current legislation.

The Committee shall issue annually, prior to the issuance of the audit report, a report expressing an opinion on the independence of the external auditor. This report shall contain, in any case, a reasoned assessment of the provision of services other than statutory auditing, individually considered and as a whole, in relation to the independence regime or to the audit regulations.

On the other hand, part of the meetings with the statutory auditor take place without the presence of the entity's management, so that specific issues arising from the reviews carried out can be discussed exclusively with them.

Other work for the Company carried out by the external auditor

The audit firm performs other non-audit work for Repsol, S.A. and/or its Group. The amount of the fees approved [32] for such work and the percentage that these fees represent of the total audit fees approved for Repsol, S.A. and/or its Group for the 2023 financial year are shown below:

	Audit firm	Group companies	Total
Amount of other non-audit work(1) (thousands of euros)	984	798	1,782
Amount of non-audit work / Amount of audit work (in %)	40.7%	15.3%	23.3%

(1) This mainly comprises the amount of non-audit services (review of the Internal Financial Reporting Control System, limited review of the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, attestations and certifications for partners and official bodies, reports for the issuance of bonds and other marketable securities -Comfort letter-, as well as the verification of the non-financial information in the consolidated Management Report).

Reservations or qualifications in the auditor's report

The audit report on the annual accounts for fiscal year 2023 has been presented by the External Auditor without qualification.

Number of consecutive fiscal years that the auditors have been performing the audit

	Separate	Consolidated
No. of consecutive years	6	6
No. of years audited by the current audit firm / No. of years that the Company or its Group has been audited (in %)	16%	18%

[32] Amounts approved by the Audit and Control Committee corresponding to fiscal year 2023.

8. Risk control and management

8.1. Risk Management and Control Systems

The information requested in sections E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5 and E.6 of Circular 3/2021 is included in "Appendix IV Risks" of the consolidated Management Report, of which this Annual Corporate Governance Report forms part as Appendix VI.

8.2. Systems of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR)

Control enviroment

Responsible bodies

Pursuant to the Bylaws, the Board of Directors of Repsol is the body responsible for the governance, management and administration of the Company's business and interests in all matters not reserved to the General Shareholders' Meeting. It concentrates its activity on the general supervisory function and on the consideration of those matters of special importance for the Company.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors sets out the powers whose exercise is reserved to this body, such as the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and Management Report, both individual and consolidated, and their submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Board of Directors must prepare these documents in clear and precise terms, in accordance with the format and marking requirements established in the Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2019/815 (FEUE, by its acronym in Spanish). It must also ensure that they give a true and fair view of the net worth, financial position and results of the Company and the Group, in accordance with the provisions of the law. It also reserves the right to approve the risk control and management policy, including tax risks, the supervision of internal information and control systems, the determination of the Group's tax strategy, the definition of the corporate structure, and the approval of the financial information which, as a listed company, the Company must periodically disclose to the public.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for the approval of the Company's codes of ethics and conduct, the development of its own organization and operation and that of the Senior Management, as well as specific functions relating to the Company's activity in the securities markets.

The Board of Directors maintains a direct relationship with the members of the Company's Senior Management and with the Company's external auditors, always respecting their independence.

Section B.3.1 of this Report contains information on the structure of the Board of Directors and its composition.

The Board of Directors has set up different Committees, such as the Audit and Control Committee, whose main function, as provided for in the Regulations of the Board of Directors, is to support this body in its supervisory duties, by periodically reviewing the process of preparing the financial and non-financial information, the effectiveness of its executive controls and the independence of the External Auditor, as well as reviewing compliance with all applicable legal provisions and internal regulations.

The Audit and Control Committee is made up entirely of Independent External Board Members. All of them as a whole, and especially its Chairman, shall be appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing and risk management, both financial and non-financial. Likewise, some of them must have such financial experience as may be required by the regulatory bodies of the securities markets on which the Company's shares or securities are listed.

The structure and operation of this Committee are described in Section B.4.2 of this Report, where express reference is made to the system for the nomination of the Chairman of this Committee.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Directors in relation to the information and internal control systems, the Audit and Control Committee is responsible, among other duties, for periodically reviewing the effectiveness of the internal control systems, the internal audit and the risk management systems, including tax risks, so that the main risks are properly identified, managed and disclosed.

Likewise, in accordance with the aforementioned Regulations, the Audit and Control Committee is responsible for the following functions related to the process of preparing financial and non-financial information:

- Supervise and evaluate the process of preparation and presentation of the mandatory financial and non-financial information relating to the Company and the Group, as well as its integrity, compliance with regulatory requirements, the adequate delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting principles.
- To analyze, prior to their presentation to the Board, and with the necessary requirements to verify their correctness, reliability, sufficiency and clarity, the Financial Statements of both the Company and its consolidated Group contained in the annual, half-yearly and quarterly reports, as well as the other financial and non-financial information that the Company, as a listed company, must periodically make public, having all the necessary information with the level of aggregation it deems appropriate, for which purpose it shall have the necessary support from the Group's executive management.

- Ensure that the Annual Financial Statements to be submitted to the Board of Directors for their formulation are certified in the terms required by the internal or external regulations applicable at any given time.
- Review all relevant changes concerning the accounting principles used and the presentation of the financial statements, and ensure that adequate publicity is given to them.
- Ensure that the Board of Directors presents the accounts to the General Shareholders' Meeting without limitations or qualifications in the Audit Report and that, in the exceptional cases in which there are qualifications, both the Chairman of the Committee and the auditors clearly explain to the shareholders the content and scope of the limitations or qualifications, making a summary of said opinion available to the shareholders at the time of publication of the notice of the meeting.
- Examine the draft codes of ethics and conduct and their reforms, prepared by the corresponding area of the Group, and issue its opinion prior to the proposals to be submitted to the corporate bodies.
- To supervise compliance with the internal Codes of Ethics and Conduct, ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values, and to take special care to ensure compliance with the regulations applicable to conduct in the securities markets and to supervise the actions of the Company's Internal Transparency Committee.
- To supervise the sufficiency, adequacy and effective operation of the systems and procedures for recording and internal control in the measurement, valuation, classification and accounting of the Group's hydrocarbon reserves, so that their inclusion in the periodic financial information is in accordance at all times with the standards of the sector and with the applicable regulations.
- To ensure the independence and effectiveness of the Internal Audit function and that it has the appropriate training and means to perform its functions in the Group; to analyze and approve, if appropriate, the annual Internal Audit planning and to ascertain the degree of compliance by the audited units with the corrective measures recommended by the Internal Audit in previous actions. The Audit and Control Committee shall inform the Board of Directors of any situations that may represent a relevant risk for the Group.

Elements of the financial reporting process

- **Departments and/or mechanisms responsible for the design and review of the organizational structure and definition of lines of responsibility**

The Company's organizational structure establishes the configuration of the teams, their areas and levels of responsibility and the relationship between them. Each structure is represented in an organizational chart whose design and final approval corresponds to the General Management of People and Organization, according to the levels established in the internal regulations.

The General Directorate of People and Organization is also responsible for keeping the organizational structure updated in the people management system.

On the other hand, the internal regulations are configured as a management tool, whose main objectives are to reinforce control systems and ensure compliance with external and internal requirements; to provide action criteria that facilitate employees' understanding of their responsibilities; to measure risk management and control; and to contribute to a more agile and orderly execution of the company's activities.

The General Management of People and Organization is responsible for keeping the company's regulatory body up to date, through a process that ensures the participation of the affected areas in the preparation of the different regulatory documents, their consistency with the hierarchy and structure of the regulatory body and their approval at the appropriate level. It also ensures the internal dissemination of the regulations and their availability to all employees.

- **Code of Ethics and Conduct and the body responsible for its monitoring and compliance**

Repsol has a "Code of Ethics and Conduct", approved by the Board of Directors, following a favorable report from the Audit and Control Committee, the Sustainability Committee and the Ethics and Compliance Committee, which applies to all directors, executives and employees of the Repsol Group, regardless of the type of contract that determines their professional or employment relationship. Business partners (which include non-operated joint ventures), contractors, suppliers and other collaborating companies are an extension of Repsol and, for this reason, must act in accordance with the Company Code, as well as with any other applicable contractual provisions when they intervene on behalf of or in collaboration with Repsol. The Code establishes the minimum standards of conduct that should guide the behavior of all its recipients in the way they act during the development of their professional activity and the regime applicable in the event of non-compliance with it.

The Code includes, among other aspects, the basic principles of conduct and integrity, reliability of information and control of records, as well as the treatment of sensitive information and intellectual property, including specific obligations in the areas of human rights, relations with communities, the fight against bribery, corruption, money laundering and the commitment to carry out their activities in accordance with the legislation in force in all areas of activity and countries. It should be noted that the Board of Directors approved an update of the Code of Ethics and Conduct of Repsol in June 2023 to align its content with the new internal and external regulations, including the Law 2/2023 on Protection of whistleblowers, which implements the Directive 2019/1937 ("Whistleblowing Directive") in the Spanish legal system.

New employees are provided with a Welcome Plan to help them adapt quickly to the team. This Plan includes information on the essential regulations that all employees must know and respect from the moment they join, regardless of the area or business in which they are working or will be working, including direct access to each of them for consultation. The framework of these regulations is the "Code of Ethics and Conduct".

Likewise, the employees receive communication actions and training courses on the "Code of Ethics and Conduct" to reinforce their knowledge and proper compliance. In 2023, Repsol deployed a new mandatory online training for all employees in an interactive format called "Your conduct in play revenge", with the aim of continuing to consolidate the knowledge of the Code of Ethics and Conduct. Additionally, each General Director promoted a specific training among his or her collaborators, aimed at deepening those aspects of improvement or of greater importance within their areas of competence (microlearnings on Gifts and Courtesies and Conflicts of Interest, Privacy and Protection of personal data, dynamic infographics of the Integrity Policy and on key aspects in International Sanctions and Embargoes). On the other hand, in 2023 the III Edition of the Compliance Day was held at our headquarters with the slogan "Compliance is everyone's work", which included different activities throughout the day, using disruptive techniques of high impact that encouraged the participation of all employees (theatrical improvisations, ethical reporters, monologuists, etc.). Additionally, the III Compliance Awards were presented by the senior management of the Company, which recognise the best internal practices in ethics and compliance in the following categories: value creation, anticipation, efficiency, respect and People compliance. Likewise, and in line with what was done in previous years, other events to promote the culture of compliance at the country/regional level were held: Compliance Day Latin America (Peru) and Compliance Day Portugal, with the intervention of the local first line and external advisors specialised.

The Ethics and Compliance Committee is a high-level collegial body, with autonomous powers of initiative and control, which has adequate resources for the development of its functions. It manages the system of monitoring and compliance with the aforementioned Code, and consists of the General Director of Legal Affairs, the General Director of People and Organisation, the Corporate Director of Legal Services and Chief Compliance Officer, the Director of Audit, Control and Risks and the Director of Labour Relations, Legal Labour Management and Safety at Work.

In addition, it manages the internal information system of Repsol in accordance with Article 8 of Law 2/2023, which regulates the protection of persons who report breaches of norms and the fight against corruption (the "Whistleblower Protection Law"), and Directive 2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law. The Ethics and Compliance Committee entrusts the Chief Compliance Officer with the authority to oversee the internal information system and to handle the investigation files. The Chief Compliance Officer performs these functions independently and autonomously, having access to all the necessary material and human resources.

The Company has fourteen policies, that make up Repsol's regulatory framework in accordance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct and define the public commitment and management principles, setting out standards and guidelines for action for all Repsol employees with the aim of promoting relationships, processes and decision-making in line with the Company's values, among which the following stand out: the "Integrity Policy" expresses Repsol's firm stance against unlawful conduct involving corruption, fraud and conflicts of interest.

Likewise, in the "Policy on Commercial Relationships with Third Parties", the company undertakes to ensure that the commercial or business relationships it enters into with partners, suppliers, contractors and clients are based on legality, ethical principles and Repsol's values.

In addition, Repsol has a "Tax Policy", mandatory for all employees and companies of the Group, which includes several commitments aimed at ensuring the management of tax matters through good tax practices and acting with transparency, including the payment of taxes in a responsible and efficient manner, the promotion of cooperative relations with governments, and the firm intention to work to avoid significant risks and unnecessary conflicts.

The policy of "Privacy and Personal Data Protection", whose goal is to guarantee the fundamental right to the protection of personal data of all individuals who relate to Repsol Group companies; ensuring respect for the right to honor and privacy in the treatment of different types of personal data.

In addition, the Company has an "Internal Code of Conduct of the Repsol Group in the Securities Market Area", approved by the Board of Directors, and previously reported favorably by the Audit and Control Committee, which develops aspects such as the rules of conduct in relation to the performance, These rules cover aspects such as the rules of conduct in relation to the performance, by persons subject to the Regulations, of transactions on securities and financial instruments issued by the Group that are traded in securities markets, the treatment and communication of privileged information, transactions on treasury stock, the prohibition of manipulation of quotations and the treatment and management of conflicts of interest. The Company has formally established mechanisms to promote the dissemination of and compliance with its precepts. For these purposes, in accordance with the provisions of said Regulations, the Audit and Control Committee is responsible for supervising the obligations established therein, and failure to comply with its provisions shall be considered as a labor misconduct, the seriousness of which shall be determined in the procedure to be followed in accordance with the provisions in force, without prejudice to the infraction that may be derived for contravening the securities market regulations and the civil or criminal liability that may be demanded from the offender.

Finally, in the field of Spanish companies and in accordance with the Spanish regulatory framework on the criminal liability of legal persons, the Ethics and Compliance Committee acts as the Criminal Prevention Body of Repsol for the purposes of Article 31 bis paragraph 2. 2nd of the Spanish Criminal Code and, in this role, it carries out the functions of supervision, monitoring and control related to the prevention and response to crimes in the terms established by the legal regulations. In this regard, the Ethics and Compliance Committee oversees the Crime Prevention Model, implemented in the Company with the aim of preventing, or at least significantly reducing, the risk of committing crimes. Repsol has internal regulations (Management of the Crime Prevention Model and Internal Investigations of the Ethics and Compliance Committee and a Criminal Prevention Manual) that structure the prevention model and response mechanisms on events that could constitute breaches of the Code of Ethics and Conduct or indications of possible commission of criminal offenses covered by the Repsol Crime Prevention Model (CPM)[33] or suspicions of non-compliance. In this context, the Ethics and Compliance Committee approves and monitors the annual plan for the updating and continuous improvement of the CPM.

- **Ethics & Compliance Channel**

Ethics & Compliance Channel The Audit and Control Committee, as per the Board of Directors' Regulations, must set up a mechanism for employees to report confidentially and, if possible, anonymously, any significant irregularities, especially in financial and accounting matters. To this end, the Company has the "Repsol Ethics and Compliance Channel", a robust, easy-to-access, confidential and, if desired and allowed by the relevant laws, anonymous tool, through which suspicions of illegal, unethical, or non-compliant conduct with our Code, internal rules or applicable laws can be communicated. An independent company manages the receipt of reports through this Channel, which is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, phone, by mail and through the website ethicscompliancechannel.repsol.com.

In 2023, the Company carried out several actions to comply formally with the literal terms of Law 2/2023, regulating the protection of persons who report normative violations and the fight against corruption, although it already met in all material aspects the regulatory changes derived from it. The Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A., approved a single Internal Reporting System for the Repsol Group and appointed the Ethics and Compliance Committee as responsible for it, who delegated its management and the processing of the investigation files to the Chief Compliance Officer.

The Company has a communication standard for the Ethics and Compliance Channel, as well as a guidance guide for handling the reports of the Ethics and Compliance Channel regarding whistleblower protection, and an educational Manual on the Repsol Internal Reporting System. This regulation stresses that no retaliation is tolerated against anyone who reports or alerts in good faith of a non-compliance or raises questions about the code, internal rules or applicable laws. Nor against anyone who cooperates in an investigation. Above all, the principles of impartiality, confidentiality, professionalism and independence are guaranteed and respected.

- **Compliance**

Repsol has procedures, a global framework of action and a specialized team with exclusive dedication to ensure the compliance of its internal and external obligations. The compliance function has helped to strengthen the global culture of compliance and to improve the identification and monitoring of ethics and compliance risks, especially in the areas of Integrity, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing, Criminal Prevention, Sanctions and International Embargoes, Competition and Privacy and Protection of Personal Data.

The Compliance Statute formalizes the compliance function, where it establishes the mission, objectives, commitment and principles of the compliance function and an Integral Compliance Model, where it defines the structure and general operation with an integrative vision of the Company's compliance model and sets the approval levels of the compliance risks, both approved by the Audit and Control Committee, as the delegated body of the Board.

Additionally, Repsol has management system guides for the different compliance domains, where it describes the general standards and requirements, controls and associated risks, which serve as the basis for conducting specific risk assessments, and implementing measures that help to prevent or mitigate the compliance risks. It also has internal rules, manuals and guides on due diligence with third parties, conflicts of interest, gifts and courtesies, social investment, relations with public officials, criminal prevention, sanctions and international embargoes, action measures in case of home inspections, etc.

- **Training and regular updating programs**

Training at Repsol is aimed at developing the professional skills necessary for the effective performance of the functions entrusted to them, complemented by others that encourage and support the professional progression of individuals. It is based on initiatives aimed at structuring knowledge, developing skills and fostering the commitment of people in the organization to the company's plans, culture and values throughout their professional career.

To this end, the Company has a wide range of training activities ranging from technical subjects, which are organized specifically for certain groups, to others of a transversal nature, of a managerial or safety awareness nature.

Through collaboration between Repsol's Training and Learning area and each of the Group's units, Repsol ensures the acquisition and updating of fundamental knowledge for the performance of the economic-administrative function, risk management and auditing and internal control. To this end, a plan is drawn up of the training needs to be covered both in the short and medium term and the corresponding annual plan is designed, identifying and paying attention not only to the training action best suited to each group, but also facilitating the monitoring of the degree of compliance with the established objectives. Within this planning, different actions are

[33] Among the crimes included in the model is money laundering (crime no. 15). The Company also has a guide describing the general standards and requirements on money laundering and has models of compliance or prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism of the parties obliged by local and specific regulations.

contemplated to disseminate the formalized Internal Control models, in particular the Internal Control over Financial Reporting System (ICFR), to the different areas and people involved in these models.

In order to meet these needs, both internal resources are used, with training actions designed and given by our own personnel with experience and references in their field, and the contracting of prestigious firms selected under quality and specialization criteria, as well as other resources such as conferences, lectures, forums, workshops and virtual libraries.

Risk assessment in financial reporting

Characteristics of the risk identification process, including error or fraud.

- **Risk identification process**

The Repsol Group has an integrated risk management process, as indicated in section 8.1 of this Report. This process establishes a homogeneous methodology for the identification and assessment of risks by the responsible areas in the organization. As a result of this process, the Repsol Group's Risk Map is drawn up, which includes financial reporting risks.

The identification of the main risks that could affect the objectives of the financial information related to the existence or occurrence, integrity, valuation and allocation, presentation and breakdown of operations, and with the rights and obligations that could generate a significant impact on the reliability of the Group's financial information, gives rise to the preparation of a Financial Reporting Risk Map, in which the following risks have been identified:

- Leak of confidential or privileged information.
- Regulatory change with impact on the financial statements.
- Valuations subject to complex analysis and estimates.
- Inadequate capture in time and form of transactions with an impact on the financial statements, as well as inadequate analysis and valuation of transactions through existing processes, manual means and systems.
- Fraud in the generation of regulated financial information.
- Failure to comply with economic and financial reporting requirements in due time and form.

The risk of fraud on financial reporting is analyzed specifically because it is a relevant element in the design, implementation and evaluation of the internal control model. Said analysis is developed taking into account, mainly, the references that, in relation to the consideration of fraud in the risk assessment, are contemplated in the COSO 2013 methodological framework, ("Assesses Fraud Risk" Principle 8) and in the AICPA (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants) framework in its document "Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit", Section 316 (Standard Auditing Statement 99). As a result of this analysis, the following categories of causal factors of the risk of financial reporting fraud have been defined:

- Inadequate control environment.
- Intentional misstatement of the Financial Statements.
- Unavailability and lack of security in information systems
- Misappropriation of assets.

- **Scope and update**

The process of identifying and assessing the causal factors of financial reporting risks covers all financial reporting objectives, that could have a significant impact on its reliability.

Each of the aforementioned risk categories is in turn made up of one or more specific risks, which are associated with the corresponding headings of the financial statements, with the respective processes and with the different companies of the Group.

Finally, for each and every one of the causal factors of the financial reporting risks, the impact that the same could cause is assessed, as well as its probability of occurrence. As a product of both magnitudes, the severity of each risk is determined.

The inventory of risks and their assessment in terms of impact and probability is reviewed annually in accordance with the Repsol Group's integrated risk management process, as indicated in Appendix IV, relating to risks in the Integrated Management Report 2023.

- **Process for identifying the scope of consolidation**

There is a process by which changes in shareholdings in Group companies are identified. Once the changes have been reported, the control structure is analyzed, taking into account the principles set forth in the applicable accounting standards, and the method by which the company should be included in the consolidation perimeter is determined.

Based on the consolidation perimeter and in coordination with the process of identifying and periodically updating the inventory of financial reporting risks, the ICFR Scope Model is determined, as well as the processes and companies that should be covered due to their relevance and materiality. This identification is based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria.

In determining the companies that form part of the model, those in which control is exercised, directly or indirectly, are taken into account (dependent companies). Companies in which joint control exists (join ventures) are not included in the model, since the strategic decisions of the activities require the consent of the parties that are sharing control. However, the model establishes controls aimed at ensuring the homogeneity, validity and reliability of the financial information validated by them for their incorporation into the the consolidated financial statements.

- **Other types of risks**

In the process of identifying and evaluating financial reporting risks, the Repsol Group considers risks of different types that may affect the achievement of the organization's objectives, both operational and strategic, as well as compliance, and also significantly affect the preparation of the financial statements.

- **Body in charge of supervising the process**

The Board of Directors reserves the competence to approve the risk control and management policy, including financial and non-financial reporting and tax risks, and the supervision of internal information and control systems.

In accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Directors of Repsol, the Audit and Control Committee periodically reviews the effectiveness of internal control systems, internal audit and risk management systems, including tax risks, so that the main risks are identified, managed and adequately disclosed.

The Executive Committee approves the necessary governance elements in the area of risk management, oversees their proper implementation and monitors the Company's risk performance.

The Internal Audit Unit is responsible for evaluating the design and operation of the Group's risk management systems.

Control activities

Procedures for review and authorization of financial information and description of ICFR

The Repsol Group has an internal control over financial reporting system (ICFR) that enables it to comply with the requirements established by the regulations applicable to listed companies.

The ICFR model is defined based on the methodological framework of COSO (2013) (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) contained in its report Internal Control-Integrated Framework, with the aim of contributing to the faithful recording of transactions in accordance with the corresponding accounting framework, providing reasonable assurance in relation to the prevention or detection of errors that could have a significant impact on the information contained in the consolidated financial statements. This internal control over financial reporting model is articulated through an integrated process consisting of five components, developed through seventeen principles in accordance with the COSO 2013 framework.

1. The existence of an adequate control environment.
2. The identification, analysis and evaluation of risks.
3. The definition and implementation of control activities that mitigate the identified risks.
4. Information and communication, allowing to know and assume the different responsibilities in control matters.
5. The supervision of the operation of the system, in order to evaluate its design, the quality of its performance, its adaptation, implementation and effectiveness.

The ICFR is integrated into the Organization through the establishment of a scheme of roles and responsibilities for the different bodies and functions, included in the procedures duly approved and disseminated within the Group. In addition to what is described above in this Report in relation to the processes of review and authorization of the financial information carried out by the Board of Directors and the Audit and Control Committee, the following is a detail of those governing bodies and organizational units of the Group that have been assigned relevant roles in this matter:

- *Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer*

  All the owners of the controls that make up the ICFR, in relation to compliance with the requirements established in the area of internal control, certify that all the controls, associated with processes and risks, of which they are the owners, are in force at the close of the financial year and are operating adequately at that date. This is an annual certification process that concludes with the certification of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

- *Internal Transparency Committee*

  The purpose of the Internal Transparency Committee is to promote and reinforce the policies required to ensure that the information disclosed to shareholders, markets and regulators is truthful and complete, adequately represents the financial situation and the results of operations, and is communicated in compliance with the deadlines and other requirements established in the applicable regulations and general principles of market operation and good governance assumed by the Company, acting as a support body for the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer.

  In accordance with the Regulations of the Internal Transparency Committee, it has been assigned, among others, the following functions:

  - Supervise the establishment and maintenance of the procedures relating to the preparation of the information that the Company must disclose publicly in accordance with the rules applicable to it or that, in general, it discloses to the markets, as well as the controls and procedures aimed at ensuring that (i) such information is recorded, processed, summarized and disclosed accurately and promptly, as well as that (ii) such information is compiled and disclosed to Senior Management, in such a way as to enable it to decide in advance on the information that must be disclosed publicly, proposing such improvements as it may deem appropriate.
  - Review and assess the correctness, reliability, sufficiency and clarity of the information contained in the documents that must be presented to the public, and in particular, of the communications that must be made to the regulatory bodies and agents of the securities markets in which its securities are traded.

  The Internal Transparency Committee is made up of the heads of the units in charge of economic and tax functions, legal services, communication, strategy, audit and control, investor relations, Corporate Governance, sustainability, reserve control, management planning and control, people and organization, and the different businesses.

- *Business Units and Corporate Areas identified as "control owners"*

  Within the Group, the different Business Units and Corporate Areas identified as "control owners" are responsible for ensuring the validity, execution and proper functioning of the processes and controls associated with them. Among these Units, those that have a particularly relevant role in the development, maintenance and operation of the ICFR are detailed below:

  - The Unit that prepares the financial statements and the economic and financial report defines the inventory of ICFR controls and processes required to ensure the reliability of the financial information, without prejudice to those that may be added or amended by the Audit, Control and Risk Department as a result of its process of defining and evaluating the Group's ICFR.
  - The Unit that is in charge of the integral management of the tax matters of the Group (supervision of the compliance with the Tax Control Framework). Thus, among other functions, this Unit is responsible for fulfilling the tax obligations, providing tax advice, analyzing, evaluating and implementing the regulatory changes, identifying, controlling, monitoring, evaluating and managing the tax risks and preparing the tax information for the financial statements.

    Likewise, the Board of Directors, in the exercise of its non-delegable competencies in the tax area (established, among others, in the Capital Companies Act, the Tax Policy of the Repsol Group and the Spanish Code of Good Tax Practices), supervises and validates annually the correct application of the tax policies and risk management of a tax nature carried out by the Company.
  - The Unit ensures compliance with tax obligations, tax advice, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of regulatory changes, identification, control, monitoring, evaluation and management of tax risks, and the preparation of tax information for the financial statements. Also, in accordance with the Code of Good Tax Practices (to which the Company has adhered since September 23, 2010), with Law 31/2014, on the reform of the Capital Companies Act for the improvement of Corporate Governance and the Tax Policy of the Repsol Group, the Board of Directors, within its non-delegable competences in the tax area, annually verifies the correct application of tax policies by the Company.
  - The Unit that monitors, analyzes, reviews and interprets the accounting standards contained in the regulatory framework applicable to the Group.
  - The Units that guarantee the efficient use of financial resources, the optimization of financial results and an adequate monitoring and control of financial, market and credit risks, in order to ensure the continuity and development of business plans.
  - The Unit that establishes the guidelines for defining the Group's organizational structure and size, as well as the guidelines and criteria governing the development of the internal regulatory framework and defines the Annual Training Plan.
  - The Unit ensures that the Group's hydrocarbon reserve estimates comply with the regulations issued by the various stock markets where the Company is listed, performs internal reserve audits, coordinates the certifications of external reserve auditors and evaluates the quality controls related to reserve information.

- The Units responsible for the legal and tax function in the Group, which provide legal advice and legal management and defense in all kinds of processes or contentious matters, providing legal support to the Group's actions, rights and expectations, in order to provide them with efficiency and legal certainty, and to minimize possible legal risks.
- The Units that define the guidelines, criteria and indicators for management control, monitor business activity and approved investments and control compliance with the commitments assumed, proposing corrective measures if necessary.

- *Processes, activities and controls.*

  The documentation comprising the ICFR is basically made up of the following elements:

  - Financial reporting risk map (reviewed at least on an annual basis).
  - Scope model (corporate, systems, PDUs, processes, service organizations boundaries).
  - Documentation of the processes achieved by the ICFR.
  - Inventory of controls identified in the different processes.
  - Result of the evaluation of the design and operation of the controls.
  - Certifications of the validity and effectiveness of controls, issued for each financial year.

  The ICFR model is based on a set of standards and procedures and is described in the Internal Control on Financial and Sustainability Reporting Manual.

  The internal control system on financial reporting is articulated through a process in which, based on the identification and evaluation of financial reporting risks, a scope model is defined that includes the relevant headings of the financial statements, the covered entities, the set of processes relevant for the preparation, the systems and PDUs, the review and subsequent disclosure of the financial information, and the control activities aimed at preventing and detecting errors, including fraud, that may arise therefrom.

  The process of updating the scope of consolidation is used as a starting point to define the companies covered. The ICFR includes operational controls for the companies in which control is exercised, directly or indirectly. Additionally, for the rest of the relevant non-controlled companies included in the consolidation perimeter, controls are established to ensure the homogeneity, validity and reliability of the financial information provided by these companies for their inclusion in the consolidated financial statements.

  For each of the relevant processes and companies included in the scope of consolidation, their significant financial reporting risks and the control activities that mitigate such risks are identified.

  The ICFR includes the following types of controls:

  - Manual: Those whose execution is based on actions carried out by people, who may use computer tools or applications.
  - Automatic: Those whose execution relies on the operation of computer tools or applications.
  - Semi-automatic: Those that have automatic input in the source systems of the areas/businesses and also have a sufficiently relevant/material manual component. Proactive execution may be necessary, but requires to run automatic checks autonomously.
  - General computer controls: Those that reasonably ensure the reliability, integrity, availability and confidentiality of the information contained in the applications considered relevant for financial reporting.

  In turn, the controls can be characterized as:

  - Preventive: Aimed at preventing the existence of errors or situations of fraud that could give rise to an error in the Repsol Group's financial information.
  - Detective: The purpose of which is to detect errors or situations of fraud that have already occurred and that may give rise to an error in the Repsol Group's financial information.

- *Relevant judgments, estimates, valuations and forecasts*

  The process of preparing financial information sometimes requires the application of judgments and estimates that may affect the amount of recorded assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, as well as recognized income and expenses. These estimates may be affected, among other causes, by changes in competitive, economic, political, legal, regulatory, social, industrial, business and financial conditions.

  In this regard, the Group assigns responsible areas and sets consistent criteria for judgments, estimates and valuations in the processes that are relevant for the preparation of financial information. Specifically, and in accordance with Note 4.5 "Accounting estimates and judgments" of the Repsol Group's Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2023 financial year, these include: (i) crude oil and natural gas reserves and resources, (ii) recoverable value of assets, (iii) business combinations, (iv) provisions for litigation, decommissioning and other contingencies such as those arising from environmental damage, (v) income tax, tax credits and contingencies and deferred tax assets, (vi) market value of derivative financial instruments, (vii) expected loss on financial instruments, and (viii) assessment of investments in Venezuela as well as the expected impacts of climate change and energy transition. The outcomes of these estimates are reported to the Group's management and governance bodies.

the evaluation of investments in Venezuela, provisions for litigation, dismantling and other contingencies such as those caused by environmental damage, income tax, tax credits and contingencies and deferred tax assets, the recoverable amount of assets and the expected loss on financial instruments. The results of these estimates are reported to the Group's management and administrative bodies.

The aforementioned bodies are regularly informed of any matter that may affect the Group's business performance and that could have a relevant effect on the Group's financial statements. Likewise, the main environmental variables that have or may have an impact, directly or through estimates and valuations, on the quantification of the Group's assets, liabilities, income or expenses are periodically monitored.

Internal control policies, standards and procedures over financial information systems that support the processes relevant to the preparation and publication of financial information.

The Repsol Group has a specific regulatory body in its Information Systems area, based on the international standard ISO 27001, which establishes the general principles of action for the different processes in this area.

Considering that the Group's transaction flows are mainly carried out through information systems, an Information Systems Control Framework has been established, consisting of a set of controls known as "general computer controls" that reasonably guarantee the reliability, integrity, availability and confidentiality of the information contained and processed in the applications relevant to financial reporting.

The systems linked to the financial reporting process comply with the security standards established in the regulatory body and are audited to verify the proper functioning of the Information Systems Control Framework through the validation of the general computer controls that comprise it.

These general computer controls, grouped in the following areas: access security, system development life cycle, data availability assurance process and operations assurance, guarantee the achievement of various control objectives and are part of the ICFR, with the following characteristics:

- They contribute to ensure the precision, accuracy and validity of the transactions executed in the applications, since they are integrated in their logic, with the objective of preventing and/or detecting unauthorized transactions.
- They are applied to interfaces with other systems in order to check that the information inputs are complete and accurate, and the outputs are correct.

The scope of general computer controls covers the applications relevant to financial reporting and the infrastructure elements that service those applications (e.g. technical platforms, servers, databases, data processing centers, etc.).

The Repsol Group has developed a model of segregation of functions in the systems in order to prevent and reduce the risk of errors (intentional or not), and especially the fraud factor in the process of reporting financial information. Incompatibility matrices have been defined and implemented in the applications that support the relevant processes reached by the ICFR, allowing continuous monitoring of conflicts and detecting the cases in which the functions are not executed according to the defined profiles. Once the conflicts have been identified, remediation plans are defined for them, aimed in some cases at adapting the security profiles and roles that cause these conflicts and in other cases at identifying and implementing mitigating controls that guarantee adequate coverage of the risks associated with these conflicts.

Internal control policies and procedures designed to supervise the management of activities outsourced to third parties, as well as those aspects of evaluation, calculation or valuation entrusted to independent experts, which may materially affect the financial statements.

The Repsol Group has a procedure for the identification, establishment of control criteria and supervision of the activities subcontracted to third parties in the different business processes. In accordance with this procedure, the impact and nature of the activities carried out by these suppliers is analyzed, concluding whether the activities carried out materially affect the financial statements in the following aspects:

- Significant transactions for the Group's financial statements.
- Manual or automatic procedures for initiating, recording, processing or reporting significant transactions from inception to inclusion in the financial statements.
- Manual or automatic accounting records that support the collection, recording, processing and reporting of transactions, information or specific accounts of the Group's financial statements.
- Relevant information systems in the collection of significant events and conditions for recording the results of operations and the preparation of financial statements.
- Financial reporting process used to prepare financial statements, including significant accounting estimates and disclosures.

Once the outsourced activities that may materially affect the financial statements have been identified, the appropriate internal control of the services provided is supervised. In this regard, in accordance with the methodology established in the COSO 2013 framework and the ISA 402 (International Standard on Auditing), the Repsol Group decides, depending on the characteristics of the subcontracted supplier or third party, to carry out a supervision under one of the following approaches:

- Request an independent audit report from the outsourced third party in order to obtain relevant information regarding your internal control. Examples of reports include SOC (Service Organization Control) reports under AICPA (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants) SSAE 16 or ISAE 3402 (International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3402).
- Understanding by the service user of the nature of the service and the identification of mitigating controls within the Repsol Group's financial reporting process.
- Conduct independent evaluations of the supplier's internal control system.

Information and communication

Units responsible for accounting policies

The Group has a Unit responsible for monitoring, analyzing and reviewing the accounting regulations contained in the regulatory framework applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, analyzing and resolving queries on the interpretation and proper application thereof. New developments in accounting standards and techniques, as well as the results of the different analyses performed, are formally communicated periodically to the organizational units involved in the preparation of the financial information.

There are also accounting criteria manuals which establish the accounting rules, policies and criteria adopted by the Group. These manuals are reviewed and updated periodically and whenever there is a relevant change in the regulatory framework. The manuals are available on the intranet.

In the financial year 2023, the Group's accounting criteria manuals have been updated mainly as a result of the changes in the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, which are mandatory as from January 1, 2023.

Mechanisms for the collection and preparation of financial

The Group has integrated information systems, both for the accounting recording of transactions and for the preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements. It also has centralized codification and parameterization processes which, together with the accounting criteria manuals, ensure the integrity and homogeneity of the information. Finally, there are also tools for the processing of information related to the collection and preparation of the breakdowns of information contained in the notes to the financial statements. The systems linked to the process of preparing and reporting financial information comply with the security standards established by the general computer controls defined for the information systems (see Section 8.2 in relation to internal control policies and procedures on information systems in this Report).

Supervision of system performance

Role of the Audit Committee, internal audit function, scope of ICFR assessment and action plans

In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Audit and Control Committee is responsible for supervising the preparation and presentation process, as well as the integrity of the financial and non-financial information relating to the Company and the Group, reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria. It is also responsible for periodically reviewing the effectiveness of internal control systems, internal audit and risk management systems, including tax risks, so that the main risks are properly identified, managed and disclosed.

The Audit and Control Committee analyzes and approves, if necessary, the annual internal audit planning, as well as other occasional or specific additional plans that may have to be carried out as a result of regulatory changes or the needs of the Group's business organization.

The annual internal audit planning is aimed at evaluating and supervising the correct functioning and adequacy of the Group's internal control and risk management systems (operational, strategic, financial, non-financial and compliance).

The Audit, Control and Risk Department reports to the Audit and Control Committee and performs its function in accordance with international standards aligned with the best market practices, as well as the requirements of the different regulatory frameworks applicable in the countries where the Repsol Group carries out business and activities. In order to ensure quality in the exercise of its function, this Department has a "Quality Assurance and Improvement Plan", which is evaluated externally in accordance with the best standards of the profession periodically, and the results of which are reported to the Audit and Control Committee.

The Audit, Control and Risk Department is in charge of assessing the reasonableness and adequacy of the design and operation of the Internal Control and Risk Management Systems in the Group, contributing to their improvement and covering the following control objectives:

- That the risks that may affect the Organization are adequately identified, measured, prioritized and controlled in accordance with the Risk Management Policy signed by the Board of Directors.
- That the operations are carried out with criteria of effectiveness and efficiency.
- That operations are carried out in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and contracts, as well as with the policies, standards or procedures in force.
- That the assets are adequately protected and reasonably controlled.
- That the most significant financial and non-financial, management and operating information is adequately prepared and reported.

The Audit, Control and Risk Department reports to the Audit and Control Committee on the conclusions of the work performed, as well as the proposed corrective measures and the degree of compliance with them, this Department being a support to know the irregularities, anomalies and non-compliances, whenever relevant, of the audited units, informing the Board of Directors of the cases that may represent a relevant risk for the Group.

In this regard, and with respect to the Internal Control over Financial Reporting System (ICFR), the Audit, Control and Risk Department supports the ICFR supervision work carried out by the Board of Directors, the Audit and Control Committee and the Internal Transparency Committee, and informs the owners of the controls of any weakness or incident detected in the process of updating and evaluating the ICFR.

At the end of the financial year, the Audit, Control and Risk Department informs the Internal Transparency Committee, the Audit and Control Committee and the Board of Directors on the results of the ICFR design and operation assessment and, where appropriate, of any weaknesses detected in the course of the evaluation.

The Audit, Control and Risk Department has carried out its evaluation on the effectiveness of the ICFR for the financial year 2023, without having detected any significant or material weaknesses, concluding that it is effective, in accordance with the criteria established by COSO 2013.

Procedure for discussion with senior management, the Audit Committee and the entity's directors regarding significant internal control weaknesses identified during the review process and action plans.

The Audit, Control and Risk Department, as stated in the previous point of this Report, informs the Audit and Control Committee of the conclusions of the work performed, as well as the corrective measures proposed and the degree of compliance with them.

The Audit and Control Committee's duties include establishing the appropriate relations with the External Auditor in order to receive regular information on the audit plan and the results of its execution, as well as on any other matters related to the auditing process and its corresponding regulations. It also verifies that the management team takes into account the recommendations of the External Auditor.

In addition, the Audit and Control Committee periodically requires the External Auditor, at least once a year, to evaluate the quality of the internal control procedures and systems and discusses with him any significant weaknesses detected during the audit and requests an opinion on the effectiveness of the ICFR. In this sense, the external auditor has carried out its reasonable assurance review on the design and effectiveness of the ICFR for the financial year 2023 as well as the description included in this Report.

External auditor's report

The Group has had the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting System (ICFR) reviewed by the External Auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.) in relation to the financial information contained in the consolidated financial statements of the Repsol Group as of December 31, 2023, as well as the description thereof included in this Report.

8.3. Process for the preparation of Sustainability Reporting

Sustainability information shows the sustainability aspects that influence the Company and its stakeholders, following international norms and standards. The Company has a system of governance, responsibilities, regulations, tools and internal controls to guarantee the quality, reliability and transparency of the data. Sustainability information is based on international reference standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), among others, and complies with regulations such as Law 11/2018, Regulation 852/2020 or Law 7/2021. In addition, a materiality study is conducted to identify the most relevant issues for the Company and its stakeholders.

The Company's Sustainability Division coordinates the preparation of sustainability information, with the participation of the various areas involved, both corporate and business. This sustainability information is certified by the responsible areas and verified by an external auditor, who issues an independent verification report. The sustainability information is integrated with the financial information and other information in the Group's Integrated Management Report, which is prepared by the Corporate Economic and Tax Division.

Internal Control over Sustainability Information System

The Repsol Group has been working in recent years on the maturity of its Internal Control System for Sustainability Information ("**SCIIS**"), the objective of which is to reasonably ensure the reliability of the sustainability information reported, since the entry into force of Law 11/2018. The SCIIS is defined in Repsol on the basis of the COSO 2013 methodological framework, and its objective is to help ensure that the information is reported faithfully and in accordance with international reference standards, with governance and control elements built in the image and likeness of the ICFR (governance model, sustainability reporting risk map, scope model, inventory of controls, etc.).

As regards the differentiated responsibility of the units and bodies involved in risk management, the SCIIS is based on the three-line model, which is a standard recommended by the Global Institute of Internal Auditors. The Audit, Control and Risk Department annually assesses the design and functioning of controls, processes and other elements of the Group's SCIIS, reporting on this work to the Audit and Control Committee.

Annex I: Analysis of compliance with the recommendations of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies

1. That the articles of incorporation of listed companies should not limit the maximum number of votes that may be cast by one shareholder or contain other restrictions that hinder the takeover of control of the company through the acquisition of its shares on the market.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

2. That when the listed company is controlled by another entity in the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relations with said entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them it should make accurate public disclosures on:

a) The respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between the listed company or its subsidiaries and the parent company or its subsidiaries.

b) The mechanisms in place to resolve any conflicts of interest that may arise.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
			X	

3. That, during the ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, as a complement to the distribution of the written annual corporate governance report, the chairman of the Board of Directors should inform shareholders orally, in sufficient detail, of the most significant aspects of the company's corporate governance, and in particular:

a) Changes that have occurred since the last General Shareholders' Meeting.

b) Specific reasons why the company has not followed one or more of the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance and the alternative rules applied, if any.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

4. That the company should define and promote a policy on communication and contact with shareholders and institutional investors, within the framework of their involvement in the company, and with proxy advisors that complies in all aspects with rules against market abuse and gives equal treatment to similarly situated shareholders. And that the company should publish this policy on its website, including information on how it has been put into practice and identifying the contact persons or those responsible for implementing it.

And that, without prejudice to the legal obligations regarding dissemination of inside information and other types of regulated information, the company should also have a general policy regarding the communication of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information through such channels as it may consider appropriate (communication media, social networks or other channels) that helps to maximise the dissemination and quality of information available to the market, investors and other stakeholders.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

5. That the Board of Directors should not submit to the General Shareholders' Meeting any proposal for delegation of powers allowing the issue of shares or convertible securities with the exclusion of preemptive rights in an amount exceeding 20% of the capital at the time of delegation.

And that whenever the Board of Directors approves any issue of shares or convertible securities with the exclusion of preemptive rights, the company should immediately publish the reports referred to by company law on its website.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

6. That listed companies that prepare the reports listed below, whether under a legal obligation or voluntarily, should publish them on their website with sufficient time before the General Shareholders' Meeting, even if their publication is not mandatory:

a) Report on the auditor's independence.

b) Reports on the workings of the audit and nomination and remuneration committees.

c) Report by the audit committee on related party transactions.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

7. That the company should transmit in real time, through its website, the proceedings of the General Shareholders' Meetings.

And that the company should have mechanisms in place allowing the delegation and casting of votes by means of data transmission and even, in the case of large-caps and to the extent that it is proportionate, attendance and active participation in the General Meeting to be conducted by such remote means.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

8. The audit committee should ensure that the annual accounts submitted by the board of directors to the general meeting of shareholders are drawn up in accordance with accounting regulations. In those cases in which the auditor has included a qualification in its audit report, the chairman of the audit committee should clearly explain the audit committee's opinion on its content and scope at the general meeting, making a summary of said opinion available to the shareholders at the time of publication of the notice of the meeting, together with the rest of the proposals and reports of the board.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

9. That the company should permanently publish on its website the requirements and procedures for certification of share ownership, the right of attendance at the General Shareholders' Meetings, and the exercise of the right to vote or to issue a proxy.

And that such requirements and procedures promote attendance and the exercise of shareholder rights in a non-discriminatory fashion.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

10. That when a duly authenticated shareholder has exercised his or her right to complete the agenda or to make new proposals for resolutions in advance of the General Shareholders' Meeting, the company:

a) Should immediately distribute such complementary points and new proposals for resolutions.

b) Should publish the attendance, proxy and remote voting card specimen with the necessary changes such that the new agenda items and alternative proposals can be voted on in the same terms as those proposed by the Board of Directors.

c) Should submits all these points or alternative proposals to a vote and apply the same voting rules to them as to those formulated by the Board of Directors including, in particular, assumptions or default positions regarding votes for or against.

d) That after the General Shareholders' Meeting, a breakdown of the voting on said additions or alternative proposals be communicated.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
			X	

11. That if the company intends to pay premiums for attending the General Shareholders' Meeting, it should establish in advance a general policy on such premiums and this policy should be stable.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
			X	

12. That the Board of Directors should perform its functions with a unity of purpose and independence of criterion, treating all similarly situated shareholders equally and being guided by the best interests of the company, which is understood to mean the pursuit of a profitable and sustainable business in the long term, promoting its continuity and maximising the economic value of the business.

And that in pursuit of the company's interest, in addition to complying with applicable law and rules and conducting itself on the basis of good faith, ethics and a respect for commonly accepted best practices, it should seek to reconcile its own company interests, when appropriate, with the interests of its employees, suppliers, clients and other stakeholders that may be affected, as well as the impact of its corporate activities on the communities in which it operates and on the environment.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

13. That the Board of Directors should be of an appropriate size to perform its duties effectively and in a collegial manner, which makes it advisable for it to have between five and fifteen members.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

14. That the Board of Directors should approve a policy aimed at favouring an appropriate composition of the Board and that:

a) Is concrete and verifiable;

b) Ensures that proposals for appointment or re-election are based upon a prior analysis of the skills required by the Board of Directors; and

c) Favours diversity of knowledge, experience, age and gender. For these purposes, it is considered that the measures that encourage the company to have a significant number of female senior executives favour gender diversity.

That the result of the prior analysis of the skills required by the Board of Directors be contained in the supporting report from the nomination committee published upon calling the General Shareholders' Meeting to which the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director is submitted.

The nomination committee will annually verify compliance with this policy and explain its findings in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

15. That proprietary and independent directors should constitute a substantial majority of the Board of Directors and that the number of executive directors be kept to a minimum, taking into account the complexity of the corporate group and the percentage of equity participation of executive directors..

And that the number of female directors should represent at least 40% of the members of the Board of Directors before the end of 2022 and thereafter, and no less 30% prior to that date.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

16. That the number of proprietary directors as a percentage of the total number of non-executive directors not be greater than the proportion of the company's share capital represented by those directors and the rest of the capital.

This criterion may be relaxed:

a) In large-cap companies where very few shareholdings are legally considered significant.

b) In the case of companies where a plurality of shareholders is represented on the Board of Directors without ties among them.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

17. That the number of independent directors should represent at least half of the total number of directors.

That, however, when the company does not have a high level of market capitalisation or in the event that it is a large-cap company with one shareholder or a group of shareholders acting in concert who together control more than 30% of the company's share capital, the number of independent directors should represent at least one third of the total number of directors.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

18. That companies should publish the following information on its directors on their website, and keep it up to date:

a) Professional profile and biography.

b) Any other Boards to which the directors belong, regardless of whether or not the companies are listed, as well as any other remunerated activities engaged in, regardless of type.

c) Category of directorship, indicating, in the case of individuals who represent significant shareholders, the shareholder that they represent or to which they are connected.

d) Date of their first appointment as a director of the company's Board of Directors, and any subsequent re-elections.

e) Company shares and share options that they own.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

19. That the annual corporate governance report, after verification by the nomination committee, should explain the reasons for the appointment of any proprietary directors at the proposal of shareholders whose holding is less than 3%. It should also explain, if applicable, why formal requests from shareholders for presence on the Board were not honoured, when their shareholding was equal to or exceeded that of other shareholders whose proposal for proprietary directors was honoured.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
			X	

20. That proprietary directors representing significant shareholders should resign from the Board when the shareholder they represent disposes of its entire shareholding. They should also resign, in a proportional fashion, in the event that said shareholder reduces its percentage interest to a level that requires a decrease in the number of proprietary directors.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

21. That the Board of Directors should not propose the dismissal of any independent director before the completion of the director's term provided for in the articles of incorporation unless the Board of Directors finds just cause and a prior report has been prepared by the nomination committee. Specifically, just cause is considered to exist if the director takes on new duties or commits to new obligations that would interfere with his or her ability to dedicate the time necessary for attention to the duties inherent to his or her post as a director, fails to complete the tasks inherent to his or her post, or is affected by any of the circumstances which would cause the loss of independent status in accordance with applicable law.

The dismissal of independent directors may also be proposed as a result of a public takeover bid, merger or other similar corporate transaction entailing a change in the shareholder structure of the company, provided that such changes in the structure of the Board are the result of application of the proportionate representation criterion provided in Recommendation 16.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

22. That companies should establish rules requiring that directors inform the Board of Directors and, where appropriate, resign from their posts, when circumstances arise which affect them, whether or not related to their actions in the company itself, and which may harm the company's standing and reputation, and in particular requiring them to inform the Board of any criminal proceedings in which they appear as suspects or defendants, as well as of how the legal proceedings subsequently unfold.

And that, if the Board is informed or becomes aware in any other manner of any of the circumstances mentioned above, it must investigate the case as quickly as possible and, depending on the specific circumstances, decide, based on a report from the nomination and remuneration committee, whether or not any measure must be adopted, such as the opening of an internal investigation, asking the director to resign or proposing that he or she be dismissed. And that these events must be reported in the annual corporate governance report, unless there are any special reasons not to do so, which must also be noted in the minutes. This without prejudice to the information that the company must disseminate, if appropriate, at the time when the corresponding measures are implemented

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

23. That all directors clearly express their opposition when they consider any proposal submitted to the Board of Directors to be against the company's interests. This particularly applies to independent directors and directors who are unaffected by a potential conflict of interest if the decision could be detrimental to any shareholders not represented on the Board of Directors.
Furthermore, when the Board of Directors makes significant or repeated decisions about which the director has serious reservations, the director should draw the appropriate conclusions and, in the event the director decides to resign, explain the reasons for this decision in the letter referred to in the next recommendation.

This recommendation also applies to the secretary of the Board of Directors, even if he or she is not a director.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
			X	

24. That whenever, due to resignation or resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, a director leaves before the completion of his or her term of office, the director should explain the reasons for this decision, or in the case of non-executive directors, their opinion of the reasons for cessation, in a letter addressed to all members of the Board of Directors.

And that, without prejudice to all this being reported in the annual corporate governance report, insofar as it is relevant to investors, the company must publish the cessation as quickly as possible, adequately referring to the reasons or circumstances adduced by the director.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

25. That the nomination committee should make sure that non-executive directors have sufficient time available in order to properly perform their duties.

And that the Board regulations establish the maximum number of company Boards on which directors may sit.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

26. That the Board of Directors meet frequently enough to be able to effectively perform its duties, and at least eight times per year, following a schedule of dates and agendas established at the beginning of the year and allowing each director individually to propose other items that do not originally appear on the agenda.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

27. That director absences occur only when absolutely necessary and be quantified in the annual corporate governance report. And when absences do occur, that the director appoint a proxy with instructions.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

28. That when directors or the secretary express concern regarding a proposal or, in the case of directors, regarding the direction in which the company is headed and said concerns are not resolved by the Board of Directors, such concerns should be included in the minutes at the request of the director expressing them.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
			X	

29. That the company should establishes adequate means for directors to obtain appropriate advice in order to properly fulfil their duties including, should circumstances warrant, external advice at the company's expense.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

30. That, without regard to the knowledge necessary for directors to complete their duties, companies make refresher courses available to them when circumstances make this advisable.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

31. That the agenda for meetings should clearly indicate those matters on which the Board of Directors is to make a decision or adopt a resolution so that the directors may study or gather all relevant information ahead of time.

When, in exceptional circumstances, the chairman wishes to bring urgent matters for decision or resolution before the Board of Directors which do not appear on the agenda, prior express agreement of a majority of the directors shall be necessary, and said consent shall be duly recorded in the minutes.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

32. That directors be periodically informed of changes in shareholding and of the opinions of significant shareholders, investors and rating agencies of the company and its group.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

33. That the chairman, as the person responsible for the efficient workings of the Board of Directors, in addition to carrying out the duties assigned by law and the articles of incorporation, should prepare and submit to the Board of Directors a schedule of dates and matters to be considered; organise and coordinate the periodic evaluation of the Board as well as, if applicable, the chief executive of the company, should be responsible for leading the Board and the effectiveness of its work; ensuring that sufficient time is devoted to considering strategic issues, and approve and supervise refresher courses for each director when circumstances make this advisable.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

34. That when there is a coordinating director, the articles of incorporation or Board regulations should confer upon him or her the following powers in addition to those conferred by law: to chair the Board of Directors in the absence of the chairman and deputy chairmen, should there be any; to reflect the concerns of non-executive directors; to liaise with investors and shareholders in order to understand their points of view and respond to their concerns, in particular as those concerns relate to corporate governance of the company; and to coordinate a succession plan for the chairman.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

35. That the secretary of the Board of Directors should pay special attention to ensure that the activities and decisions of the Board of Directors take into account such recommendations regarding good governance contained in this Good Governance Code as may be applicable to the company.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

36. That the Board of Directors meet in plenary session once a year and adopt, where appropriate, an action plan to correct any deficiencies detected in the following:

a) The quality and efficiency of the Board of Directors' work.

b) The workings and composition of its committees.

c) Diversity in the composition and skills of the Board of Directors.

d) Performance of the chairman of the Board of Directors and of the chief executive officer of the company.

e) Performance and input of each director, paying special attention to those in charge of the various Board committees.

In order to perform its evaluation of the various committees, the Board of Directors will take a report from the committees themselves as a starting point and for the evaluation of the Board, a report from the nomination committee.

Every three years, the Board of Directors will rely for its evaluation upon the assistance of an external advisor, whose independence shall be verified by the nomination committee.

Business relationships between the external adviser or any member of the adviser's group and the company or any company within its group must be specified in the annual corporate governance report.

The process and the areas evaluated must be described in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

37. That if there is an executive committee, it must contain at least two non-executive directors, at least one of whom must be independent, and its secretary must be the secretary of the Board.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

38. That the Board of Directors must always be aware of the matters discussed and decisions taken by the executive committee and that all members of the Board of Directors receive a copy of the minutes of meetings of the executive committee.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

39. That the members of the audit committee, in particular its chairman, be appointed in consideration of their knowledge and experience in accountancy, audit and risk management issues, both financial and non-financial

That the members of the audit committee, in particular its chairman, be appointed in consideration of their knowledge and experience in accountancy, audit and risk management issues, both financial and non-financial.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

40. That under the supervision of the audit committee, there should be a unit in charge of the internal audit function, which ensures that information and internal control systems operate correctly, and which reports to the non-executive chairman of the Board or of the audit committee.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

41. That the person in charge of the unit performing the internal audit function should present an annual work plan to the audit committee, for approval by that committee or by the Board, reporting directly on its execution, including any incidents or limitations of scope, the results and monitoring of its recommendations, and present an activity report at the end of each year.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

42. That in addition to the provisions of applicable law, the audit committee should be responsible for the following:

1. With regard to information systems and internal control:

    a) Supervising and evaluating the process of preparation and the completeness of the financial and non-financial information, as well as the control and management systems for financial and non-financial risk relating to the company and, if applicable, the group - including operational , technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risk, or risk related to corruption - reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.

    b) Ensuring the independence of the unit charged with the internal audit function; proposing the selection, appointment and dismissal of the head of internal audit; proposing the budget for this service; approving or proposing its orientation and annual work plans for approval by the Board, making sure that its activity is focused primarily on material risks (including reputational risk); receiving periodic information on its activities; and verifying that senior management takes into account the conclusions and recommendations of its reports.

    c) Establishing and supervising a mechanism that allows employees and other persons related to the company, such as directors, shareholders, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors, to report any potentially serious irregularities, especially those of a financial or accounting nature, that they observe in the company or its group. This mechanism must guarantee confidentiality and in any case provide for cases in which the communications can be made anonymously, respecting the rights of the whistleblower and the person reported.

d) Generally ensuring that internal control policies and systems are effectively applied in practice.

2. With regard to the external auditor:

a) In the event that the external auditor resigns, examining the circumstances leading to such resignation.

b) Ensuring that the remuneration paid to the external auditor for its work does not compromise the quality of the work or the auditor's independence.

c) Making sure that the company informs the CNMV of the change of auditor, along with a statement on any differences that arose with the outgoing auditor and, if applicable, the contents thereof.

d) Ensuring that the external auditor holds an annual meeting with the Board of Directors in plenary session in order to make a report regarding the tasks performed and the development of the company's accounting situation and risks.

e) Ensuring that the company and the external auditor comply with applicable rules regarding the provision of services other than auditing, limits on the concentration of the auditor's business, and, in general, all other rules regarding auditors' independence.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

43. That the audit committee be able to require the presence of any employee or manager of the company, even stipulating that he or she appear without the presence of any other member of management.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

44. That the audit committee be kept abreast of any corporate and structural changes planned by the company in order to perform an analysis and draw up a prior report to the Board of Directors on the economic conditions and accounting implications and, in particular, any exchange ratio involved.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

45. That the risk management and control policy identify or determine, as a minimum:

a) The various types of financial and non-financial risks (including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks and risks relating to corruption) which the company faces, including among the financial or economic risks contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks.

b) A risk control and management model based on different levels, which will include a specialised risk committee when sector regulations so require or the company considers it to be appropriate.

c) The level of risk that the company considers to be acceptable.

d) Measures in place to mitigate the impact of the risks identified in the event that they should materialise.

e) Internal control and information systems to be used in order to control and manage he aforementioned risks, including contingent liabilities or off-balance sheet risks.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

46. That under the direct supervision of the audit committee or, if applicable, of a specialised committee of the Board of Directors, an internal risk control and management function should exist, performed by an internal unit or department of the company which is expressly charged with the following responsibilities:

a) Ensuring the proper functioning of risk management and control systems and, in particular, that they adequately identify, manage and quantify all material risks affecting the company.

b) Actively participating in drawing up the risk strategy and in important decisions regarding risk management.

c) Ensuring that the risk management and control systems adequately mitigate risks as defined by the policy laid down by the Board of Directors.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

47. That in designating the members of the nomination and remuneration committee – or of the nomination committee and the remuneration committee if they are separate – care be taken to ensure that they have the knowledge, aptitudes and experience appropriate to the functions that they are called upon to perform and that the majority of said members are independent directors.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

48. That large-cap companies have separate nomination and remuneration committees.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

49. That the nomination committee consult with the chairman of the Board of Directors and the chief executive of the company, especially in relation to matters concerning executive directors.

And that any director be able to ask the nomination committee to consider potential candidates that he or she considers suitable to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

50. That the remuneration committee exercise its functions independently and that, in addition to the functions assigned to it by law, it should be responsible for the following:

a) Proposing the basic conditions of employment for senior management to the Board of Directors.

b) Verifying compliance with the company's remuneration policy.

c) Periodically reviewing the remuneration policy applied to directors and senior managers, including share-based remuneration systems and their application, as well as ensuring that their individual remuneration is proportional to that received by the company's other directors and senior managers.

d) Making sure that potential conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of external advice given to the committee.

e) Verifying the information on remuneration of directors and senior managers contained in the various corporate documents, including the annual report on director remuneration.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

51. That the remuneration committee should consult with the chairman and the chief executive of the company, especially on matters relating to executive directors and senior management.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

52. That the rules regarding the composition and workings of the supervision and control committees should appear in the regulations of the Board of Directors and that they should be consistent with those applying to legally mandatory committees in accordance with the foregoing recommendations, including:

a) That they be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, with a majority of independent directors.

b) That their chairpersons be independent directors.

c) That the Board of Directors select members of these committees taking into account their knowledge, skills and experience and the duties of each committee; discuss their proposals and reports; and require them to render account of their activities and of the work performed in the first plenary session of the Board of Directors held after each committee meeting.

d) That the committees be allowed to avail themselves of outside advice when they consider it necessary to perform their duties.

e) That their meetings be recorded and the minutes be made available to all directors.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

53. That verification of compliance with the company's policies and rules on environmental, social and corporate governance matters, and with the internal codes of conduct be assigned to one or divided among more than one committee of the Board of Directors, which may be the audit committee, the nomination committee, a specialised committee on sustainability or corporate social responsibility or such other specialised committee as the Board of Directors, in the exercise of its powers of self-organisation, may have decided to create. And that such committee be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, with a majority of these being independent directors, and that the minimum functions indicated in the next recommendation be specifically assigned to it.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

54. The minimum functions referred to in the foregoing recommendation are the following:

a) Monitoring of compliance with the company’s internal codes of conduct and corporate governance rules, also ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values.

b) Monitoring the application of the general policy on communication of economic and financial information, non-financial and corporate information and communication with shareholders and investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders. The manner in which the entity communicates and handles relations with small and medium-sized shareholders must also be monitored.

c) The periodic evaluation and review of the company’s corporate governance system, and environmental and social policy, with a view to ensuring that they fulfil their purposes of promoting the interests of society and take account, as appropriate, of the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.

d) Supervision of the company's environmental and social practices to ensure they are in alignment with the established strategy and policy.

e) Supervision and evaluation of the way in which relations with the various stakeholders are handled.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

55. That environmental and social sustainability policies identify and include at least the following:

a) The principles, commitments, objectives and strategy relating to shareholders, employees, clients, suppliers, social issues, the environment, diversity, tax responsibility, respect for human rights, and the prevention of corruption and other unlawful conduct

b) Means or systems for monitoring compliance with these policies, their associated risks, and management.

c) Mechanisms for supervising non-financial risk, including that relating to ethical aspects and aspects of business conduct.

d) Channels of communication, participation and dialogue with stakeholders.

e) Responsible communication practices that impede the manipulation of data and protect integrity and honour.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

56.That director remuneration be sufficient in order to attract and retain directors who meet the desired professional profile and to adequately compensate them for the dedication, qualifications and responsibility demanded of their posts, while not being so excessive as to compromise the independent judgement of non-executive directors.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

57. That only executive directors should receive variable remuneration linked to corporate results and personal performance, as well as remuneration in the form of shares, options or rights to shares or instruments referenced to the share price and long-term savings plans such as pension plans, retirement schemes or other provident schemes.

Consideration may be given to delivering shares to non-executive directors as remuneration providing this is conditional upon their holding them until they cease to be directors. The foregoing shall not apply to shares that the director may need to sell in order to meet the costs related to their acquisition.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

58. That as regards variable remuneration, remuneration policies should incorporate the necessary limits and technical safeguards to ensure that such remuneration is in line with the professional performance of its beneficiaries and not based solely on general developments in the markets or in the sector in which the company operates, or other similar circumstances.

And, in particular, that variable remuneration components:

a) Are linked to pre-determined and measurable performance criteria and that such criteria take into account the risk incurred to achieve a given result.

b) Promote the sustainability of the company and include non-financial criteria that are geared towards creating long term value, such as compliance with the company's rules and internal operating procedures and with its risk management and control policies.

c) Are based on balancing the attainment of short-, medium- and long-term objectives, so as to allow remuneration of continuous performance over a period long enough to be able to assess its contribution to the sustainable creation of value, such that the elements used to measure performance are not associated only with one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

59. That the payment of variable remuneration components be subject to sufficient verification that previously established performance or other conditions have effectively been met. Entities must include in their annual report on director remuneration the criteria for the time required and methods used for this verification depending on the nature and characteristics of each variable component.

That, additionally, companies consider the inclusion of a reduction ('malus') clause for the deferral of the payment of a portion of variable remuneration components that would imply their total or partial loss if an event were to occur prior to the payment date that would make this advisable.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

60.That remuneration related to company results should take into account any reservations that might appear in the external auditor’s report and that would diminish said results.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
			X	

61. That a material portion of executive directors' variable remuneration be linked to the delivery of shares or financial instruments referenced to the share price.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

62. That once shares or options or financial instruments have been allocated under remuneration schemes, executive directors be prohibited from transferring ownership or exercising options or rights until a term of at least three years has elapsed.

An exception is made in cases where the director has, at the time of the transfer or exercise of options or rights, a net economic exposure to changes in the share price for a market value equivalent to at least twice the amount of his or her fixed annual remuneration through the ownership of shares, options or other financial instruments.

The forgoing shall not apply to shares that the director may need to sell in order to meet the costs related to their acquisition or, following a favourable assessment by the nomination and remuneration committee, to deal with such extraordinary situations as may arise and so require.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

63. That contractual arrangements should include a clause allowing the company to demand reimbursement of the variable remuneration components in the event that payment was not in accordance with the performance conditions or when payment was made based on data subsequently shown to have been inaccurate.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

64. That payments for contract termination should not exceed an amount equivalent to two years of total annual remuneration and should not be paid until the company has been able to verify that the director has fulfilled all previously established criteria or conditions for payment.

For the purposes of this recommendation, payments for contractual termination will be considered to include any payments the accrual of which or the obligation to pay which arises as a consequence of or on the occasion of the termination of the contractual relationship between the director and the company, including amounts not previously vested of long-term savings schemes and amounts paid by virtue of post-contractual non-competition agreements.

Complies	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable	Explanation
X				

Annex II: Independent reasonable assurance report on the design and effectiveness of the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) as of December 31, 2023

Repsol, S.A.

Independent reasonable assurance report
on the design and effectiveness of the
Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR)
as at December 31, 2023

This version of our report is a free translation of the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

Independent reasonable assurance report on the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR)

To the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A.:

We have carried out a reasonable assurance engagement of the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (hereinafter, ICFR) and the description of it attached and included in section 8.2 of the Annual Corporate Governance Report of Repsol, S.A.(the company) as at December 31, 2023. This system is based on the criteria and policies defined by Repsol, S.A. in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" report, in it´s latest framework published in 2013.

An Internal Control System over Financial Reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance over the reliability of financial information in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and includes those policies and procedures that: (i) enable the records reflecting the transactions performed to be kept accurately and with a reasonable level of detail; (ii) provide reasonable assurance as to the proper recognition of transactions to make it possible to prepare the financial information in accordance with the accounting principles and standards applicable to it and that they are made only in accordance with established authorizations; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance in relation to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisitions, use or sales of the Group’s assets that could have material effect on the financial information.

Inherent Limitations

In this regard, it should be borne in mind that, given the inherent limitations of any Internal Control over Financial Reporting, regardless of the quality of the design and operation of the system, it can only allow reasonable, but not absolute security, in relation to the objectives it pursues, which may lead to errors, irregularities or fraud that may not be detected. On the other hand, the projection to future periods of the evaluation of internal control is subject to risks such that said internal control being inadequate as a result of future changes in the applicable conditions, or that in the future the level of compliance of the established policies or procedures may be reduced.

Director's responsibility

The directors of Repsol, S.A. are responsible for taking the necessary measures to reasonably ensure the implementation, maintenance and supervision of an appropriate Internal Control over Financial Reporting, as well as the evaluation of its effectiveness, the development of improvements to that system and the preparation and establishment of the content of the information relating to the ICFR attached.

Our Responsability

Our responsibility is to issue a reasonable assurance report on the design and effectiveness of Repsol, S.A. Internal Control over Financial Reporting, based on the work we have performed and on the evidence we have obtained. We have performed our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with "International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000)" (Revised), "Assurance Engagements other than Auditing or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

A reasonable assurance report includes the understanding of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting, assessing the risk of material weaknesses in the internal control, that the controls are not properly designed or they do not operate effectively, the execution of tests and evaluations on the design and effective implementation of this ICFR, based on our professional judgment, and the performance of such other procedures as may be deemed necessary.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained provides a sufficient and adequate basis for our opinion.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence requirements and other ethical requirements of the Accounting Professionals Code of Ethics issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and diligence, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our firm applies the "International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC 1)" and maintains an exhaustive qualitative control system that includes documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

Opinion

In our opinion, Repsol, S.A., maintained, as at December 31, 2023, in all material respects, an effective Internal Control over Financial Reporting for the period ended at December 31, 2023, which is based on the criteria and the policies defined by Repsol, S.A. management in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" report.

In addition, the attached description of the ICFR Report attached and included in section 8.2 of the Annual Corporate Governance Report of Repsol, S.A. as at December 31, 2023 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established by article 540 of the Consolidated Text of the Capital Companies Act and with the Circular 5/2013 of June 12, 2013 of the CNMV, and subsequent amendments, the most recent being Circular 3/2021, of September 28 of the CNMV, for the purposes of the description of the ICFR in the Annual Reports of Corporate Governance.

This work does not constitute an audit nor is it subject to the regulations governing the audit activity in force in Spain, so we do not express any audit opinion in the terms provided in the aforementioned regulations.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

Juan Manuel Anguita Amate

February 22, 2024

2023

REPSOL S.A.

Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails

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1. PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT

This Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors for the year 2023 (the "**Report**") has been prepared by the Compensation Committee of Repsol, S.A. ("**Repsol**" or the "**Company**") in compliance with Article 541 of the Capital Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*)[1], following the model and instructions set out in Circular 4/2013, of the National Committee of Securities Market[2] (the "**CNMV**", by its acronym in Spanish), as amended by the by Circular 3/2021 of the CNMV.[3]

In this respect, Repsol has opted, as in previous years, to prepare the Report in a free format, in accordance with the option offered by Circular 4/2013, incorporating the content required by the regulations, the statistical appendix included in Circular 4/2013 itself, as well as other information relevant to understanding the remuneration system of Repsol Directors. This Report reflects, therefore, Repsol's commitment to continue leading in transparency and to facilitate the shareholders' comprehension of the remuneration systems currently in place.

This Report provides complete, clear and understandable information on the application of the directors' remuneration policy, both for their executive functions and for their supervisory and collegiate decision-making functions inherent to the position, approved in a binding manner by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 25, 2023 (the "**Remuneration Policy**").

Please consult the Remuneration Policy available on Repsol's website at the following link:

https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/en_gb/accionistas-e-inversores/informes-jga/2023/remuneration-policy-of-the-directors-of-repsol.pdf

In business terms, the Company delivered a strong operational and financial performance in 2023, enabling it to advance the achievement of its strategic objectives. In this context, Repsol has decided to bring forward the update of the Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and set new business challenges for 2027, which will allow it to continue evolving and approaching the goal of being net zero emissions by 2050.

The net result amounted to 3,168 million euros and the adjusted result,which reflects the performance of the businesses, reached 5,011 million euros, in an uncertain and volatile environment.

The Company also made a historic investment in 2023, reaching 6,167 million euros, an amount 41% higher than the previous year, mainly for the development of Exploration and Production assets, the development of the Low Carbon Generation project portfolio, the transformation of the industrial complexes and the digitalization and development of the multi-energy offer in Customer.

The good performance of all the business lines resulted in a cash generation in 2023 of 7,064 million euros, which allowed to increase the volume of investments and the remuneration to the shareholder, supported by a solid financial situation. In 2023 Repsol rewarded its more than 520,000 shareholders with a cash dividend of 0.7 euros per share, 11% more than in 2022. In addition, the Company has advanced by two years its objectives of share buyback.

The Strategic Update approved by the Board of Directors reinforces a profitable energy transition, with an attractive shareholder remuneration proposal that is based on a disciplined management, a high-quality integrated portfolio, low carbon initiatives, as well as the maintenance of a solid financial position.

Finally, in fiscal year 2023, Repsol continued its engagement campaign with its ESG (*Environmental, Social and Governance*) shareholders, who accounted for 39.5% of the Company's institutional shareholders by the end of that year. The aim of this dialogue was to inform investors and other stakeholders about the Company's corporate governance practices, as well as the progress in its decarbonization strategy, thus consolidating a pioneering initiative in Spain of two-way communication on these issues.

The Communication Plan with the investment community maintained, in 2023, the same levels of activity as in 2022, combining face-to-face and virtual interaction. We engaged with 93 investors and specialists and the dialogue led to various commitments, such as disclosing in the Consolidated Annual Accounts the main climate change risks (Note 3.5.2) and the impact on the value of Repsol's assets under the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions 1.5° C scenario (Note 20.2).

Additionally, ESG investors were given the opportunity to contact members of the Board of Directors such as Aurora Catá —Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairwoman of the Nomination Committee and the Compensation Committee—

[1] Royal Legislative Decree 1/2012, of July 2, 2012, approving the consolidated text of the Capital Companies Act.
[2] Circular 4/2013, of June 12, 2013, of the National Securities Market Commission, which establishes the models for the annual remuneration report for directors of listed companies and members of the board of directors and the control committee of savings banks that issue securities admitted to trading on official securities markets.
[3] Circular 3/2021, of September 28, of the National Securities Market Commission, which amends Circular 4/2013, of June 12, which establishes the models of the annual report on remuneration of directors of listed companies and of the members of the board of directors and of the control committee of savings banks that issue securities admitted to trading on regulated markets, and Circular 5/2013, of June 12, which establishes the annual corporate governance report models for listed public limited companies and savings banks that issue securities admitted to trading on regulated markets.

and Mariano Marzo —Lead Independent Director and Chairman of the Sustainability Committee—. The latter also participated in the ESG Day held in London on October 3, explaining Repsol's good practices in terms of Corporate Governance to investors first-hand. The Company publishes a summary of the dialogue annually in its Annual ESG Investor Interaction Report.[4]

As established in Article 541 of the Capital Companies Act, this Annual Report on Remuneration, which has been unanimously approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on February 21, 2024, will be presented for a consultative vote of shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting 2024, as a separate point on the agenda.

Madrid, February 21, 2024

[4] https://www.repsol.com/content/dam/repsol-corporate/en_gb/accionistas-e-inversores/pdfs/annual-esg-engagement-report-2022-2023.pdf

2. COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

2.1. Composition and functions of the Committee

In accordance with the provisions of the Company's Bylaws and the Regulations of the Board of Directors, as of December 31, 2023, the Compensation Committee consisted entirely of Non-Executive Directors, of whom the majority (2) were Independent and the other one was Other Non-Executive. All the Committee members had extensive experience and expertise in the duties they had to perform.

Chairwoman	**Ms. Aurora Catá Sala** Independent Non-Executive Director
Members	**Ms. Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga** Independent Non-Executive Director **Mr. Emiliano López Achurra** Other Non-Executive Director

The functions of the Board of Directors of Repsol and its Compensation Committee in matters of remuneration are regulated in the Bylaws (Arts. 45, 45 bis and 45 ter) and in the Regulations of the Board of Directors (Arts. 5 and 36).

The Compensation Committee has, among others, the following functions:

- Propose to the Board of Directors its remuneration policy, assessing the responsibility, dedication and incompatibilities required of the Directors; as well as, in the case of Executive Directors, propose to the Board additional remuneration for their executive functions and other conditions of their contracts.
- Propose to the Board of Directors the remuneration policy of the general directors or those who perform senior management functions under the direct supervision of the Board of Directors. Likewise, this Committee will analyze the proposals for long-term incentive plans that affect the Group's Senior Management, and in particular those that can be established on the value of the share, and will know the fundamental aspects related to the Company's general salary policy.
- Propose to the Board of Directors the basic terms for Senior Management' contracts.
- Verify that the remuneration policy established by the Company is observed.
- Periodically review the remuneration policy applied to Directors and Senior Management, including share-based remuneration systems and their application.
- Ensure that potential conflicts of interest do not jeopardize the independence of the external advice provided to the Committee.
- Verify the information on the remuneration of Directors and Senior Management contained in the different corporate documents, including the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration.
- Any other functions related to the matters within its scope and that are requested by the Board of Directors or its Chairman.
- Report, in advance, to the Board of Directors in those cases provided for in the law and in the internal regulations of the Company and, in particular, in those contemplated in Articles 21 and 22 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, relating to the use of information and corporate assets for private purposes, as well as the exploitation of business opportunities.
- Report to the Board of Directors in all those cases in which the body itself or its Chairperson requests its report.

On the other hand, it should be noted that the Committee is empowered to request the attendance at its meetings of any member of the Company's management team or the staff of the Company, who shall appear, upon invitation by the Chairwoman of the Committee, and under the terms established by the Committee.

Without prejudice to the fact that the Chairwoman of the Committee reports on the content of its meetings and its activities at the meetings of the Board of Directors, on a quarterly basis a copy of the minutes of all Committee meetings held during the period is delivered to all Directors.

2.2. Most relevant activities carried out by the Committee in 2023 and 2024

In 2023, the Compensation Committee convened on four occasions. In 2024, as of the publication date of this Report, the Committee has met on one occasion.

In the aforementioned meetings, the Committee has discussed, among others, the following issues and has decided, where applicable, to submit them to the Board of Directors for approval:

Long-term variable remuneration systems:

- Report on the settlement proposals of the Long-Term Incentive Plans 2019-2022 and 2020-2023.
- Report on the proposals for the new Long-Term Incentive Plans with partial allocation in shares for 2023-2026 and 2024-2027.

Remuneration of directors in their capacity as such:

- Remuneration proposal for membership of the Board of Directors and its Committees for the years 2023 and 2024, including that of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and that of the Lead Independent Director.

Remuneration of the CEO for his executive functions:

- Fixed remuneration proposal for 2023 and 2024.
- Assessment of compliance with the objectives corresponding to 2022 and corresponding settlement proposal for the 2022 annual variable remuneration.
- Proposal of objectives and maximum amount of annual variable remuneration for 2023 and 2024.
- Evaluation of the achievement of the objectives for 2023 and corresponding settlement proposal for the 2023 annual variable remuneration.
- Evaluation of the achievement of the objectives for the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2019-2022 and corresponding proposal for the settlement of long-term variable remuneration.
- Proposal of objectives and maximum amount of long-term variable remuneration for the Long-Term Incentive Plan with partial allocation in shares for 2023-2026 and 2024-2027.
- Evaluation of the achievement of the objectives for the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023 and corresponding settlement proposal for said long-term variable remuneration.

Corporate documents:

- Proposal for the Annual Reports on the Remuneration of Directors corresponding to the years 2022 and 2023.
- Verification of the information on the remuneration of Directors and Senior Management collected in the Reports of the Consolidated Annual Accounts corresponding to the years 2022 and 2023.
- Reports on the commitments of the People and Organization (*Personas y Organización*) area included in the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, as well as on the management and compensation of managerial talent.

Directors' Remuneration Policy:

- Verification of compliance with the Directors' Remuneration Policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Proposals and reports for the 2023 General Shareholders' Meeting:

- Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors corresponding to the financial year 2022.
- Remuneration Policy for Directors of Repsol, S.A. (2023-2026) and explanatory report.
- Approval of three additional cycles of the Share Purchase Plan by the beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans.

Planning of the Compensation Committee:

- Planning the schedule of meetings and activities of the Compensation Committee.

2.3. External advisors

In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Compensation Committee may request the Board, for the better performance of its functions, the hiring of external specialized advisors at the Company's expense.

To this end, in order to be aware of the remuneration market and the latest trends and make informed decisions on remuneration matters, the Committee relies on the regular external advice of Willis Towers Watson ("**WTW**") and Ernst & Young Abogados ("**EY**"). WTW conducts annually the benchmarking of the remuneration of the CEO and EY assists in the preparation of this Report. These services enable the Company to align with the market practice and developments in remuneration matters.

2.4. Proposed resolutions for the General Shareholders' Meeting regarding the remuneration of Directors

In principle, in this financial year it is expected to submit to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting the following proposal of resolution:

- Annual Report on the Remuneration of the Directors for the financial year 2023.

3. ACTIONS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISKS IN THE REMUNERATION POLICY

The remuneration system established for the Company's Directors is designed to foster the long-term profitability and sustainability of the Company and incorporates the necessary safeguards to reduce exposure to excessive risks and align it with the long-term objectives, values and interests of the Company.

For these purposes, the measures to ensure that the Remuneration Policy reflects the long-term results of the Company are the following:

- **Balance of the mixed remuneration and flexibility:** the Remuneration Policy provides an appropriate and effective balance between the fixed and variable components of remuneration, in accordance with the best corporate governance practices. The variable components of the remuneration are designed so that, if the minimum targets are not met, they would not result in any payment, and there are no guaranteed variable remunerations.

  Specifically, the total compensation of the CEO[5] consists of different remuneration elements that mainly comprise: (i) a fixed remuneration, (ii) a short-term variable remuneration and (iii) a long-term variable remuneration (the "**LTIP**", "**LTI**" or the "**Long-Term Incentive Plan**"). Variable remuneration accounts for about 69% of the total remuneration of the CEO in a scenario of 100% achievement of objectives and is linked to targets set in the Company's Strategic Plan.

- **Multi-year framework:** LTIPs are based on a multi-year (four-year) framework to ensure that the evaluation process is based on long-term results and takes into account the Company's underlying economic cycle and the achievement and consolidation of its strategic objectives.

  In addition, the Company has set an extra three-year period, starting from when the CEO receives the Company's shares that are awarded within the framework of the LTIPs, during which they will not be able to transfer those shares or engage in direct or indirect hedging on them, without prejudice to the approved permanent shareholding policy described below.

- **Alignment with the interests of the shareholders:** the Company has implemented a Share Purchase Plan for the beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans, aimed at increasing the alignment of the interests of its participants with those of the other shareholders (the "**Share Purchase Plan**").

- **Permanent Shareholding:** Repsol has approved a policy of permanent share ownership, according to which the Executive Directors will retain, while they hold office, the ownership of the shares they have in their portfolio, as well as any other shares that were granted to them as a form of payment for the LTIPs or that were related to the Share Purchase Plan, until they reach, at least, an amount equivalent to twice their fixed remuneration.

- **Composition of the Committees:** the Chairwoman of the Compensation Committee also serves on the Audit and Control Committee. This dual membership in these two Committees facilitates the integration of the risks associated with remuneration into the discussions and recommendations of the said Committees to the Board of Directors, both in setting and assessing the annual and multi-year incentives.

[5] As of the date of preparing this Report, the Board of Directors of Repsol has a single Executive Director, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Similarly, the other two members of the Compensation Committee also belong to the Sustainability Committee, which oversees issues related to the Company's sustainability, the maximization of long-term value and the advancement in meeting the indicators related to the goal of becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050. Therefore, the dual membership of these Directors also enables them to take into account those relevant aspects in these matters that affect the remuneration of the CEO and Senior Management.

- **Ex ante adjustments:** the Compensation Committee may propose to the Board of Directors the adjustments of the elements, criteria, thresholds and limits of variable, annual or multi-year remuneration, in the event of exceptional circumstances caused by extraordinary factors or events, internal or external, that do not make the objectives less challenging. If such an adjustment occurs, detailed information will be provided on the reasons to justify its application.
- **Ex post adjustments:** the Compensation Committee has the power to propose the cancellation of the payment of the variable remuneration, in the short and long term, as well as to demand reimbursement ("clawback") of the components of the variable remuneration of the CEO when its payment does not comply with the established performance conditions, or when it has been paid based on data whose inaccuracy is subsequently proven.
- **Responsibilities of the Compensation Committee:** this Committee is responsible for the examination and analysis of the Remuneration Policy for Directors and Senior Management and its application, to the extent that the professional activities of these categories of personnel may have a material impact on the Company's risk profile.

  Furthermore, the Compensation Committee is responsible for proposing to the Board of Directors the objectives and metrics of the variable remuneration, in the short and long term, of the CEO and also evaluates their degree of compliance, proposing to the Board of Directors the approval of the incentive level to pay. The information on the level of compliance with the metrics is extracted, for the most part, from the Consolidated Annual Accounts and the Integrated Management Report, which are reviewed by the Accounts Auditor.
- **Conflicts of interest:** the Regulations of the Board of Directors, Repsol Code of Conduct in the Securities Market and the Code of Ethics and Conduct (all of them available on the Company's website www.repsol.com) regulate the actions that must be taken by people who find themselves in a situation of potential conflict of interest.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE REMUNERATION AND RESULTS

4.1. Peer group

In accordance with the provisions of the Remuneration Policy, one of the principles guiding the remuneration of the Directors for their executive functions is to ensure that the remuneration, in terms of its structure and total amount, follows the best practices and is competitive compared to other similar entities in order to attract, retain and motivate the best professionals.

In this regard, the Company regularly reviews, with the help of external consultants, market data on the levels, composition and remuneration practices of the Chief Executive Officer. Specifically, in December 2023, the firm specialized in this field, WTW, conducted a benchmarking of the total remuneration of the CEO.

The following selection criteria have been used to determine the peer group:

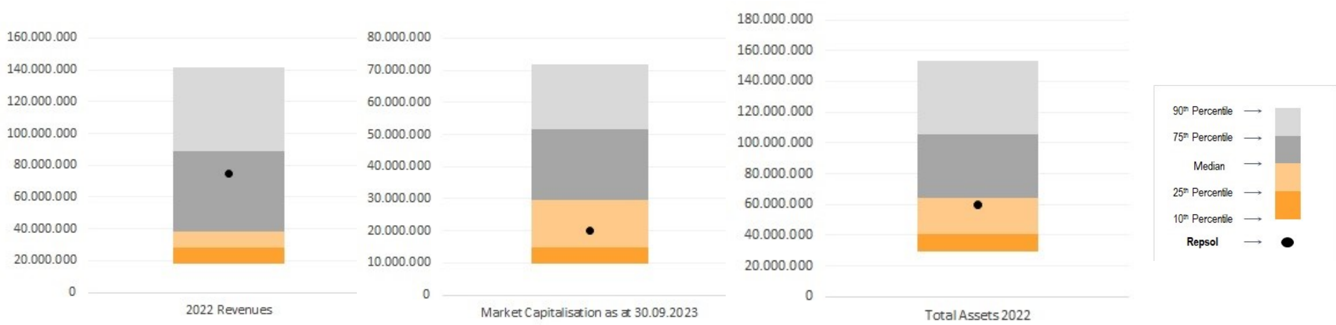
1) Companies in the energy and utilities sector that are listed on the EURO STOXX 600 Oil&Gas/DJ Titans Oil & Gas 30 and on the Stoxx Europe 600 Utilities/S&P 500 Utilities.
2) Companies with headquarters in Europe and the United States.
3) Companies with international and global geographic reach.
4) Companies comparable to Repsol in terms of size, considering those in a range between 30% and 300% in at least two of the following three measures: revenue, market capitalization and asset value.
5) Companies that are part of the peer group that Repsol has defined for the purpose of measuring the Total Shareholder Return within its Long-Term Incentive Plans.
6) Companies in the peer group considered by the proxy advisor Institutional Shareholders Services ("**ISS**") for the purpose of conducting the "pay for performance" analysis in its Voting Recommendations Report.
7) A sufficient number of companies to obtain representative and statistically reliable results on remuneration.

The previous set excludes those companies that have significant state ownership and are not highly comparable with Repsol.

Based on the above, the resulting peer group consists of the following 18 companies:

Fortum	Eon	Iberdrola
Marathon Petroleum	Eni	ConocoPhillips
Phillips 66	Engie	OMW
Veolia Environment	Siemens Energy	Cepsa
Naturgy	Endesa	Schlumberger
National Grid	Central	Snam

Taking into account the previous peer group, the analysis results are detailed below, showing Repsol's relative position compared to these companies:



4.2. Remuneration mix

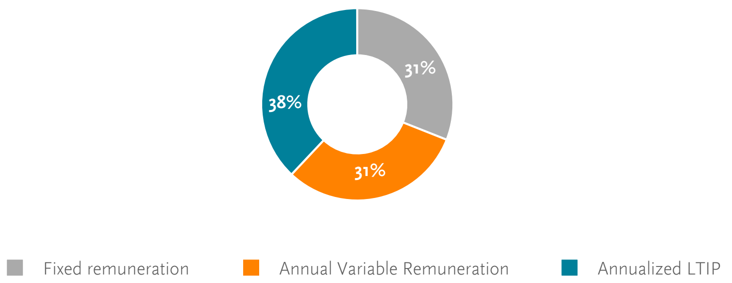
The CEO's remuneration mix reflects the Company's philosophy of offering competitive remuneration that promotes the achievement of corporate objectives, while preventing excessive risk taking.

As set out above, the remuneration package of the CEO for the performance of executive functions, in accordance with the Remuneration Policy, consists mainly of (i) a fixed element, (ii) a short-term variable element and (iii) a long-term variable element, aligned with the Company's management objectives related to the Strategic Plan and maximization of its value in a sustained manner over time. Furthermore, his remuneration package also includes social security systems and certain in-kind benefits.

Following the same approach as in previous years, the remuneration package proposed for 2024 provides a balanced and efficient relationship between the fixed components and the variable components, so that the fixed component constitutes a sufficiently high part of the remuneration. On the other hand, the variable components have sufficient flexibility to allow their modulation to the point that their total reduction is possible in a given period, if the objectives to which they are linked are not achieved. In this case, the CEO would only receive the fixed remuneration in cash and other contributions related to participation in social security systems and remuneration in kind.

The following is the remuneration mix of the Company's CEO for his executive functions, considering the target annual amounts corresponding to fiscal year 2024:

REPSOL:
Remuneration mix of the CEO

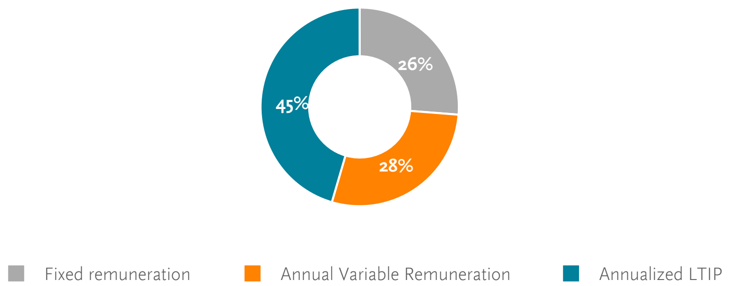


Specifically, in 2024, if the CEO achieves 100% of his objectives in the target scenario, his fixed remuneration would account for 31% of his total remuneration (fixed, annual variable and long-term variable) and his variable remuneration for 69% (45% annual variable remuneration and approximately 55% long-term variable remuneration).

This compensation structure allows the CEO's variable remuneration to vary according to the Repsol's results, and it can range from zero (if the objectives are not met sufficiently) to a maximum of 220% of his fixed remuneration (100% for the short term and 120% for the long term[6]).

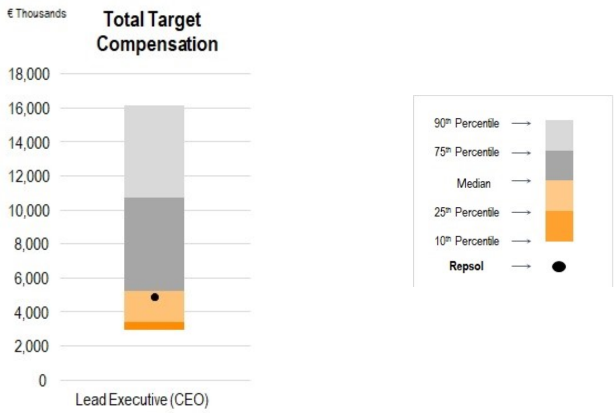
Moreover, the following is the remuneration mix of the lead executive in the peer group in a target scenario of 100% achievement of objectives:

Peer group:
Remuneration mix of the Lead Executive



[6] To the extent that the Long-Term Incentive Plan involves partial allocation in shares, this reference value calculated on the date of granting the LTIP could be altered by the fluctuation in the value of Repsol's shares during the validity of the Plan until its settlement.

The position of the Chief Executive Officer of Repsol relative to the peer group is also shown below in terms of the total target remuneration, which comprises the following remuneration elements approved for 2024: (i) fixed remuneration for his board functions; (ii) fixed remuneration for his executive functions; (iii) annual variable remuneration; (iv) expected long-term variable remuneration and (v) contributions to social security plans:



In terms of total target compensation, the CEO is between the 25th percentile and the median of the peer group.

4.3. Pay for performance

4.3.1. Company results in 2023

The variable remuneration of the CEO is calculated based on the predetermined and quantifiable objectives set by the Company's Board of Directors at the start of the year, following the recommendation of the Compensation Committee. These objectives are aligned with the Company's performance in 2023.

The main milestones of the year are as follows:

Performance

Net income: 3,168 million euros. Adjusted income, which specifically measures the performance of the businesses: 5,011 million euros.

Financial

Cash generation: 7,064 million euros.
Net Debt at the end of 2023: 2,096 million euros, 160 million euros lower than at the end of 2022.

Shareholder remuneration

In 2023, shareholders have received a cash dividend of 0.7 euros per share, an 11% increase from 2022. In addition, the goals of share buyback have been brought forward by two years.

Strategy

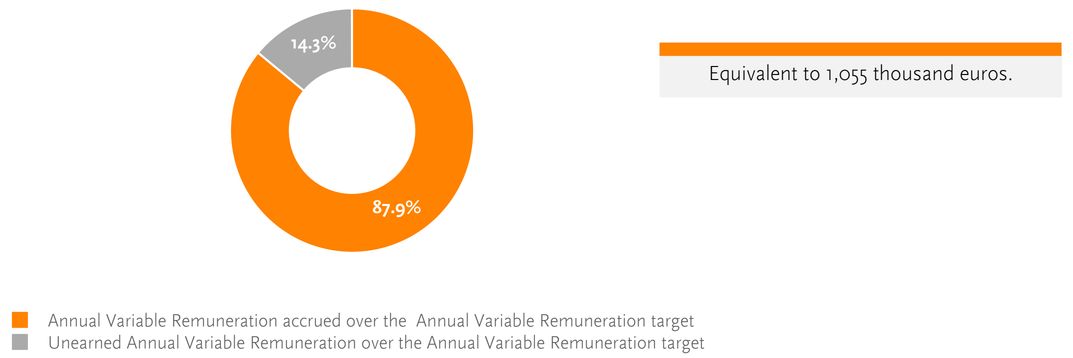
The good operational and financial performance has allowed to continue advancing the achievement of the strategic objectives. In this context, the Company has decided to bring forward by one year the update of the Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and set new business challenges that will allow it to continue evolving and approaching the goal of being net zero emissions by 2050.
The Strategic Update 2024-2027 deepens a profitable energy transition, with an attractive shareholder remuneration proposal that is based on a disciplined management, a high-quality integrated portfolio, low-carbon initiatives, as well as maintaining a strong financial position.

Businesses

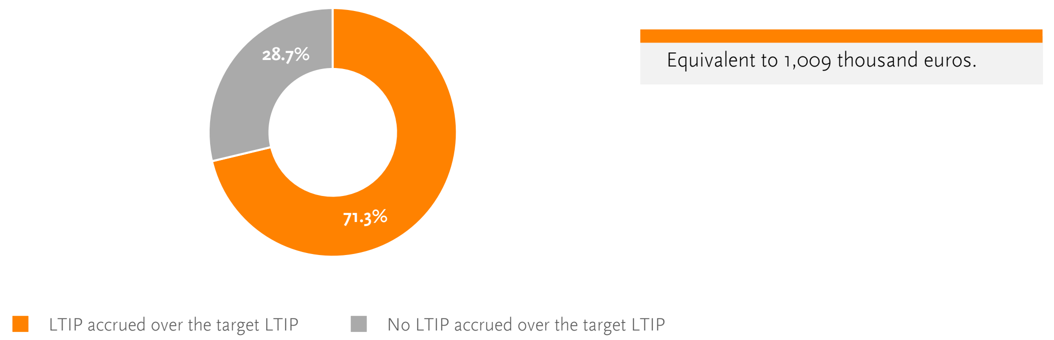
Investments in 2023 amount to about 6,200 million euros, 41% higher than the previous year, mainly for the development of Exploration and Production assets, the development of the Low-Carbon Generation project portfolio, the transformation of the industrial complexes and the digitalization and development of the multi-energy offer in Customer.

4.3.2. Remuneration accrued in 2023

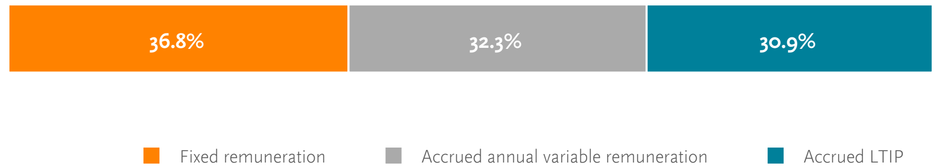
Section 6 of this Report on the implementation of the Remuneration Policy in 2023 provides the full detail of the remuneration earned by the Chief Executive Officer in the financial year 2023. Based on (i) the contribution of the Chief Executive Officer to the results and (ii) the Company's performance in that year and (iii) the degree of compliance with the established metrics, the annual variable remuneration earned by the Chief Executive Officer in 2023 amounts to 1,055 thousand euros, an amount equivalent to 87.9% of his fixed remuneration.



The degree of overall achievement of the LTIP 2020-2023 objectives was 75.6%. Taking into account also the average evaluation of the CEO's individual performance throughout the entire duration of the LTIP, which was 94.33%, the incentive earned amounted to 513 thousand euros and 36,820 gross shares, with a value of 495 thousand euros[7]. The final number of shares to be delivered will be determined after deducting the witholding tax so after applying this criterion, the number of Repsol S.A. shares to be delivered is 19,647 shares.



Considering the above, the total fixed and variable remuneration accrued by the CEO in 2023 amounts to 3,264 thousand euros. The following graph shows the amount of each remuneration element and its percentage of the total remuneration accrued in that year:

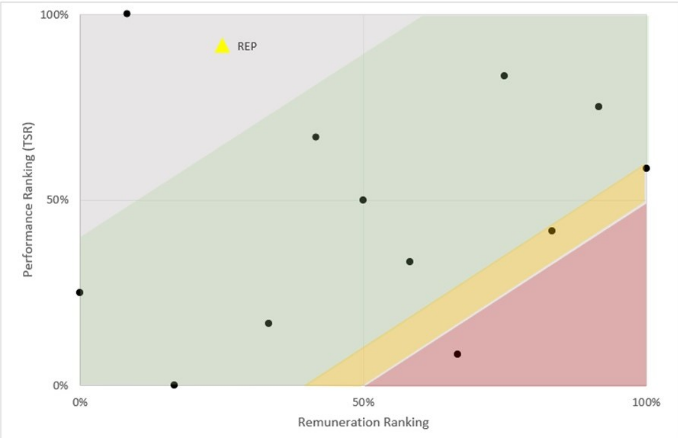


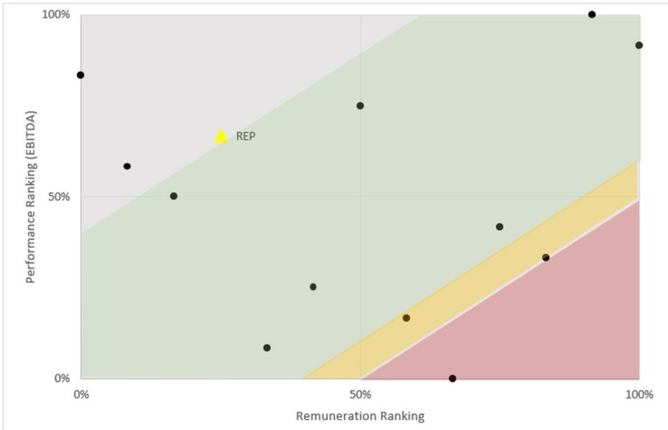
[7] To calculate the settlement of the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023, the closing price of the share on December 29, 2023 was used as the most reasonable price, although the actual settlement will be executed with the closing price of February 21, 2024.

4.3.3. Evolution of results and accrued remuneration

The following graphs show the positioning of Repsol in relation to the Company's peer group, linking the variation of the Total Shareholder Return (the "**TSR**") and the EBITDA of each company from 2020 to 2022 with the average of the total compensation of its Chief Executive Officer in the same period, based on the Evaluating Pay for Performance Alignment methodology of the proxy advisor ISS.

The companies used to prepare the following graphs are the European companies in the Repsol's peer group described in Section 4.1 above, excluding the American companies for this purpose; taking into account a total of 12 companies.





The transversal lines show the degree of proportional correlation between the evolution of the indicator (TSR or EBITDA) and the average total remuneration of the lead executive of the companies analyzed. Consequently, a positioning in the yellow or red zone of the graph implies that the average remuneration of the lead executive is higher than the growth of the magnitude considered. On the other hand, a positioning in the green zone of the graph indicates a proportional growth of the remuneration compared to the magnitude considered. And finally, a positioning in the gray area of the graph reflects that the magnitude considered is higher than the average remuneration of the lead executive.

Based on the above, the positioning of Repsol reflects that the evolution of the TSR has been higher than the average remuneration of the Repsol's CEO in the period analyzed. On the other hand, the growth of the average remuneration of the Company's lead executive has been more proportional compared to the EBITDA, although the evolution of this magnitude has also been higher than the remuneration of the Director.

5. REMUNERATION POLICY IN 2024

5.1. New features introduced in the Remuneration Policy

Pursuant to article 529 novodecies of the Capital Companies Act, the new Remuneration Policy for the Directors of Repsol was approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 25, 2023, following the proposal of the Board of Directors, for its implementation in years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026, with the support of 95.76% of the votes cast and the positive opinions of the leading proxy advisors, demonstrating its consistency with the interests of the Company's shareholders.

The amendments made to the previous Remuneration Policy reflect the Company's intention to remain aligned with the best corporate governance practices and market trends, with the recommendations set forth in the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies of the CNMV and with the expectations and interests of its shareholders.

In this regard, the new Remuneration Policy incorporates the following changes compared to the previous Policy:

- At the proposal of the Chairman of the Board of Directors himself, his fixed remuneration is reduced by 50% upon his re-election by the General Meeting of Shareholders of 2023.
- Additional information is provided on the operation of the Long-Term Incentive Plans implemented since 2020, which envisage the partial allocation of shares, through performance shares, as part of the grant of the Long-Term Incentive.
- With respect to the Share Purchase Plans by the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans, the new additional performance target is included for those beneficiaries who are Executive Directors or who are considered Senior Management for the delivery, by the Company, of the additional share for every three shares initially acquired by the beneficiaries.
- The possibility of remunerating non-executive Directors for their membership in the governing bodies of companies in which Repsol has a stake is envisaged.

The principle that defines the Remuneration Policy is the pursuit of mutual value creation for the Group and the Directors and the alignment of their interests with those of the shareholders in the long term, ensuring total transparency.

To this end, to prepare the Remuneration Policy, the Company has gathered information from its shareholders, institutional investors and proxy advisors, in the context of the consultation and engagement processes carried out by Repsol.

In any case, it must be taken into account that the Remuneration Policy is reviewed periodically to remain aligned with the best corporate governance practices and market trends, submitting it to approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting whenever its modification is necessary or advisable and, in any case, every three years, in accordance with the Capital Companies Act.

5.2. Regarding the Chief Executive Officer

5.2.1. Detail of remuneration components

As stated above, the remuneration package of the CEO for the performance of executive functions consists mainly of (i) a fixed component, (ii) a short-term variable component and (iii) a long-term variable component.

In addition to the above, the total remuneration package of the CEO for his executive functions planned for 2024 is detailed below, including its amount, alignment with objectives and the corresponding risk adjustments:

ELEMENT	AMOUNT	LINK TO OBJECTIVES	RISK ADJUSTMENT
Fixed remuneration (AFR)	1,320 thousand euros	—	—
Annual variable remuneration	100% AFR +/- 20% qualitative modulation	• Company performance • Operation, growth and value • Decarbonization and sustainability	Cancellation of payment and claim for refund ("clawback")
Long-Term Variable Remuneration 2024-2027	120% AFR +/- 20% qualitative modulation	• Energy transition • Company performance • Value creation	Cancellation of payment and claim for refund ("clawback")
Share Purchase Plan	Investment in shares and delivery of one additional share for every three shares acquired	Performance target equivalent to a level of achievement of the overall objectives set for the annual variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer corresponding to the fiscal year ended immediately prior to the date of delivery of the shares, equal to or higher than 75%.	Accrual of additional shares subject to the non-occurrence of certain circumstances
Long-term savings systems	Provident Plan: contribution of about 20.5% of AFR	—	Loss of economic rights in certain cases of termination of the contractual relationship
	Pension plan: maximum contribution of 8 thousand euros	—	—
Other benefits	Life and disability insurance, medical insurance and deposit payments: amounts not available at the date of preparation of this Report	—	—

Based on the above, the main features of each of the components of the CEO's remuneration package for 2024 are described below.

5.2.2. Fixed remuneration

The CEO's fixed remuneration for performing executive functions reflects the level of responsibility of these functions, position and professional career, ensuring that it is competitive with that of comparable companies to Repsol.

Based on this, the Compensation Committee annually proposes to the Board of Directors, for its approval, the amount of the CEO's fixed remuneration for performing his executive duties, within the framework of the Remuneration Policy in force at any given time.

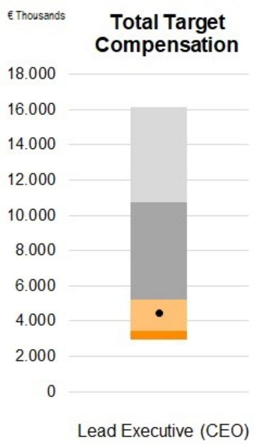
For its determination and possible updates, the Compensation Committee, in addition to the criteria mentioned above, considers, among others, issues such as the specific characteristics and required dedication of the position, the Company's results, market analysis or the average increases in the remuneration of the Company's staff. All this in order to establish compensation appropriate to the function performed, guaranteeing its competitiveness with respect to the reference market. In this regard, for 2024, the Board of Directors has agreed, at its meeting on February 21, 2024, at the proposal of the Compensation Committee, to set the amount of the CEO's fixed remuneration at 1,320 thousand euros.

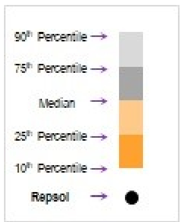
This amount represents a 10% increase on the fixed remuneration of the CEO which had remained unchanged since his appointment in 2014 and it has been agreed within the framework of the Remuneration Policy in force.

With regard to the market data that the Compensation Committee has taken into account to propose to the Board the revision of the fixed remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, it should be noted that, as stated in section 4.1 above of the Report, the firm specialized in remuneration matters, WTW has carried out a benchmarking of the total remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer considering a group of 18 comparable companies to Repsol from the Energy & Utilities sector of Europe and the United States, with an international scope of activities. As a result of this analysis, the target total remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer in 2024 —resulting from this increase— remains between the 25th percentile and the median of the reference comparison group, as does the one corresponding to 2023, as shown in the following graphs.

Total target compensation positioning for Repsol's CEO in 2023

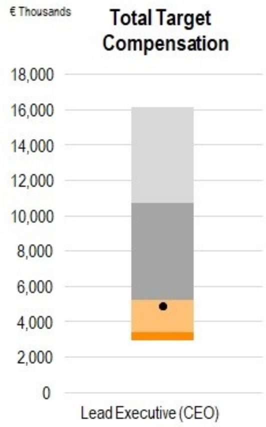
Utilities sector companies





Total target compensation positioning for Repsol's CEO in 2024

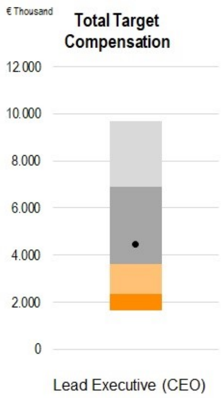
Utilities sector companies

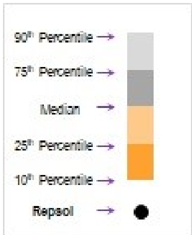


This same consulting firm has conducted an additional analysis using as a peer group the set of companies in the Ibex 35, among which Repsol ranks as the second company in terms of revenue and very close to the 75th percentile in terms of market capitalization and assets, with the CEO's total compensation between the median and the 75th percentile.

Total target compensation positioning for Repsol's CEO in 2023

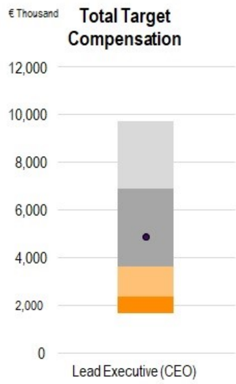
IBEX 35



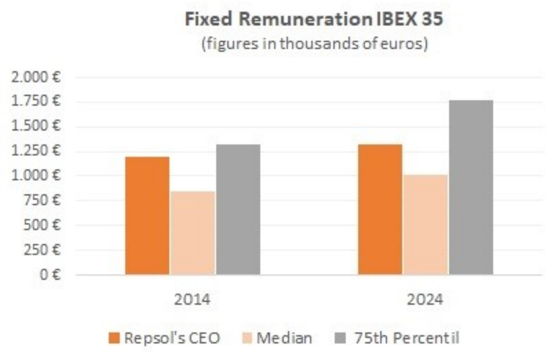


Total target compensation positioning for Repsol's CEO in 2024

IBEX 35

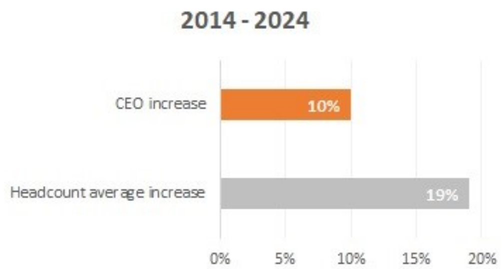


On the other hand, when comparing the wage trends in the group of companies in the Ibex 35 from 2014 (year of appointment of the CEO) to 2023, it can be seen that the median fixed remuneration for the role of Chief Executive Officer has risen by 21% over the period and 34% at the 75th percentile. This aspect is supported by the fact that 68% of Ibex 35 companies have increased the fixed salary of their CEOs in recent years.



As shown in the previous graphs and in accordance with what is indicated, the 10% increase in the fixed remuneration of the Repsol's Chief Executive Officer slightly improves the position of the total remuneration of the CEO (in target value) but it would still be in the same ranges as the 2023 remuneration in the reference peer groups: it would move closer to the median compared to the sector peer group and would stay between the median and the 75th percentile in the Ibex 35 group.

Finally, but not least, he Compensation Committee has also considered the evolution of the remuneration conditions of Repsol employees in Spain in the last ten years, since the CEO was appointed in 2014. In this period, the fixed salary of employees has increased on average by 19%, due to the conditions negotiated in the collective agreements that regulate the working conditions of employees and because salaries have been adjusted in line with the supply and demand of the labor market. Consequently, the increase in the fixed remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer is lower than the salary growth of the Company's employees in the same labor market.



5.2.3. Annual Variable Remuneration

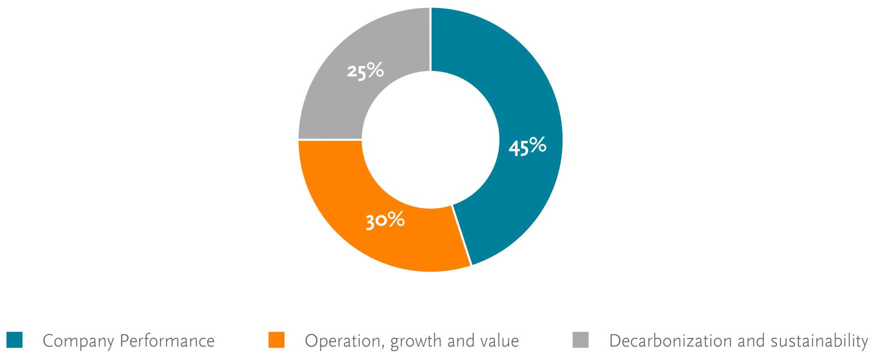
The annual variable remuneration reflects the individual contribution of the CEO to the achievement of strategic, preset, concrete and quantifiable objectives. The Compensation Committee reviews the conditions of the system annually to ensure that they are sufficiently demanding and that they align with Repsol's strategic priorities, both in the short and long term, its needs and the business situation.

The Board of Directors, based on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, determines the objectives at the beginning of each year and evaluates their fulfillment once the year has ended, with the support of the internal areas of the Company, which provide it with information about the different categories of objectives and the results achieved.

5.2.3.1. Objectives and metrics established

As set forth in the Remuneration Policy, the annual variable remuneration of the CEO is linked to the achievement of quantitative business objectives, value creation objectives and sustainability objectives.

In particular, for the year 2024 the Board of Directors has determined the following objectives and weights for the annual variable remuneration of the CEO:



Regarding the decarbonization and sustainability objectives, the Company maintains a permanent dialogue on environmental, social and governance matters (ESG) with its most relevant shareholders and proxy advisors, in order to understand their views and positions on these issues and to communicate the Company's practices. As a result of this engagement and the Board of Directors' resolution on December 2, 2019 to align the Company with the Paris Agreement goals, the CEO's annual variable remuneration objectives related to decarbonization and sustainability account for 25% of the annual variable remuneration and up to 40% of the long-term variable remuneration as indicated in Section 5.2.4 below.

Each type of objective has different metrics associated with it. For these purposes, the following metrics, the degree of achievement and the level of performance associated with them are detailed below, which the Compensation Committee has proposed for the current year with respect to the annual variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer are detailed below, and that the Board of Directors has approved at its meeting on February 21, 2024[8]:

[8] Data related to performance objectives are sensitive information, so disclosing them before the reference period could harm the Company's interests. However, once that period is over, the objective values and levels of compliance will be disclosed in the relevant Annual Report on Remuneration, provided that the information is no longer sensitive.

TYPE OF OBJECTIVES	WEIGHT	METRICS		DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT			ASSOCIATED LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE		
				Minimum	Target	Maximum	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Company Performance	45%	15%	Adjusted Result	70%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
		15%	Net Income	70%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
		15%	Cash Flow from Operations	70%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
Operation, growth and value	30%	6%	Hydrocarbon production	90%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
		6%	Gain to the Refining Margin indicator	70%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
		6%	Digital customers/ electricity and gas customers	95%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
		6%	Performance of the Low Carbon Generation vertical	80%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
		6%	Digital program	80%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
Decarbonization and sustainability	25%	5%	Installed renewable generation capacity	70%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	110%
		10%	Development of other Low Carbon platforms	To be determined by the Compensation Committee based on the evidence provided			0%	100%	110%
		5%	Safety, fatalities and incidents index	0 fatalities, 0 “very serious” incidents according to internal regulations and 18 real HPIs	0 fatalities, 0 “very serious” incidents according to internal regulations and 12 real HPIs	0 fatalities, 0 “very serious” incidents according to internal regulations and < 12 real HPIs	50%	100%	110%
		5%	Talent: (i) Parity in external hiring; and (ii) Female leadership	Parity in external hiring (balance 40%-60%) or 34% female leadership	Parity in external hiring (balance 40%-60%) and 34% female leadership	Parity in external hiring (balance 40%-60%) and female leadership >34%	50%	100%	110%
Total								**100%**	**100%**

As the previous table illustrates, each metric has an associated achievement scale defined according to its variability and its level of demand. These scales have a minimum compliance threshold below which no incentive is earned, and a maximum of 110%, although the overall degree of objective achievement, as determined by the Compensation Committee, will not exceed 100%.

In addition to the above, the following is a description of each of the metrics related to annual variable remuneration:

TYPE OF OBJECTIVES	METRICS	DESCRIPTION
Company Performance	Adjusted Result	Adjusted Result is an Alternative Performance Measure that is calculated as detailed in Annex II of the Integrated Management Report. The objective value is to achieve the Adjusted Result foreseen in the 2024 Annual Budget. The percentage of the Adjusted Result obtained in the year with respect to the value of the Budget will be calculated and, based on that percentage, the level of achievement of the objective will be determined.
	Net Income	The objective value is to achieve the Net Income foreseen in the 2024 Annual Budget. The percentage of the Net Income obtained by Repsol with respect to the value of the Budget will be calculated and, based on that percentage, the level of achievement of the objective will be determined.
	Cash Flow from Operations	The target value is to achieve the operating cash flow forecast in the 2024 Annual Budget. The percentage of the cash flow from operations obtained by Repsol with respect to the value of the Budget will be calculated and, based on that percentage, the level of achievement of the objective will be determined.
Operation, growth and value	Operation, growth and value indicators	Implementation of the strategy with a focus on growth and value: • Hydrocarbon production: the objective value is to achieve the production planned in the 2024 Annual Budget. • Gain to the Refining Margin Indicator in Spain: the target value is to achieve the profit to the Margin Indicator provided for in the 2024 Annual Budget. • Reach certain digital customers and electricity and gas customers: target value provided in the 2024 Annual Budget. • Low Carbon Generation Performance: the target value is to achieve the Low Carbon Generation EBITDA foreseen in the 2024 Annual Budget. • Deployment of the digital program with the specific objective positive impact expected from the projects. The degree of achievement of each of the indicators will be calculated by comparing the value obtained with the target and threshold values and, based on this, the level of achievement of the objective will be determined.
Decarbonization and sustainability	Installed renewable generation capacity	Increase the installed Wind and Solar generation capacity in accordance with the provisions of the 2024 Annual Budget. The percentage of the increase in renewable generation capacity installed by Repsol in 2024 will be calculated with respect to the budget value and, based on that percentage, the level of achievement of the objective will be determined.
	Development of other Low Carbon platforms	Progress on the decarbonization path to 2030 set by the Company through other Low Carbon Platforms. The degree of achievement will be assessed by the Compensation Committee based on the evidence provided.
	Safety, fatalities and incidents index	Actual number of HPIs less than or equal to 12 without any fatality or incident occurring with consequences higher than "Very Serious" according to internal regulations. Actual Company's HPIs (High Potential Incidents) for the purposes of this objective are security incidents with real serious or higher than serious consequences in personal injuries (SIF, by its acronym in Spanish), environmental impact and/or the reputation of the company and the process incidents classified as TIER 1.
	Talent	To foster female talent, creating opportunities through hiring and development. The target values are the following: (i) To apply parity in external hiring processes for the group linked to the professional progression model and assimilated, keeping a balance between 40%-60%; and (ii) To ensure the use of inclusive diversity criteria in all stages of professional development to achieve a 34% of women in leadership positions.

5.2.3.2. Calculation of annual variable remuneration

The amount of variable remuneration is calculated based on the degree of compliance and weighting of each of the objectives.

In this regard, at the end of the year, in February and concurrently with the preparation of the Consolidated Annual Accounts and the Integrated Management Report, the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, conducts an assessment using the information provided by the Financial and People and Organization areas on the results achieved. The information on the metrics is mostly derived from the aforementioned Consolidated Annual Accounts and the Integrated Management Report, which are audited by the Accounts Auditor.

The Board of Directors determines a weighted average level of compliance by taking into account the level of compliance with each objective and its weighting.

To ensure that the annual variable remuneration is effectively linked to the professional performance of the CEO, the economic effects, positive or negative, resulting from extraordinary events that could distort the evaluation results are excluded when determining the level of compliance with the quantitative objectives.

5.2.3.3. Reference amounts and payment

The amount of the CEO's annual variable remuneration is defined as a percentage of the fixed remuneration.

The structure of the annual variable remuneration of the CEO for 2024 remains on the same terms as those established in the Remuneration Policy, being able to vary the amount to be received between 0%, if a level of achievement above the minimum threshold is not reached, and 100% of his fixed remuneration, in the event that the joint level of achievement of the objectives is 100% or higher.

Therefore, in a scenario of 100% achievement of objectives, the CEO would receive 1,320 thousand euros as annual variable remuneration.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Directors has the power to modulate, up to a maximum of 20%, upwards or downwards, the final result of the annual variable remuneration, taking into account the quality of the results, the individual performance or other issues or circumstances that require qualitative measurement. Therefore, the maximum amount of short-term variable remuneration of the CEO could amount to 1,584 thousand euros in the event of an over achievement of the objectives and an extraordinary performance of both the Company and the CEO. In the event that the Board of Directors agrees to this modulation, detailed information will be provided on the reasons that justify its application.

In accordance with the provisions of the Remuneration Policy, the annual variable remuneration will be paid in cash.

5.2.4. Long-Term Variable Remuneration

5.2.4.1. General characteristics and current plans

Repsol has implemented several long-term variable remuneration plans (as defined above, the "**LTIP**", "**LTI**" or the "**Long-Term Incentive Plan**") for the management and other employees of the Group, including the Chief Executive Officer. The objectives of these plans are to promote the alignment of interests and the value creation for the Group, its shareholders and its employees, as well as to strengthen the commitment of the beneficiaries and to reward the sustainable value creation for the shareholders in the long term.

The plans are independent of each other, but their main features are similar:

Structured in **overlapping cycles of 4 years.**	Their objectives are linked to the **maximization of the Company's value**, the **performance of Repsol's businesses** and **sustainability**.
Linked to the **achievement of objectives and commitments** formulated in the Company's Strategic Plan in force at any given time.	They are linked to the **retention of their beneficiaries** until the end of the measurement period, except in certain special cases that would lead to their early settlement.

The Board of Directors determines, based on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, the objectives of each LTIP and establishes their weighting and the associated metrics, taking into account Repsol's strategy, its needs and the business situation.

As for the annual variable remuneration, in the LTIPs each metric has a scale of achievement associated with it, defined according to its variability and the level of demand. These scales have a minimum threshold of compliance, below which no right to incentive will be generated, and a maximum level set at 100%.

For the LTIP calculation, the Board of Directors evaluates, at the proposal of the Compensation Committee, the level of achievement of each objective and the plan as a whole, after the measurement period ends in February and concurrently with the preparation of the Consolidated Annual Accounts and the Integrated Management Report. The Financial and People and Organization areas provide the information on the metrics, which are extracted as needed from the aforementioned Consolidated Annual Accounts and the Integrated Management Report, reviewed by the Auditor of Accounts. The Internal Audit area also verifies the information on the compliance level with the established metrics. The personal performance of the beneficiary is also taken into account to determine the incentive amounts that correspond according to the achievement scales established.

If extraordinary events that could distort the assessment of the fulfillment of the objectives set occur during the validity of the relevant Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Board of Directors may make the appropriate adjustments and homogenization to ensure that the fulfillment level of the objectives is effectively related to the professional performance of the beneficiaries.

The Company implemented a new Long-Term Incentive Plan in 2020, whose main difference from the previous Plans is the partial allocation of shares, through performance shares, as part of the Long-Term Incentive grant, and not only as part of its settlement. This new Plan aligns with the regulations, the corporate governance recommendations and the best market practices.

The General Shareholders' Meeting of 2022 approved three new cycles of this Long-Term Incentive Plan for the years 2023-2026 (Fourth Cycle), 2024-2027 (Fifth Cycle) and 2025-2028 (Sixth Cycle).

Therefore, the Long-Term Incentive Plans in which the CEO participates and that will be in force in 2024 are the following:

PLAN	MAXIMUM CASH VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF EUROS	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERFORMANCE SHARES GRANTED	% OF FIXED REMUNERATION
Long-Term Incentive Plan 2024-2027	792	58,758	120%
Long-Term Incentive Plan 2023-2026	720	48,722	120%
Long-Term Incentive Plan 2022-2025	720	68,090	120%
Long-Term Incentive Plan 2021-2024	720	84,791	120%

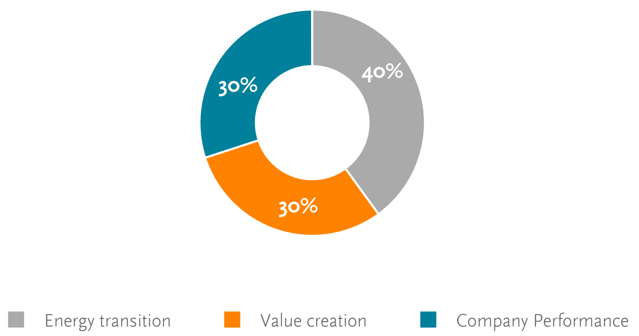
Specifically, the Fourteenth Cycle of the Share Purchase Plan for the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans (2024-2027) is expected to be launched in 2024, and its main features are outlined below.

5.2.4.2. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2024-2027

5.2.4.2.1. Objectives and metrics established

As explained in the previous section, long-term variable remuneration is tied to the attainment of medium/long-term goals and the retention of key personnel, fostering the sustainability and profitability of the Company in the long term.

Specifically, for the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2024-2027, in which the CEO participates, the following goals and their weights have been established.



Regarding the energy transition goal, the linkage of 40% of the long-term variable remuneration of the CEO to objectives aimed at aligning the Company with the Paris Agreement and, therefore, the progressive decarbonization of Repsol, shows the Company's strong commitment to sustainability and its leadership in the energy transition, in order to achieve the target of net zero emissions by 2050.

Each type of objectives has associated different metrics for its measurement. To this end, the metrics, the degree of achievement, and the level of performance associated that the Compensation Committee proposed for the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2024-2027, and that the Board of Directors approved at its meeting on February 21, 2024, are detailed below[9]:

TYPE OF OBJECTIVES	WEIGHT		METRICS	DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT			ASSOCIATED LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE		
				Minimum	Target	Maximum	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Energy transition	40%	20%	Reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (%)	80%	100%	>100%	50%	100%	100%
		10%	Renewable generation capacity (GW)	70%	100%	>100%	25%	100%	100%
		10%	Available production capacity of renewable fuels (Mta)	70%	100%	>100%	25%	100%	100%
Value creation	30%	30%	Total Shareholder Return Rate (TSR) vs. Peer Group	5th position	1st or 2nd position	1st or 2nd position	25%	100%	100%
Company Performance	30%	20%	Free Cash Flow (FCF) Repsol Group	70%	100%	>100 %	25%	100%	100%
		10%	Adjusted result Repsol Group	70%	100%	>100 %	25%	100%	100%
Total								**100%**	**100%**

As illustrated in the table above, each metric has an associated achievement scale defined based on its variability and level of demand. These scales have a minimum compliance threshold below which no a right to incentive is generated and a maximum level set at 100%.

[9] Some data on performance objectives are sensitive information, so disclosing them before the reference period could harm the Company's interests. However, after the end of that period, the objective values and compliance levels will be reported in the relevant Annual Report on Remuneration, provided that the information is no longer sensitive.

In addition to the above, below is a description of each of the metrics associated with the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2024-2027:

TYPE OF OBJECTIVES	METRICS	DESCRIPTION
Energy transition	Reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (%)	Achieve a reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) compared to 2016 of 15% by 2025 and 28% by 2030, with a specific reduction by 2027. The CII is calculated as the ratio of the CO_2 equivalent emissions, in tons (t), from the company's operated Scope 1 + 2 and Scope 3 related to the use of the products derived from our E&P production, to the energy of those products that we provide to society, in Giga Joules (GJ). The degree of achievement shall be determined according to the value obtained at the end of the period in relation to the target.
	Renewable generation capacity (GW)	Achieve a renewable generation capacity of 6.0 GW by 2025 and between 15.0 GW and 20.0 GW by 2030, with a specific capacity by 2027. The degree of achievement shall be determined according to the value obtained at the end of the period in relation to the target.
	Available production capacity of renewable fuels (Mta)	Achieve an annual available production capacity of renewable fuels expected in a specific path for the period. The degree of attainment shall be calculated by comparing the actual accumulated annual available production capacity of the period with the accumulated annual available production capacity envisaged in the path.
Value creation	Total Shareholder Return Rate (TSR) vs. Peer Group	Achieve a total shareholder return (TSR) higher than that of the following international listed companies in the sector: Total, RD Shell, BP, ENI, OMV, Equinor, GALP and MOL. The TSR is the difference (expressed as a percentage ratio) between the initial value of an investment in ordinary shares of Repsol and the final value of that same investment in the period considered, taking into account that for the calculation of that final value the gross dividends or other similar concepts received by the shareholder for that investment during the corresponding period of time will be considered as if they had been invested in more shares of the same type on the first date on which the dividend or similar concept is due to the shareholders and the closing price on that date. To obtain the TSR values, the CUMULATIVE_TOT_RETURN_GROSS_DVDS function of the Bloomberg tool will be used, taking as reference the average value of the month of December of each year and adjusting the TSR, for each company, by the % of variation of the reference index of each market. The degree of compliance with the objective will depend on the relative position of Repsol with respect to the selected sample and will be the linear average of the degree of compliance obtained in each year of the period, which will be determined as follows. In case the position reached by Repsol is below the median, the degree of achievement of the objective will be zero. **Value** / **Degree of Compliance**: 1st and 2nd: 100% 3rd: 75% 4th: 50% 5th: 25% Higher than or equal to 6°: 0%
Company Performance	Free Cash Flow (FCF) Repsol Group	The Strategic Plan 2024-2027 sets an ambition of generating cumulative free cash flow. The aim is to achieve the cumulative free cash flow corresponding to the values established in the budget of each year, in which the financial metrics are adjusted to the existing price environment, homogenizing the inorganic operations or the acceleration of relevant organic projects. The degree of achievement shall be calculated by comparing the cumulative amount of the Group Repsol's free cash flow obtained during the period with the target value.
	Adjusted result Repsol Group	The Strategic Plan 2024-2027 sets an ambition of adjusted result generation for the period. The goal is to achieve the Cumulative Adjusted Result corresponding to the values established in the budget of each year, in which the financial metrics are adjusted to the existing price environment, homogenizing the relevant inorganic operations. The degree of achievement shall be calculated by comparing the cumulative amount of the Group Repsol's adjusted result obtained during the period with the target value.

5.2.4.2.2. Instrumentation and calculation of the long-term variable remuneration

The long-term variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer is determined as a percentage of the fixed remuneration.

The long-term variable remuneration scheme is executed by awarding the right to receive a certain number of Repsol shares (performance shares), as well as a cash amount, in a ratio of 50% for each component with respect to the total incentive on the grant date.[10]

In this regard, the total incentive that the Board of Directors has agreed to assign to the CEO as a Long-Term Incentive Plan 2024-2027 is 120% of his fixed remuneration, consisting of 58,758 Repsol performance shares[11] and 792 thousand euros.

Once the measurement period of the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2024-2027 has ended, the Compensation Committee will carry out in the first quarter of 2028 an assessment of the level of compliance achieved in each of its objectives and the overall LTIP, and will propose the appropriate incentive amounts based on the predefined achievement scales, which may vary between 0%, if a level of compliance above the minimum threshold is not reached, and 58,758 Repsol shares and 792 thousand euros, in the case that the overall compliance level with the objectives is 100%.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Directors will have the discretion to adjust, up to a maximum of 20% upward or downward, the final amount of the long-term variable remuneration, taking into account the quality of the performance, the individual performance of the CEO or other issues that require qualitative measurement. Therefore, the maximum amount of long-term variable remuneration for the CEO could reach 70,510 Repsol shares and 950.4 thousand euros in the event of over-achievement of objectives and extraordinary performance of both the Company and the CEO himself. If the Board of Directors agrees to this adjustment, a detailed explanation will be provided on the reasons that justify its application.

5.2.4.2.3. Transfer and hedging of shares

The CEO must not transfer the Company shares delivered to him or directly or indirectly hedge them until three years have elapsed since each delivery of shares occurred, unless he already maintains, at the time of the transfer, a net economic exposure to changes in the price of shares for a market value equivalent to at least twice his annual fixed remuneration. He must also not hedge the shares directly or indirectly before he receives them.

5.2.4.2.4. Investment in shares

The shares delivered, if applicable, to the CEO under this long-term variable remuneration plan may be counted for the purposes of the investment in shares referred to in the Share Purchase Plan described in the following section.

5.2.4.3. Long-Term Incentive Plans 2021-2024, 2022-2025 and 2023-2026

Following the approval of the Strategic Update 2024-2027 on February 21, 2024, the LTIP 2021-2024, the LTIP 2022-2025 and the LTIP 2023-2026 have been amended, in order to ensure the consistency of the targets established therein with those of the current Strategic Plan.

In this regard, the following adjustments to the LTIPs 2021-2024 and 2022-2025 have been approved for the years 2024 and 2025:

- In the general category of Energy Transition objectives, the weight of the Carbon Intensity Index reduction metric has been reduced from 30% to 20% and a new metric related to the available production capacity of renewable fuels (Mta) has been introduced with a weight of 10%.
- In the general category of performance objectives, the weight of the metric of the Group Repsol free cash flow has increased from 10% to 20% and the metrics of the free cash flow breakeven of Exploration and Production ($/bbl) and the Integrated Margin of Refining and Marketing compared to the peer companies have been replaced by the metric of the Group Repsol Adjusted Result, with a weight of 10%.

On the other hand, in the LTIP 2023-2026, the following adjustment has been approved for the years 2024, 2025 and 2026:

- In the general category of Energy Transition objectives, the metric related to the production capacity of renewable fuels (Mta), with a weight of 10%, has been replaced by the metric related to the available production capacity of renewable fuels (Mta) with a weight of 10%.

[10] For the rest of the beneficiaries of the ILP, the proportion is 70% in cash and 30% in performance shares, except in the case of the members of the Executive Committee for whom the proportion is the same as that of the CEO (50% in cash and 50% in performance shares).
[11] The number of 58,758 performance shares results from dividing 792 thousand euros by the market price of the share of 13.4790 euros, which is the average of the Repsol, S.A. share prices of the months of December 2023 and January 2024. Each performance share gives the right to receive, in case of compliance with the established objectives, one Repsol share, so that the reference value calculated on the grant date could be modified due to the fluctuation in the value of Repsol's shares during the term of the Program until its liquidation.

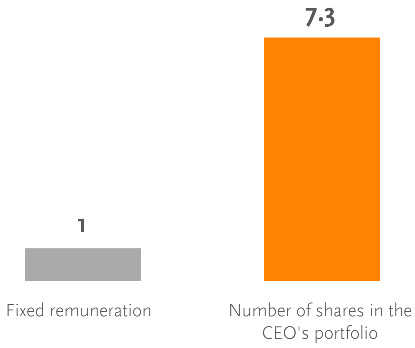
- In the general category of performance objectives, the metrics of the free cash flow breakeven of Exploration and Production ($/bbl) and the Integrated Margin of Refining and Marketing compared to the peer companies have been replaced by the metric of the Group Repsol Adjusted Result, with a weight of 10%.

5.2.5. Policy of permanent shareholding

The CEO must maintain ownership of the Company's shares in his portfolio, as well as any additional shares that he received as part of the Long-Term Incentive Plans or that were associated with the Share Purchase Plan by the LTIP beneficiaries, as long as he remains in office, until reaching, at least, an amount equivalent to twice his annual fixed remuneration.

The market value of the shares in the portfolio on the relevant date will be used for valuation purposes.

As of the date of this Report, the CEO owns 705,073 Repsol shares, which amount to more than seven times his annual fixed remuneration.



5.2.6. Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of Long-Term Incentive Plans

The Company has implemented a Share Purchase Plan for certain beneficiaries, including the CEO and other high-potential employees, with the aim of promoting the alignment of their long-term interests with those of the shareholders and the Company.

The Share Purchase Plan (the first thirteen cycles of which were already approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting in 2011, 2016 and 2020 and the last three in the one of 2023) allows its beneficiaries to invest a maximum amount in Repsol shares, so that if they hold said shares for a period of three years, remain in the Group and meet the rest of the conditions, the Company will deliver them at the end of the period one additional share for every three shares initially acquired.

To simplify its implementation, only beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans can participate in the Share Purchase Plan —as the group of staff members targeted by both programs coincides— and the maximum amount to be invested will be 50% of the gross amount of the long-term incentive that each beneficiary is entitled to receive under such programs. The investment must be made once the corresponding Long-Term Incentive Plan has been paid and never later than June 30 of each calendar year.

In the case of Senior Management (CEO and other members of the Executive Committee), an additional performance requirement is established for the delivery of the additional shares, consisting of achieving, for the Eleventh and Twelfth Cycles, a level of overall attainment of the objectives established in the Long-Term Incentive Plan closed in the year preceding the date of delivery of the shares, equal to or higher than 75%, and for the Thirteenth and subsequent Cycles, a level of overall attainment of the objectives established for the annual variable remuneration of the CEO corresponding to the year closed immediately preceding the date of delivery of the shares, equal to or higher than 75%, without considering in any case the power of qualitative modulation available to the Board of Directors.

During fiscal year 2024, the Eleventh (2021-2024), Twelfth (2022-2025) and Thirteenth (2023-2026) Cycles of the Share Purchase Plan for the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans are in force and the launch of the Fourteenth Cycle of the Share Purchase Plan (2024-2027) is planned.

In particular, the completion of the Eleventh Cycle of the Share Purchase Plan (2021-2024) is scheduled for 2024, to which the CEO belongs.

5.2.7. Control of variable remuneration

In accordance with the provisions of the Remuneration Policy, the Compensation Committee has the power to propose the cancellation of the payment of variable remuneration, both in the short and long term, if due to unforeseen circumstances it is determined that its accrual responds to inaccurate or erroneous information or data.

Likewise, the Compensation Committee may claim reimbursement ("clawback") of the variable components of the CEO's remuneration (i) when their payment has not been adjusted to the established performance conditions, or (ii) when they have been paid based on data whose inaccuracy is subsequently proven. This possibility of a claim by the Compensation Committee is not subject to a time limit.

On the other hand, the conditions of the Share Purchase Plan by the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plan state that the accrual of the additional shares is subject to the non-occurrence during the period prior to each delivery, of a material restatement of the financial statements of the Company when it affects the degree of achievement of the objectives of the Long-Term Incentive Plan from which the cycle derives, as determined by the Board of Directors and following a report from the Compensation Committee, except when it is appropriate according to a modification of the accounting regulations.

5.2.8. Long Term Savings Systems

The Chief Executive Officer participates in the Group's Managers Provident Plan, a defined contribution social security scheme (the "**Group's Managers Provident Plan**"). According to the formula established in its regulations, the annual contributions for retirement amount to approximately 20.5% of his fixed remuneration. The Group's Managers Provident Plan covers the contingencies of retirement, total or absolute permanent disability, severe disability and death.

In the event of termination of the contractual relationship of the CEO with the Company, as a consequence of the factors indicated below, the perception of the accumulated capital in the Group's Managers Provident Plan will only occur at the time of his effective retirement or in case of death or permanent disability before retirement:

- A unilateral decision of the Company, provided it is not based on the grounds provided for in Articles 40, 41 or 50 of the Workers' Statute.
- An unfair disciplinary dismissal.
- An objective dismissal or a termination for organizational, economic, productive or technical reasons, whether it is declared or recognized as fair or unfair.
- A termination at the discretion of the CEO for any of the reasons provided for in Articles 40, 41 or 50 of the Workers' Statute.

Additionally, the Chief Executive Officer participates in the Repsol pension plan. This is a defined contribution occupational scheme to which all Repsol employees can join, and to which the Company makes a monthly contribution, up to a maximum limit of eight thousand euros per year per employee. The participants in this scheme vest the economic rights from the moment of contribution, but they can only access the accumulated amount in the scheme if any of the contingencies covered by it occur: retirement, total or absolute permanent disability, severe disability and death.

Long-term savings schemes do not provide for any payment to the CEO for the cessation of his executive functions or as director of the Company. However, the amounts of the CEO's long-term savings scheme, which will be paid, where appropriate, at the time when any of the contingencies covered by them occur, are compatible with the severance payment for termination of the relationship provided for in his contract and which is described in Section 5.2.10 of this Report.

During the 2024 financial year, contributions to the CEO's pension and provident plans are expected to amount to 278 thousand euros.

5.2.9. Other benefits

The Chief Executive Officer is a beneficiary of certain in-kind benefits that include, among other items, life and disability insurance and health insurance. Where applicable, these remunerations also include the withholdings linked to the in-kind benefits. The amount of these benefits in 2024 will be consistent with the one paid in 2023 and will be disclosed in the appropriate Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, as long as at the date of preparation of this Report such amount is not available.

The Remuneration Policy does not provide for the granting by the Company of advances, loans or guarantees to the CEO.

5.2.10. Main terms of the Chief Executive Officer's contract

In compliance with the provisions of Articles 249 and 529 octodecies of the Capital Companies Act, the remuneration, rights and compensation of economic content of the CEO are determined in his contract, with full respect of the Bylaws and the Remuneration Policy.

For these purposes, the main terms of the Chief Executive Officer's contract are as follows:

- **Duration and notice**: the contract signed with the CEO has an indefinite duration and no notice period by Repsol for its termination is provided for therein.
- **Non-compete agreement**: the contract sets forth a non-compete obligation in companies and activities similar to those of the employer during its term and for one year after its termination.
- **Severance payment**: the contractual conditions of the CEO establish a severance payment equivalent to two annual installments of his fixed and annual variable remuneration —including the remuneration of the non-compete obligation—. This amount corresponds to the limit established by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2014, at the proposal of the Compensation Committee, for the severance payment of the new Executive Directors who were appointed from then on. Such severance payment will proceed in case of termination of the contract due to causes attributable to Repsol or by mutual agreement, if it occurs in the interest of the Company. In case of termination of the contract by unilateral decision of the CEO, he must give the Company three months' notice and will receive only one annual installment of his fixed and annual variable remuneration in compensation for the non-compete agreement.

5.3. Regarding the Directors in their capacity as such

In accordance with the current Remuneration Policy, the remuneration of Directors in their capacity as such aims to remunerate them sufficiently and adequately for their dedication, qualification and responsibilities, but without compromising their independence of judgment. Furthermore, such remuneration is in line with the recommendations of the supervisory bodies, as well as with market practices and trends in terms of remuneration, considering other listed business groups of similar size, complexity of their businesses and operations and geographical distribution of their assets.

This remuneration consists exclusively of fixed concepts and does not include any variable remuneration scheme or social security systems.

On the other hand, in accordance with the provisions of Article 45 of the Bylaws, the Company has contracted a collective civil liability insurance policy that covers the Directors, managers and other employees of the Group who perform functions assimilated to those of the managers. The policy covers the different companies of the Group under certain circumstances and conditions.

Once they cease to perform their duties, the Directors may not provide services to another competing entity for a period of two years, unless the Board of Directors decides, on a case-by-case basis, to waive or shorten the duration of this obligation. However, no additional compensation is foreseen for the Directors for this non-compete obligation.

5.3.1. Maximum limit

In accordance with the provisions of Article 45 of the Bylaws, the Directors, in their capacity as members of the Board of Directors and for the performance of the function of supervision and collegial decision-making inherent to this body, have the right to receive a fixed annual remuneration, which shall not exceed the amount approved for this purpose by the General Shareholders' Meeting, either directly or in the Remuneration Policy.

The current Remuneration Policy sets a maximum limit of 8.5 million euros for this purpose, which includes the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall determine the exact amount to be paid within this limit and its allocation among the different Directors, taking into account the functions and responsibilities of each Director, the Committee membership, the positions held within the Board and any other objective circumstances that it considers relevant.

5.3.2. Remuneration calculation

The calculation of the fixed remuneration for the performance of the supervisory and collective decision-making functions of the Directors, except for the one related to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, is carried out by assigning points for membership to the Board or the different Committees or for the performance of specific responsibilities. Each point has a remuneration equivalence, resulting in different amounts for the Directors.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, at the proposal of the Compensation Committee, to establish the amount of the value of the point, in line with the maximum limit set for the remuneration of the Board as a whole. In this regard, for the financial year 2024, the Board of Directors has agreed, at its meeting on February 21, 2024, at the proposal of the Compensation Committee, to maintain the value of the point at the same amount as the one set for 2023, this is 88,297.11 euros gross per year. In this way, the remuneration for membership of the Board of Directors has increased since 2009 by only 2.5%.

The Board has also agreed to remunerate specifically the performance of the functions of the Lead Independent Director with the allocation of 0.25 points, which is equivalent to an amount of 22,074.28 euros.

Taking the above into account, the points table approved for fiscal year 2024 is as follows:

Body	Points
Board of Directors	2
Delegate Committee	2
Audit and Control Committee	1
Nomination Committee	0.25
Compensation Committee	0.25
Sustainability Committee	0.5
Lead Independent Director	0.25

5.3.3. Remuneration to Directors for their membership in governing bodies of investee companies

In addition to the remuneration described above, the Directors will receive the remuneration corresponding to them for belonging to the administrative bodies of companies in which Repsol has a stake. This remuneration may be paid by the investee companies and/or by the Company when they occupy the position at the proposal of Repsol.

These remunerations will be subject, in any case, to the legal and statutory requirements applicable to each of the companies.

5.4. Regarding the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is established in the Remuneration Policy by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 25, 2023 and reflects the relevant role and high level of institutional engagement and participation of the Chairman, as well as the other criteria previously mentioned in such Policy.

The remuneration of the Chairman of the Board consists solely of fixed components, and its amount, which encompasses the sums for his participation on the Board of Directors and Committees of Repsol Group companies, joint ventures or associates, totals 1,250 thousand euros per year. This amount reflects the 50% reduction, proposed by the Chairman himself and agreed by the General Meeting in 2023, compared to the previous amount approved by the General Meetings in 2019 and 2021.

Furthermore, the Chairman of the Board of Directors receives certain benefits in kind that include medical insurance, the cost of the residence that the Company provides him as a home and for the institutional representation of the Company, the corresponding income tax on such benefits and the economic compensation for the personal tax liability arising from such benefits in kind (withholdings). The amount of these benefits in 2024 will be consistent with the amount paid in 2023 and will be specified in the relevant Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, while this amount is not available at the time of preparing this Report.

The remuneration, rights and economic compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors are stipulated in his contractual terms, effective from May 1, 2015, which include a one-year post-contractual non-compete clause, although he will not receive any financial compensation for the termination of his contract.

6. EXECUTION OF THE REMUNERATION POLICY IN 2023

6.1. Application of the Remuneration Policy in 2023

The Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee have applied the current Remuneration Policy, precisely following the principles it establishes.

The process followed to determine the individual remunerations of the Directors in the year 2023 has been carried out in accordance with it, without any deviation from its application procedure or exceeding the existing limits.

6.2. Regarding the Chief Executive Officer

During fiscal year 2023, the Board of Directors has had a single executive director, the Chief Executive Officer, whose contract has not undergone any modification during the aforementioned fiscal year.

In accordance with the Remuneration Policy, the remuneration of the CEO in 2023 has consisted of the remuneration elements that are described below.

6.2.1. Fixed Remuneration

The CEO has received a fixed remuneration for the performance of his executive duties. The total amount corresponding to the fiscal year 2023 has amounted to the following amount:

Fixed Remuneration in thousands of euros	
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	1,200

This amount has remained unchanged with respect to fiscal year 2022, having not changed since his appointment in 2014.

6.2.2. Annual Variable Remuneration

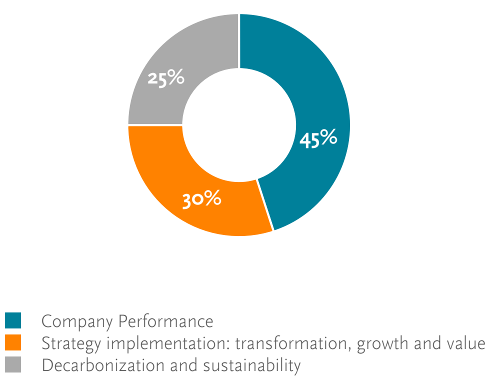
The CEO has earned in 2023 an annual variable remuneration to reward his individual contribution to the achievement of the Company's strategic goals, for which determination the scheme detailed in section 5.2.3 above has been followed.

6.2.2.1. Objectives and metrics

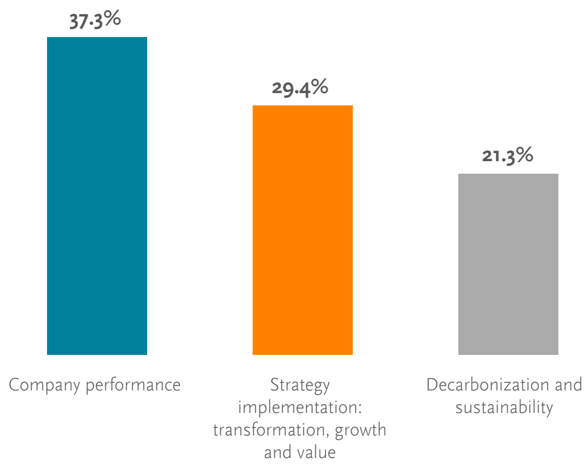
As described above, the annual variable remuneration of the CEO is linked to the achievement of quantitative business, value creation and sustainability goals in the proportions detailed below.

In particular, in the fiscal year 2023 the relative importance of each category of goals and the level of accomplishment achieved were as follows:

Types of objectives 2023



Degree of achievement attained 2023



For more detail, the following table shows the metrics set along with their weight, the target value and the achieved value, as well as the degree of attainment and the level of achievement reached of the annual variable compensation in the fiscal year 2023:

GOALS	WEIGHT		METRICS	OBJECTIVE VALUE	VALUE ACHIEVED	DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT			DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT ATTAINED	ASSOCIATED ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL			LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT ATTAINED	OVERALL DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT
						Minimum	Target	Maximum		Minimum	Target	Maximum		
Company Performance	45%	15%	Adjusted Net Income	€4,378 M	€4,661 M	70%	100%	>100%	106%	50%	100%	110%	110%	16.5%
		15%	Net Income	€4,090 M	€3,168 M	70%	100%	>100%	77%	50%	100%	110%	62%	9.4%
		15%	Cash Flow from Operations	€8,246 M	€7,064 M	70%	100%	>100%	86%	50%	100%	110%	76%	11.4%
Strategy implementation, transformation, growth and value	30%	6%	Hydrocarbon production	610 kboe/d	599 kboe/d	90%	100%	>100%	98%	50%	100%	110%	91%	5.5%
		6%	Gain to the Refining Margin indicator	$1.4/bbl	$2.3/bbl	70%	100%	>100%	164%	50%	100%	110%	110%	6.6%
		6%	Digital clients/ electricity and gas customers	6.8 million / 1.6 million	7.9 million / 2.18 million [1]	93%/ 98%	100%	>100%	116%/136%	50%	100%	110%	110%	6.6%
		6%	EBITDA of the Low Carbon Generation vertical	€200M	€176M	80%	100%	>100%	88%	50%	100%	110%	70%	4.2%
		6%	Impact Digital Program	€130M	€221M	69%	100%	>100%	170%	50%	100%	110%	110%	6.6%
Decarbonization and sustainability	25%	15%	Development of Low Carbon platforms	Assessment by the Compensation Committee	105% based on detailed evidence [2]	To be determined by the Compensation Committee based on the evidence provided			105%	0%	100%	110%	105%	15.8%
		5%	Process Safety Incident Rate (PSIR) and incidents.	PSIR less than 0.58 and no incidents with consequences greater than "Very Serious"	0.54 PSIR and no incidents with consequences higher than "Very Serious".	PSIR > 0.58 or any incident with consequences greater than "Very Serious"	PSIR = 0.58 and no incidents with consequences greater than "Very Serious"	PSIR < 0.58 and no incidents with consequences greater than "Very Serious"	110%	0%	110%	110%	110%	5.5%
		5%	Total Frequency Rate (TFR) and fatalities	Integrated TFR less than or equal to 1.07, and no fatalities	1.37 TFR and 1 fatality	Integrated TFR > 1.07 or any fatality	Integrated TFR = 1.07 and no fatalities	Integrated TFR < 1.07 and no fatalities	0%	0%	110%	110%	0%	0%
OVERALL DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES (GCO) <=100														**87.9%**

(1) Total volume of Electricity and Gas customers at the end of 2023, which includes the customers of CHC Energía (in 2023 a 50.01% stake in the company has been acquired, a transaction not included in the 2023 budget) and the customers in Portugal. The Electricity and Gas customers at the end of 2023, excluding those from CHC, also far exceed the target value defined.

(2) Development of Low Carbon platforms: the proposed valuation is based on the intense activity carried out during 2024, which has meant a qualitative leap in the company's transformation process. During the year, capabilities and projects of advanced fuels have been materialized and firm steps have been taken in creating a position along the entire value chain. Regarding the production of renewable hydrogen, alliances have been made for the development of the transport network in Europe and progress has been made in alternatives for the energy transition, such as synthetic fuels. Likewise, numerous organic and inorganic operations have been carried out and agreements have been reached to build a leading position as a multi-energy provider in the Iberian Peninsula. Regarding renewable generation, during the year the planned capacity has been installed and the pipeline of projects has been further developed.

- Renewable Generation:
  - During the year, the installed renewable generation capacity (Wind & Solar) has increased, reaching a total capacity of 2.1 GW, in line with the target.
  - In 2023, the Company advanced the development of renewable generation projects, finalizing projects in the U.S. and Spain that achieved FID in 2023 and that will commence operations between 2024 and 2026.
  - Additionally, an agreement has been reached to acquire a portfolio of 248 MW projects in Palencia, the purchase of the remaining 50% of the Antofagasta wind farm in Chile has been agreed, and the agreement has been announced for the acquisition of ConnectGen, with a portfolio of 20 GW projects (14 GW in wind and solar and 6 GW in batteries) in the United States and development capacities, an operation that is expected to close in early 2024.

- Industrial Transformation:
  - In the year, capacities and projects and initiatives of advanced fuels have been materialized. In the project of the Biorefinery of Cartagena (C-43) significant progress has been made in its construction, being scheduled its start-up in the first quarter of 2024. Additionally, another renewable fuel plant has been approved in Puertollano, which will start up in the first quarter of 2026; it is the second facility in the Iberian Peninsula dedicated exclusively to producing biofuels from waste, for which an old diesel processing unit will be transformed into a plant that will produce renewable fuels from used cooking oil, animal fats and other waste vegetable oils.
  - Regarding biomethane, in association with Naturgy and Reganosa, the initial phase is underway to build a first anaerobic digestion plant in Meirama (Galicia) with a capacity of 300 GWh and associated pretreatment plants; and opportunities for growth and positioning are still being analyzed.
  - Agreements have been reached, such as the alliance with ASAJA, to guarantee the supply to the refineries for the production of bios.
  - In March, the construction of the expansion project of the Industrial Complex in Sines (Project Alba) began, which includes the construction of two new plants, one of linear polyethylene and another of polypropylene, with a production capacity of 600 kt/year, where the new products will be 100% recyclable.
  - Regarding the production of renewable hydrogen, alliances have been made for the development of the transport network in Europe and progress has been made in alternatives for the energy transition, such as synthetic fuels. A 2.5 MW electrolyzer has been started up in Petronor (Vizcaya), with the capacity to generate 350 tons of renewable hydrogen per year for industrial use mainly in the refinery and the FID has been taken for the construction of a 4 MW electrolyzer in the Industrial Complex of Sines associated with the Alba project. The engineering of the electrolyzers of Cartagena 100MW, Petronor 100MW and Tarragona 150MW continues to advance, the latter of which has obtained 63M€ of financing from the Innovation Funds program. The project for the construction of a demo plant of synthetic fuels (e-fuels) in Bilbao together with Aramco and the associated 10 MW electrolyzer for its consumption has been approved, in partnership with EVE and Enagás. Finally, Petronor has signed an agreement to export green hydrogen to the Netherlands and Germany through the ports of Amsterdam and Duisburg with the aim of establishing an intra-European hydrogen corridor.

- Client has worked with a customer-centric approach with the ambition of being a multi-energy provider building a leading position in the Iberian Peninsula:
  - Regarding customer acquisition, it has acquired 50.01% of CHC Energía and an additional 20% of GANA ENERGIA. Additionally, it has increased its customer portfolio organically.
  - Regarding the initiatives to retain customers and to turn Repsol into a multi-energy provider, several campaigns have been launched throughout the year. In April, the Energy Plans were launched and in September, the X2 campaign was launched. Likewise, new functionalities have been incorporated in the Waylet platform and, through the Klin franchise, Repsol is the largest car wash chain in Spain.
  - Regarding the marketing of renewable fuels, Repsol is a pioneer in marketing 100% renewable diesel (HVO) in the Peninsula. A service for collecting used cooking oil has been installed in service stations and agreements have been made to promote renewable fuels (among others, New Holland, Scania, Sesé, XPO and Nestlé Spain) and to supply SAF to airlines (Iberia, Gestair, Ryanair, Iberojet, Air Europa, Atlas Air, AirNostrum and AirFranceKLM) boosting the market to ensure Repsol's leadership. On the other hand, it has obtained the RSB EU RED and RSB CORSIA certification, which allows the sale to any company in any place in the world.
  - Regarding electric mobility, agreements have been reached as an approved energy provider with FREENOW, Uber, Bolt and Alphabet and for the installation of charging points with SEUR and Mercadona.
  - Finally, it has continued with the deployment of the hydrogen station network: the Hy2Move project has been selected by the European Union to receive a grant of 30% of the investment. Regarding Wible, the fleet has been expanded by 30% and additional services have been launched.

Considering the foregoing, the degree of total achievement of the annual variable remuneration objectives for the fiscal year 2023 has been 87.9%.

6.2.2.2. Amount of remuneration and payment

As a result of the foregoing, the Board of Directors has approved in its meeting of February 21, 2024, upon proposal of the Compensation Committee, the following amount as annual variable remuneration of the CEO corresponding to the fiscal year 2023, which matches a degree of achievement of such remuneration of 87.9%, equivalent to 87.9% of his fixed remuneration in 2023.

	Annual variable remuneration 2023 in thousands of euros
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	1,055

The annual variable remuneration of the CEO has been fully settled in cash in accordance with the authorization provided for in the Remuneration Policy.

It has not been necessary to apply any control mechanism of those described in Section 5.2.7 of this Report on the annual variable remuneration of the CEO.

6.2.3. Long-Term Variable Remuneration

The CEO has earned in 2023 a long-term variable remuneration to reward the sustainable value creation for the shareholder in the long term as a consequence of the completion of the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023.

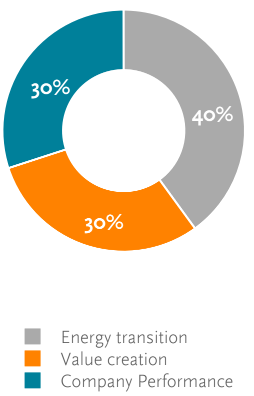
The scheme set out in Section 5.2.4 above was applied to determine the amount of such remuneration.

6.2.3.1. Goals and metrics

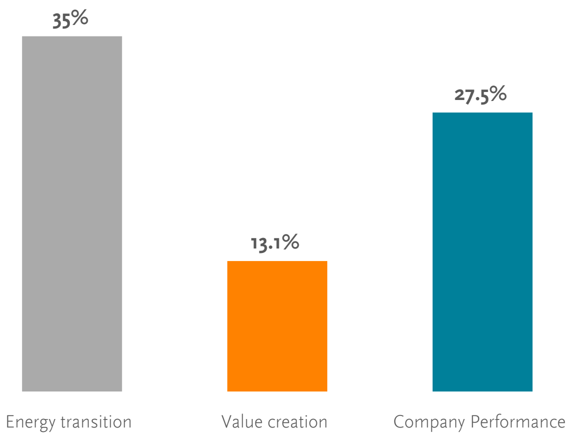
The long-term variable remuneration of the CEO accrued is linked to the achievement of objectives that promote the sustainability and profitability of the Company in the long term.

In particular, in the year 2023 the weight of each type of objectives and their degree of achievement reached has been as follows:

Types of objectives 2023



Degree of achievement attained 2023



For further detail, the following metrics are presented along with their weight, the target value and the achieved value, as well as the degree of attainment and the level of achievement reached of the long-term variable remuneration:

GOALS	WEIGHT		METRICS	OBJECTIVE VALUE	VALUE ACHIEVED	DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT			DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT ATTAINED	ASSOCIATED ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL			LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT ATTAINED	OVERALL DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT
						Minimum	Target	Maximum		Minimum	Target	Maximum		
Energy transition	40%	30%	Reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII)	0.08	0.096	80%	100%	> 100%	120%	50%	100%	100%	100%	30.0%
		10%	Low Carbon generation capacity (GW)	5,9	5	70%	100%	> 100%	85%	25%	100%	100%	50%	5.0%
Value creation	30%	30%	Total Shareholder Return (TSR) Rate vs. Peer Group	Achieve 1st or 2nd position in TSR compared to a sample of 8 selected peer companies.	Repsol ranks in the following positions throughout the period: 2020: 5th; 2021: 4th; 2022: 2nd; 2023: 9th.	5th position	1st or 2nd position	1st or 2nd position	43.75% Linear average of the degree of achievement obtained throughout the period: 2020: 25%; 2021: 50%; 2022: 100%; 2023: 0%.	25%	100%	100%	44%	13.1%
Performance of the Company	30%	10%	Free Cash Flow (FCF) Repsol Group (€M)	8237	11459	70%	100%	> 100%	139%	25%	100%	100%	100%	10.0%
		10%	Exploration and Production Free Cash Flow Breakeven at predetermined gas prices ($/bbl)	<40	E&P FCF Breakeven at budget gas prices has been lower than the target in all years	110%	100%	<100%	The degree of achievement obtained throughout the period: 2020: 76%; 2021: 72%; 2022: 8%; 2023:99%.	50%	100%	100%	100%	10.0%
		10%	Integrated refining and marketing margin vs Peer Group	Achieve the 1st or 2nd position in Integrated R&M Margin against a sample of 9 European peer companies	Repsol ranks in the following positions throughout the period: 2020: 3rd; 2021: 4th; 2022: 3rd; 2023: 2nd	5th position	1st or 2nd position	1st or 2nd position	75% Linear average of the degree of achievement obtained throughout the period: 2020: 75%; 2021: 50%; 2022: 75%; 2023: 100%.	25%	100%	100%	75%	7.5%
OVERALL DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES (GCO) <=100														**75.6%**

Taking the above into account, the degree of total achievement of the objectives for fiscal year 2023 has been 75.6%.

The degrees of achievement of the objectives and of global compliance with the program have been calculated by the Compensation Committee, by means of a mathematical formula, in accordance with the information provided by the Financial and People and Organization areas on the results obtained and the target values defined initially.

Likewise, in order to ensure that such degree of compliance is effectively related to the professional performance of the CEO, in the determination of the achievement of the quantitative objectives, the economic effects derived from extraordinary events that could introduce distortions in the results of the evaluation have been eliminated.

Additionally, to determine the amount of the long-term variable remuneration that corresponds to the CEO, the Compensation Committee has also assessed his personal performance during the term of the Plan.

6.2.3.2. Amount of remuneration and payment

Considering the degree of achievement of the metrics developed in the previous section, which amounted to 75.6%, and the average score obtained by the CEO in the evaluation of his individual performance throughout the duration of the LTIP, which was 94.33%, the Board of Directors has approved in its meeting of February 21, 2024, upon proposal of the Compensation Committee, the following amount as long-term variable remuneration of the CEO corresponding to the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023: 513 thousand euros and 36,820 gross shares.

Long-term variable remuneration 2023	Cash (in thousands of euros)	Actions
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	513	36,820

The final amount of the LTIP 2020-2023 has been determined according to the following formula:

Total incentive payable = Cash incentive payable + Share incentive payable

Where the cash incentive to be paid is determined as the product of (i) the amount of the cash incentive granted by (ii) the Global Degree of Achievement of its objectives ("**GCO**") expressed as a percentage and (iii) the average reached in the evaluation of the individual performance during the measurement period of each Plan ("**D**"):

Cash incentive to be paid = LTI granted in cash x GCO x D = 720 thousand euros x 75.6% x 94.33%

The share incentive to be paid is determined as the product of (i) performance shares granted at the beginning of the plan by (ii) the Global Degree of Achievement of its objectives (GCO) and (iii) the average reached in the evaluation of the individual performance during the measurement period of the Plan (D):

Incentive in shares to be paid = performance shares granted x GCO x D = 51,633 shares granted x 75.6% x 94.33%

Once the value of the total incentive to be paid has been determined, to determine the monetary value of the LTI, the number of gross shares accrued by the CEO has been multiplied by the price of the Repsol's share on December 29, 2023, which amounts to a value of 495 thousand euros[12]. The final number of shares to be delivered will be determined after deducting the on-account payment, so after applying this criterion, the number of Repsol S.A. shares to be delivered is 19,647 shares.

Based on the above, the total value of the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023 has amounted to 1,009 thousand euros, equivalent to 84.06% of the fixed remuneration in 2023.

It has not been necessary to apply any control mechanism, described in Section 5.2.7 of this report, on the long-term variable remuneration of the CEO.

6.2.4. Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans

During the month of May 2023, the voluntary adherence process to the to the Thirteenth Cycle of the Share Purchase Plan for the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans (2023-2026) was carried out. The CEO has allocated a total of 35,755 shares to the Plan, of which 10,845 correspond to the shares that were delivered to him as partial payment of the LTIP 2019-2022 and the remaining 24,910 shares were acquired by the CEO in order to reach the maximum investment amount in the Share Purchase Plan, equal to 50% of the gross amount of the LTI. At the end of the Cycle, in June 2026, and provided that the conditions established in its Regulations are met, the CEO may receive a maximum of 11,918 shares.

Furthermore, on May 29, 2023, the vesting period of the Tenth Cycle of the Share Purchase Plan for the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023 concluded. As a result, the CEO vested the rights to the delivery of 19,848 gross shares, valued at 13.36 euros per share, which amounts to an equivalent value of 265 thousand euros. In June 2023, after deducting the withholding tax payable by the Company, he received 13,549 shares.

6.2.5. Long Term Savings Systems

In 2023, Repsol made a contribution of 247 thousand euros to the Group's Managers Provident Plan, as described in Section 5.2.8 above, for the benefit of the CEO.

[12] The closing price of the share on December 29, 2023 was used as the most reasonable price for the calculation of the settlement of the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023, although the actual settlement will be made with the closing price of February 21, 2024.

The CEO is also a participant in Repsol's defined contribution pension plan, to which Repsol contributed 8 thousand euros in the fiscal year 2023.

6.2.6. Other benefits

During 2023, the CEO has been the beneficiary of certain in-kind benefits that include, among other items, life and disability insurance and health insurance. The expense associated with the in-kind benefits enjoyed in 2023 has amounted to 39 thousand euros.

On the other hand, the Company has not granted in 2023 any advance, loan or guarantee to the CEO.

The CEO has not received in 2023 any other type of remuneration concept different from those set out in this Report.

6.2.7. Main terms of the Chief Executive Officer's contract

The remuneration, rights and economic compensations of the CEO for the fiscal year 2023 have been determined in accordance with the provisions of his contract, always respecting the provisions of the Company's Bylaws and the Remuneration Policy, and which are described in Section 5.2.10 of this Report.

6.3. Regarding the Directors in their capacity as such

The Board of Directors resolved on February 16, 2023, upon proposal of the Compensation Committee, to maintain the value of the point for the 2023 financial year at the amount of 88,297.11 euros gross per annum. Based on the foregoing, in the 2023 financial year the total amount of the remuneration of the Directors for their non-executive functions amounted to 6.258 million euros, including the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The detail of the allocations per Director is broken down in the section of Individual Remuneration Tables.

Likewise, the Directors have received the remuneration that corresponds to them for belonging to the management bodies of certain companies in which Repsol has a stake and which amounted in aggregate to 799 thousand euros.

On the other hand, the global amount of the premium of the collective civil liability insurance of the Directors, managers and other employees of the Group who perform functions assimilated to those of the executives, which covers the different companies of the Group under certain circumstances and conditions, amounted to 3.9 million euros in 2023. Such amount corresponds to the entire group of insured persons in the Group and, therefore, does not refer exclusively to the members of the Board of Directors of Repsol.

6.4. Regarding the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The total amount of the fixed remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors in 2023 amounted to 1,747 thousand euros.

This amount corresponds to the fixed remuneration envisaged in both the Remuneration Policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on March 26, 2021, which was in force until May 25, 2023, and the new Remuneration Policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on the aforementioned May 25, whose validity extends from the date of its approval and for the following three financial years (2024, 2025 and 2026).

As has been pointed out throughout the Report, at the proposal of the Chairman himself, his fixed remuneration has been reduced by 50% in the new Remuneration Policy. In this way, the Chairman accrued a fixed remuneration amount of 995 thousand euros until May 24, 2023 and an amount of 753 thousand euros from May 25 until the end of the year.

On the other hand, as has been described above, the Chairman is the beneficiary of certain benefits in kind that include, among other items, medical insurance, housing costs, the corresponding withholdings derived from such items and the economic compensation for the personal taxation applicable derived from such remuneration in kind (withholdings). The expense associated with the benefits in kind for the Chairman of the Board of Directors during 2023 amounted to 346 thousand euros.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors has not received any advance, loan or guarantee from the Company.

7. INDIVIDUAL REMUNERATION TABLES

7.1. Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer for 2023

Below is a summary of the total gross compensation accrued by the CEO during fiscal year 2023:

(In thousands of euros)

Director	Fixed Remuneration	Annual Variable Remuneration	Remuneration for Director duties (1)	LTIP 2020-2023		Total
				Long-Term Variable Remuneration in cash (2)	Long-Term Variable Remuneration in shares (3)	
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	1,200	1,055	354	513	495	3,617

1. Remuneration for Director duties: includes the fixed allocation derived from membership of the Board of Directors of Repsol and its Committees.
2. Long-Term Variable Remuneration in cash: refers to the remuneration corresponding to the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023 granted and paid in cash.
3. Long-Term Variable Remuneration in shares: refers to the remuneration corresponding to the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023 granted in performance shares and paid in shares, which amounted to 36,820 gross shares worth 495 thousand euros (equivalent to 19,647 net shares). For the purposes of this Report and, for the calculation of the settlement of the Long-Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023, the most reasonable price has been taken as the closing price of the share on December 29, 2023 (13.45€), although the actual settlement will be made with the closing price of February 21, 2024.

With respect to the Share Purchase Plan for the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans, the Tenth Cycle (2020-2023) reached its vesting date on May 29, 2023, entitling the CEO to receive the gross shares and the total value specified:

Director	No. gross shares	Total value (in thousands of euros)	No. net shares delivered
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	19,848	265	13,549

The number of shares purchased by the CEO in the Cycle 2023-2026 Cycle is detailed below:

Number of shares acquired by the CEO	
Director	**Cycle 2023-2026**
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz (1)	35,755

1. These shares will generate, provided that the Chief Executive Officer holds them in portfolio for three years and the rest of the conditions of the plan are met, the delivery of one share for every three shares initially acquired.

The following is a breakdown of the cost incurred by the Company for the contributions to pension plans and to provident plans of the CEO during the fiscal year 2023, as well as other in-kind remunerations received during that year:

(In thousands of euros)

Director	Contributions to the Pension Plan (1)	Contributions to the Managers' Provident Plan (2)	Total Long Term Savings Systems
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	8	247	255

1. Employment-based pension plan with vested economic rights. The amount accrued in such plan will only be received if any of the contingencies covered therein occur.
2. Managers' Provident with unvested economic rights. The amount accrued in such plan will only be received if any of the contingencies covered therein occur.

(In thousands of euros)

Director	Life Insurance Premiums	Medical Insurance and Other Benefits	Total Remuneration in kind
Mr. Josu Jon Imaz	30	9	39

7.2. Remuneration of Directors for their activity as such corresponding to fiscal year 2023

The personal attendance of the Directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors and its Committees during 2023 has been as follows:

Director	Board of directors	Delegate Committee	Audit and Control Committee	Nomination Committee	Compensation Committee	Sustainability Committee	% individual attendance
Number of meetings	**11**	**7**	**9**	**6**	**4**	**5**	**—**
Executive							
Josu Jon Imaz	11	7	—	—	—	—	100%
Independent Non-Executive							
Aurora Catá Sala	11	—	9	6	4	—	100%
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	11	—	—	—	4	5	100%
Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	11	7	—	—	—	—	100%
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	11	—	9	6	—	—	100%
Manuel Manrique Cecilia (1)	10	7	—	—	—	—	96%
Iván Martén Uliarte	11	7	—	—	—	—	100%
Ignacio Martín San Vicente	11	7	—	—	—	—	100%
Mariano Marzo Carpio	11	—	9	—	—	5	100%
Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	11	—	9	—	—	5	100%
María del Pino Velázquez Medina (2)	7	—	5	—	—	—	100%
J.Robinson West	11	7	—	—	—	—	100%
Other Non-Executive							
Antonio Brufau Niubó	11	7	—	—	—	—	100%
Emiliano López Achurra	11	—	—	6	4	5	100%
Henri Philippe Reichstul	11	7	—	—	—	—	100%
Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla (3)	3	3	—	—	—	—	75%
% attendance Board/Committees	**98%**	**98%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	

(1) Due to other commitments undertaken prior to the calling of the Board of Directors meeting of March 29, 2023, Mr. Manrique attended the meeting by proxy of Mr. Brufau. The documentation of the meeting was sent to him in advance of its holding, so Mr. Manrique conveyed his views on the meeting and voting instructions prior to the meeting.

(2) Upon the meeting on May 25, 2023, Ms. Velázquez accepted her position as Director and was appointed as a member of the Audit and Control Committee.

(3) Due to family circumstances, Mr. Suárez de Lezo attended the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee meetings of March 29, 2023 by proxy of Mr. Brufau. The documentation of the meeting was sent to him in advance of its celebration, so Mr. Suárez de Lezo conveyed his views on it and voting instructions prior to the meeting. On the other hand, Mr. Suárez de Lezo resigned from his position as External Director and as Secretary of the Board of Directors with effect from April 26, 2023.

The following amounts were individually accrued by the Board of Directors' members during the previous fiscal year, in respect of their directorship and their participation in various Committees:

(in thousands of euros)

	Repsol, S.A.				Other Group companies			
Director	**Fixed allowance**	**Remuneration for membership of Board Committees**	**Total Repsol, S.A. 2023**	**Relative proportion with respect to Total Repsol, S.A. 2023**	**Fixed allowance**	**Total Group companies 2023**	**TOTAL 2023**	**TOTAL 2022**
Executive								
Josu Jon Imaz	177	177	354	5.65%	—	—	**354**	**354**
Independent Non-Executive								
Aurora Catá Sala	177	132	309	4.93%	—	—	**309**	**309**
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga (1)	177	66	243	3.88%	60	60	**303**	**273**
Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	177	177	354	5.65%	—	—	**354**	**340**
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras (2)	177	110	287	4.58%	60	60	**347**	**287**
Manuel Manrique Cecilia	177	177	354	5.65%	—	—	**354**	**354**
Iván Martén Uliarte	177	177	354	5.65%	—	—	**354**	**250**
Ignacio Martín San Vicente (3)	177	177	354	5.65%	60	60	**414**	**354**
Mariano Marzo Carpio (4)	199	132	331	5.28%	—	—	**331**	**318**
Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	177	132	309	4.93%	—	—	**309**	**309**
María del Pino Velázquez Medina (5)	118	59	177	2.83%	—	—	**177**	**—**
J.Robinson West	177	177	354	5.65%	—	—	**354**	**354**
Other Non-Executive								
Antonio Brufau Niubó	1,747	—	1,747	27.89%	—	—	**1,747**	**2,500**
Emiliano López Achurra (6)	177	88	265	4.23%	619	619	**884**	**877**
Henri Philippe Reichstul	177	177	354	5.65%	—	—	**354**	**354**
Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla (7)	59	59	118	1.88%	—	—	**118**	**354**

(1) Ms. Estefanía additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as Secretary Director of the Board of Directors of Repsol Customer Centric, S.L. and of Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U., without executive functions.
(2) Ms. García-Milá additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as Director of the Board of Directors of Repsol Renovables, S.A., without executive functions.
(3) Mr. Martín additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as Director of the Board of Directors of Repsol Renovables, S.A., without executive functions.
(4) Mr. Marzo receives an additional remuneration for the performance of his functions as Independent Lead Director equivalent to an amount of 22,074.28 euros.
(5) Ms. Velázquez accepted her position as Director after the meeting of May 25, 2023, and was appointed member of the Audit and Control Committee as of May 25, 2023.
(6) Mr. López Achurra additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as Non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Petróleos del Norte, S.A.
(7) Mr. Suárez de Lezo resigned from his position as Other Non-Executive Director and as Secretary of the Board of Directors with effective date of April 26, 2023.

Below is a table with a breakdown of the total remuneration accrued by the Directors:

(in thousands of euros)

	Accrued Remuneration in Repsol, S.A.										Accrued Remuneration in other Group companies				
Director	Remuneration for membership on the Board	Remuneration for membership in Committees	Fixed Remuneration	Short-Term Variable Remuneration	Long-Term Variable Remuneration (1)	Compensation	Other Concepts (2)	Total fiscal year 2023	Total fiscal year 2022	Contributions to long-term savings systems (3)	Remuneration for membership on the Board of other Group companies	Total fiscal year 2023	Total fiscal year 2022	Total Repsol, S.A. and Group 2023	Total Repsol, S.A. and Group 2022
Executive															
Josu Jon Imaz	177	177	1,200	1,055	1,009	—	312	3,930	4,135	247	—	—	—	3,930	4,135
Independent Non-Executive															
Aurora Catá Sala	177	132	—	—	—	—	—	309	309	—	—	—	—	309	309
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga[4]	177	66	—	—	—	—	—	243	243	—	60	60	30	303	273
Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	177	177	—	—	—	—	—	354	340	—	—	—	—	354	340
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras[5]	177	110	—	—	—	—	—	287	287	—	60	60	—	347	287
Manuel Manrique Cecilia	177	177	—	—	—	—	—	354	354	—	—	—	—	354	354
Iván Martén Uliarte	177	177	—	—	—	—	—	354	250	—	—	—	—	354	250
Ignacio Martín San Vicente[6]	177	177	—	—	—	—	—	354	354	—	60	60	—	414	354
Mariano Marzo Carpio[7]	199	132	—	—	—	—	—	331	318	—	—	—	—	331	318
Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	177	132	—	—	—	—	—	309	309	—	—	—	—	309	309
María del Pino Velázquez Medina[8]	118	59	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	—	177	—
J.Robinson West	177	177	—	—	—	—	—	354	354	—	—	—	—	354	354
Other Non-Executive															
Antonio Brufau Niubó	1,747	—	—	—	—	—	346	2,093	2,811	—	—	—	—	2,093	2,811
Emiliano López Achurra[9]	177	88	—	—	—	—	—	265	258	—	619	619	619	884	877
Henri Philippe Reichstul	177	177	—	—	—	—	—	354	354	—	—	—	—	354	354
Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla[10]	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	118	354	—	—	—	—	118	354
TOTAL	**4,247**	**2,017**	**1,200**	**1,055**	**1,009**	**—**	**658**	**10,186**	**11,030**	**247**	**799**	**799**	**649**	**10,985**	**11,679**

(1) The amount of the Long-Term Variable Remuneration includes both the amount of the cash incentive accrued —513 thousand euros— and the amount corresponding to the value, as of December 29, 2023, of the 36,820 gross shares accrued —495 thousand euros—.
(2) Other Concepts: total amount of the remaining remunerations accrued in the year and that have not been included in any of the other sections, including remunerations in kind, the amount of the shares received under the Share Purchase Plan by the Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plan, as well as the amount of the contributions to the Repsol Pension Plan, a long-term savings system with vested economic rights.
(3) This amount corresponds to the contributions to the Directors' Provident Plan, a long-term savings system with unvested economic rights.
(4) Ms. Estefanía additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as Secretary Director of the Board of Directors of Repsol Customer Centric, S.L. and of Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U., without executive functions.
(5) Ms. García-Milá additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as Director of the Board of Directors of Repsol Renovables, S.A., without executive functions.

(6) Mr. Martín additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as Director of the Board of Directors of Repsol Renovables, S.A., without executive functions.
(7) Mr. Marzo receives an additional remuneration for his functions as Lead Independent Director equivalent to an amount of 22,074.28 euros.
(8) Ms. Velázquez accepted her position as Director after the meeting of May 25, 2023 and was appointed member of the Audit and Control Committee as of May 25, 2023.
(9) Mr. López Achurra additionally receives the fixed remuneration indicated in the table as non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Petróleos del Norte, S.A.
(10) Mr. Suárez de Lezo resigned from his position as Other Non-Executive Director and as Secretary of the Board of Directors with effective date of April 26, 2023.

This section provides information on the changes in the amount and percentage of the remuneration earned by each director, the Company's consolidated results, and the average full-time equivalent remuneration of employees of the Company and its subsidiaries who are not Directors of Repsol, S.A. over the past five years.

	Total amounts accrued (in thousands of euros) and % annual variation								
Director	**2023**	**% variation 2023/2022**	**2022**	**% variation 2022/2021**	**2021**	**% variation 2021/2020**	**2020**	**% variation 2020/2019**	**2019**
Executive									
Josu Jon Imaz	3,930	(5)%	4,135	3.5%	3,994	16%	3,439	(4)%	3,583
Independent Non-Executive									
Aurora Catá Sala	309	0%	309	34%	231	—	—	—	—
Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	303	11%	273	12%	243	0%	243	55%	157
Carmina Ganyet i Cirera	354	4%	340	10%	309	0%	309	3%	300
Teresa García-Milá Lloveras	347	21%	287	0%	287	0%	287	58%	182
Manuel Manrique Cecilia	354	0%	354	0%	354	0%	354	0%	354
Iván Martén Uliarte	354	42%	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ignacio Martín San Vicente	414	17%	354	0%	354	0%	354	(2)%	363
Mariano Marzo Carpio	331	4%	318	11%	287	0%	287	12%	256
Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo	309	0%	309	0%	309	0%	309	6%	291
María del Pino Velázquez Medina	177	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.Robinson West	354	0%	354	0%	354	0%	354	0%	354
Other Non-Executive									
Antonio Brufau Niubó	2,093	(26)%	2,811	1%	2,773	0%	2,786	(5)%	2,919
Emiliano López Achurra	884	1%	877	735%	105	—	—	—	—
Henri Philippe Reichstul	354	0%	354	0%	354	0%	354	0%	354
Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla	118	(67)%	354	0%	354	0%	354	(89)%	3,143
Consolidated results of the Company (in millions of euros)	**4,365**	**(39)%**	**7,180**	**66%**	**4,329**	**231%**	**(3,304)**	**(3)%**	**(3,201)**
Adjusted net income (in millions of euros)	**5,011**	**(26)%**	**6,774**	**176%**	**2,454**	**309%**	**600**	**(71)%**	**2,042**
Average compensation of employees (in thousands of euros)	**62**	**(1.6)%**	**63**	**11%**	**57**	**(2)%**	**58**	**(2)%**	**59**

Pursuant to the provisions of Circular 3/2021 of September 28, of the National Securities Market Commission, in order to facilitate the uniformity and comparability of the data, and to adequately explain the variations produced in the compensation received by the Company's Board Members in the last five financial years shown in the table, the following observations are made:

- Mr. Josu Jon Imaz: After having made the appropriate consultation with the regulator and for the purpose of matching the reported figure with the one collected in the summary table above and in table C.1.c) of the Statistical Annex of Circular 3/2021 of the National Securities Market Commission, the reported amounts do not include the contributions to the Director Provision Plan, whose economic rights have not been vested by the Chief Executive Officer (which are reported in the previous tables, as well as in table C.1.a. iii) of the Statistical Annex of Circular 3/2021 of the National Securities Market Commission).
- Ms. Aurora Catá Sala (% variation 2021/2022): the indicated figure shows the variation between the remuneration effectively earned in 2021 and 2022. These remunerations are not comparable since Ms. Catá was appointed Director of Repsol, S.A. on March 26, 2021 and, therefore, the remuneration for that year corresponds to the period between March 26, 2021 and December 31 of the same year. In 2022, the remuneration earned during the full year is included.
- Mrs. Aránzazu Estefanía Larrañaga:
  - % variation 2022/2023: the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration effectively earned in 2022 and 2023. The variation is due to the fact that, from 2023, Ms. Estefanía receives an additional remuneration for the performance of her duties as Secretary Director of the Group company, Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U., equivalent to an amount of 30,000 euros. These duties do not have an executive nature.
  - % variation 2021/2022: the figure indicated shows the change between the remuneration effectively earned in 2021 and 2022. The variation is due to the fact that, from 2022, Ms. Estefanía receives an additional remuneration for the performance of her duties as Secretary Director of the Group company, Repsol Customer Centric, S.L., equivalent to an amount of 30,000 euros. These duties do not have an executive nature.
  - % variation 2019/2020: the figure indicated shows the change between the remuneration effectively earned in 2019 and 2020. These remunerations are not comparable given that Ms. Estefanía was appointed Director of Repsol, S.A. as of May 31, 2019 and, therefore, the remuneration for that year corresponds to the period between May 31, 2019 and December 31 of that same year. In 2020, the remuneration earned during the full year is included.
- Mrs. Carmina Ganyet i Cirera:
  - % variation 2022/2023: the indicated figure shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2022 and 2023. The variation is due to the fact that, since May 6, 2022, Ms. Ganyet has been a member of the Delegate Committee — resigning, on that same date, to his positions on the Audit and Control, Appointments and Compensation Committees of which he was a member until then. Therefore, in 2023 the remuneration for belonging to the Delegate Committee during the entire year is included.
  - % variation 2021/2022: the indicated figure shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2021 and 2022. The variation is due to the fact that, on May 6, 2022, Ms. Ganyet was appointed member of the Delegate Committee and resigned on that same date, to his positions on the Audit and Control, Appointments and Compensation Committees, of which he was a member until then.
- Mrs. Teresa García-Milá Lloveras:
  - % variation 2022/2023: the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2022 and 2023. The variation is due to the fact that, since 2023, Ms. García-Milá receives additional remuneration for the performance of her duties as Director from the Group company, Repsol Renovables, S.A., equivalent to an amount of 60,000 euros. These functions are not of an executive nature.
  - % variation 2019/2020: the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2019 and in 2020. These remunerations are not comparable given that Ms. García-Milá was appointed Director of Repsol, S.A. dated May 31, 2019 and, therefore, the remuneration for that year corresponds to the period between May 31, 2019 and December 31 of that same year. In 2020, remuneration for the entire year is included.
- Mr. Iván Martén Uliarte (% variation 2022/2023): the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually accrued in 2022 and 2023. These remunerations are not comparable given that Mr. Martén was appointed Director of Repsol, S.A. dated March 30, 2022 and, therefore, the remuneration for that year corresponds to the period between March 30, 2022 and December 31 of that same year. In 2023, remuneration for the entire year is included.
- Mr. Ignacio Martín San Vicente (% variation 2022/2023): the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2022 and 2023. The variation is due to the fact that, since 2023, Mr. Martín receives additional remuneration for the performance of his duties as Director of the Group company, Repsol Renovables, S.A., equivalent to an amount of 60,000 euros. These functions are not of an executive nature.
- Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio:
  - % variation 2022/2023: the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2022 and 2023. The variation is due to the fact that, since May 6, 2022, Mr. Marzo has been a member of the Audit and Control Committee —resigning, on that same date, from his positions on the Nomination and Compensation Committees, of which he was a member until then. Therefore, in 2023 the remuneration for membership on the Audit and Control Committee during the entire year is included.
  - % variation 2021/2022: the indicated figure shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2021 and 2022. The variation is due to the fact that, on May 6, 2022, Mr. Marzo was appointed member of the Audit and Control Committee and resigned, on that same date, from his positions on the Nomination and Compensation Committees, of which he was a member until then.
  - % variation 2019/2020: the figures indicated show the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2019 and in 2020. The variation is due to the fact that, since 2020, Mr. Marzo receives additional remuneration for the performance of his duties as an Lead Independent Director, equivalent to an amount of 22,074.28 euros.
- Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina: Ms. Velázquez accepted her position as Director after the meeting on May 25, 2023, so the remunerations shown in that year do not include the entire year.
- Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó (% variation 2022/2023): the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2022 and 2023. These remunerations are not comparable, given that, as stated in the Remuneration Policy of Repsol, S.A., the total amount of the fixed remuneration corresponding to 2023 was reduced, at the proposal of the Chairman himself, by 50% with respect to the amount approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting in 2019 and 2021. Therefore, after the approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 25, 2023, his fixed remuneration went from 2,500 thousand euros gross per year to 1,250 thousand euros gross per year.
- Mr. Emiliano López Achurra:
  - % variation 2022/2023: the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2022 and 2023. The variation is due to the fact that, since May 6, 2022, Mr. López Achurra has been a member of the Compensation Committee. Therefore, in 2023 the remuneration for membership on the Compensation Committee during the entire year is included.
  - % variation 2021/2022: the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually earned in 2021 and 2022. These remunerations are not comparable, given that Mr. López Achurra was appointed Director of Repsol, S.A. dated November 24, 2021 and, therefore, the remuneration for that year corresponds to the period between November 24, 2021 and December 31 of that same year. In 2022, the remuneration accrued during the entire year as a Director of Repsol, S.A. is included. and as Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Petronor, S.A.
- Mr. Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla:
  - % variation 2022/2023: the figure indicated shows the variation between the remuneration actually accrued in 2022 and 2023. These remunerations are not comparable because Mr. Suárez de Lezo resigned his position as Other Non-Executive Director and as Secretary of the Board of Directors effective from April 26, 2023 and, therefore, the remuneration for that year corresponds to the period between January 1 and April 26.

  - In order to facilitate the comparability of the remuneration received in the last five years, in 2019 (last year in which he performed executive functions) the amounts accrued as fixed remuneration (including that received for membership of the Board of Directors), remuneration annual variable, long-term variable remuneration and remuneration in kind. Additionally, upon ceasing his executive functions on December 31, 2019, during that year other remuneration concepts were settled, which were reported in the Director Remuneration Report of that year, accrued throughout the time he served as Executive Director and not fully attributable to 2019.
- Calculations: to determine the mean compensation of the employees, the mean number of staff and the figure reported under "Compensation and other benefits" in section 19.5 "Personnel costs" of the Financial Statements were used for each year.
- The Adjusted Income is a specific measure of the Company's business performance that reflects the reality of its operations and enables better comparability with sector peers. It excludes equity effects or specific results that are unrelated to the ordinary management of the business and does not include the results attributable to minority interests, which are presented separately, net of taxes. The figures in the table for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 correspond to the Adjusted Net Income, which includes the results attributable to minority interests.

8. TABLES OF VOTING RESULTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

The following table shows the voting percentages obtained at the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company, held on May 25, 2023, in relation to the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration corresponding to the financial year 2022:

Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration

	Number	% of issued
Votes in favor	512,331,796	82.097
Against	102,205,221	16.378
Abstentions	9,518,297	1.525

Repsol considers it essential to maintain a fluid and transparent dialogue with its shareholders on the remuneration of Directors, with the aim of aligning its corporate governance practices with the expectations of its investors. For this reason, after the the approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Remuneration Report of the Directors of 2022 with the favorable vote of 82.1% and of the Remuneration Policy of the Directors for the period 2023-2026 with the favorable vote of 95.76%, the Company carried out, with the support of an external expert, a detailed analysis of the votes cast, proceeding to contact all the identified institutional shareholders who had not voted in favor of the Remuneration Report. As a result of these contacts, several meetings have been held with them, with the participation of the Chairwoman of the Remuneration Committee in some cases, in order to know the reasons for their vote and their expectations and to explain, likewise, the criteria that underpin the remuneration system of the Directors of Repsol.

As a result of this dialogue process and continuous improvement, this Remuneration Report has incorporated a greater breakdown of the information related to the metrics and compliance thresholds of the objectives linked to the annual and long-term variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, both ex ante and ex post, in order to offer the shareholders a better understanding of the remuneration system applicable to the top executive of the Company.

Mr. Pablo Blanco Pérez, Secretary of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A.

I certify: That the preceding pages contain the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Consolidated Management Report of Repsol, S.A. as its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as approved by its Board of Directors on February 21, 2024, following which this page was signed by the members of the Board of Directors at the date of such approval.

The members of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. declare that, to the best of their knowledge, the Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2023, approved at its meeting held on February 21, 2024 and prepared in accordance with applicable accounting principles, fairly present the equity, financial position and results of Repsol, S.A., and the companies that form part of consolidation taken as a whole, and that the Consolidated Management Report includes a fair depiction of the development and business results and the financial position of Repsol, S.A., and the companies that form part of the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of its principal risks and uncertainties.

Mr. Antonio Brufau Niubó *Chairman*	Mr. Josu Jon Imaz San Miguel *CEO*
Ms. Aurora Catá Sala *Director*	Ms. Aránzazu Estefanía Larrañaga *Director*
Ms. María del Carmen Ganyet i Cirera *Director*	Ms. María Teresa García-Milà Lloveras *Director*
Mr. Emiliano López Achurra *Director*	Mr. Manuel Manrique Cecilia *Director*
Mr. Iván Martén Uliarte *Director*	Mr. Ignacio Martín San Vicente *Director*
Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio *Director*	Mr. Henri Philippe Reichstul *Director*
Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo *Director*	Ms. María del Pino Velázquez Medina *Director*
Mr. J. Robinson West *Director*	

The Secretary of the Board of Directors also certifies that Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio, attended to the meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 21, 2024, by videoconference, has not signed this document. However, the Board minutes will include the vote in favor of all the member of the Board of Directors to the approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Consolidated Management Report of Repsol, S.A. and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Mr. Pablo Blanco Pérez
Secretary