Q1 2014

Repsol's net income amounted to

€807 M

REPSOL

27%

27% growth

showing the company's good performance and making up for production halt in Libya.
Adjusted net income was €532M.

Start-up of

Kinteroni project (Peru)

The field will produce around **20,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day** in gross production

7 out of 10
key projects for growth under way

Compensation for

YPF expropriation:

Repsol has received Argentine bonds for a face value of **US$5,317M**

The company retains less than 0.5% stake in YPF after **selling 11.86%**

Downstream

Excellent quality of company assets

Refining margins **US$3.9/barrel**

Scenario marked by steady drop of margins in Europe

Robust financial position

Liquidity

3.7 times
higher than short-term debt maturities.

Dividend

Shareholders got an **attractive dividend** yield. Up to **€1 per share.**

More than 5% dividend yield.

Repsol's Flexible Dividend scheme

59% Acceptance *July 2013*

63% Acceptance *January 2014*

Net debt €4,722M

€636M down
as compared to 2013 year-end.

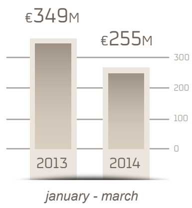
12%

Collection from divestment, namely the sale of LNG and stake in TgP.

Our main businesses[1]

Upstream

(Exploration and production)



342,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day

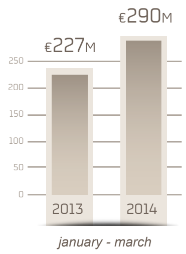
Key projects for growth continue production

- Connection of second Sapinhoa well (February 2014)
- Start of Margarita phase II (October 2013)
- Start of production at SK (February 2013)

*Production start at Kinteroni, one of the **key projects for growth in upstream** in the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan*

Downstream

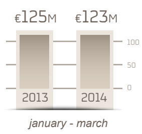
(Refining, Chemicals, Marketing, LPG & New Energies)



- Refining system efficiency
  - *Despite drop of overall margins in the sector in Europe*
- Sales rise in **Chemicals**
- **Business sales** similar to the past year
  - **4%** Rise in sales in **Marketing Spain** in Q1
- Higher income from **Gas&Power**
  - *Higher turnover in North America and lower expenses in regasification and amortisations*

Gas Natural Fenosa[2]

[30% stake]



Results similar to those in same quarter 2013

- Lower income from electricity generation and distribution in Spain following regulations adopted in July last year in Spain and dollar depreciation in Latin America
- Higher income from sales of electricity

New management structure to boost the company's future

- *Repsol Board of Directors approved major change in management team to face **new challenges and opportunities***
- *The Board named Josu Jon Imaz San Miguel as CEO, who was General Director of the Industrial New Energy Business*

25 YEARS OF REPSOL ON THE STOCK MARKET
1989-2014

[1] The company carries out a good part of its activities through joint ventures. This means that, when it comes to making decisions on fund allocation or performance assessment, the operating and financial figures of joint ventures are analysed from the same perspective and as thoroughly as those of companies consolidated by global integration. This is the reason why all sector figures include, according to percentage shares, those of joint ventures or companies managed as such.

In fiscal year 2014, Repsol decided to take into account the current business environment and use an accounting method for better comparison with the results of other companies in the same industry. Now, Repsol reports its recurring net income based on restocking costs of continued operations (adjusted net income), excluding both discontinued operations and inventory effects.

[2] From 1 January 2014, Gas Natural results are no longer reported in Repsol statements using a consolidated method. The equity accounting method is used instead.