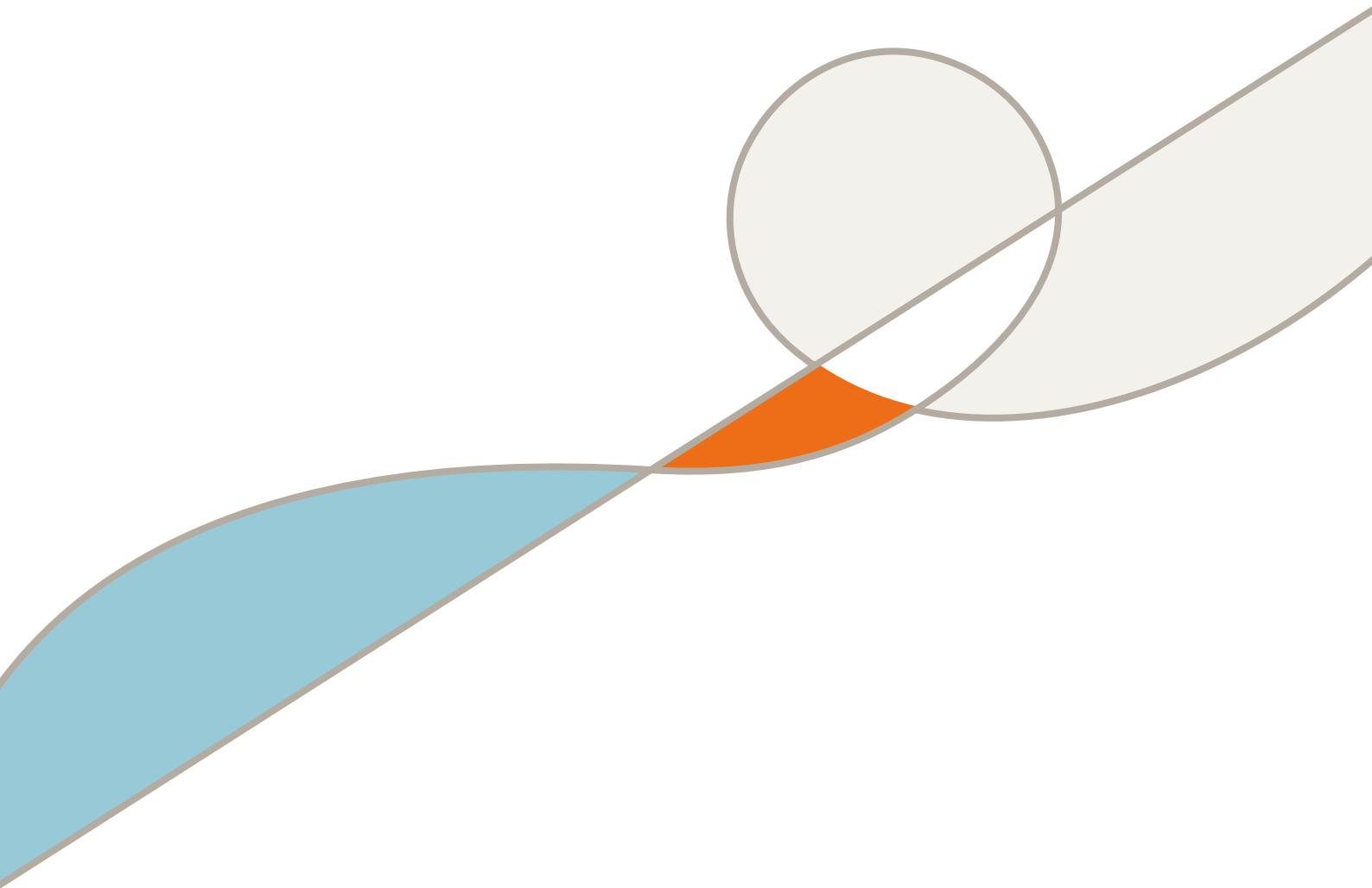


2 0 2 1



REPSOL Group

Tax
Contribution
Report



The Repsol Commitment
Net Zero Emissions
by 2050





Methodological note

About this report

Repsol publishes this report to explain its Fiscal Contribution as a manifestation of its commitment to transparency and fiscal responsibility.

In addition to the information included in our Annual Financial Report, we publish detailed tax information on our website ("Responsible Taxation") on Tax Contribution, Country-by-Country Corporate Income Tax (CbCr), Presence in Tax Havens, etc

On the tax contribution

To explain Repsol's tax contribution, we apply widely used methodologies and classifications:

1. We consider not only taxes in the proper and legal sense, but also other public charges of equivalent economic purpose. These will be referred to "taxes" in this paper.
2. We include all the taxes we pay by all the Repsol Group entities, considering associated entities and joint ventures, according to the general methodology of our financial reporting model.
3. There is a wide scientific and practical discussion on the economic incidence of taxes, i.e., whether they are borne by the Company's shareholders, customers or employees, or how they affect the activity, investment or location of a company. Independently of this, for the sake of clarity of exposition, we distinguish between tax burden and taxes collected for third parties:
 - i. "Company tax burden": are those that represent an effective expense for the Company, reducing its result (corporate tax, production tax, social contributions payable by the company, windfall profit taxes, environmental taxes, etc.), and
 - ii. "Taxes collected for third parties": these are taxes generated in the company's activity but which are withheld or passed on to the final taxpayer (value added tax, tax on hydrocarbon sales, withholdings on salaries, etc.). Repsol assumes the

responsibility and costs of their collection, but it is the customers, employees, investors, etc. who bear the tax.

This includes the tax on hydrocarbons, when the company is ultimately responsible for payment (even when it's paid through logistics operators), irrespective of whether the tax is supported by the Company itself and not by its customers, to allow a homogeneous view of the taxation of fuels.

4. To measure the tax contribution we take the taxes actually paid in the year (cash basis). In addition, we provide relevant information on taxes accrued in the year, irrespective of the time of payment (accrual basis).

In particular, to measure the impact of our tax burden on our profits, we consider the expense recognised for these taxes in the income statement for the year, regardless of whether the tax is paid in the year itself or in subsequent years. This economic view is reflected in the company's financial statements and is the relevant one for determining the profit obtained in each year.

The cash basis and the accrual basis often differ for several reasons: inter alia, income on account in a year other than the accrual year, use of tax credits for losses from previous years which reduce the cash outflow and recording of deferred taxes whose payment materialises in future years.

5. Taxes are allocated between countries according to where they are actually paid and, in the case of profit tax, according to the rules laid down by the OECD for the country-by-country report.

On financial reporting

The data included in this report have been prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model described in note 3, Segment reporting, of the **Consolidated Financial Statements**.

On the magnitudes

Monetary amounts are reflected in millions of euros (€M), unless otherwise stated.

Introduction to the tax contribution report 2021

example of Repsol's commitment to transparency and tax responsibility. For Repsol, explaining adequately the taxes paid is a priority.

Repsol
applies responsible policies and tax practices

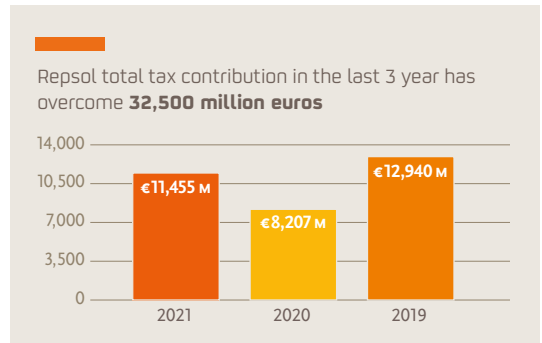
Repsol is aware of its responsibility for the social and economic welfare of the countries where it operates and knows that the taxes it pays support it.

Therefore, Repsol is committed to the responsible payment of taxes, through the application of good practices in the management of our fiscal affairs, transparency and the promotion of cooperative relations with governments

Repsol engages to effectively comply with the best practices of responsible taxation and tax governance, through the voluntary monitoring of the principles or recommendations of greatest international prestige (B-team, GRI 207, OECD standard for tax risk control).

This tax policy, aligned with the company's mission and values and with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, aims that we are publicly recognized as a company with integrity and transparency in tax matters.

The publication of this Tax Contribution report for the third consecutive year is yet another



We publish detailed tax information¹ on our **website** ("Responsible Taxation"). The following reports, among others, can be consulted:

- Tax Contribution Report 2020
- Country by Country Report (CbCr2020)
- Report on Presence in Tax Havens and Controversial Tax Jurisdictions

1. Relevant tax information is also available in the Integrated Management Report 2021 (section 6.7. Responsible Taxation), in the Financial Statements 2021 (note 23, Taxes on profits) and in the Report on Payments to Governments for Hydrocarbon Exploration and Production Activities.

We assume fiscal commitments in our Global Sustainability Plan



aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals

Relevant Key figures 2021



Our company

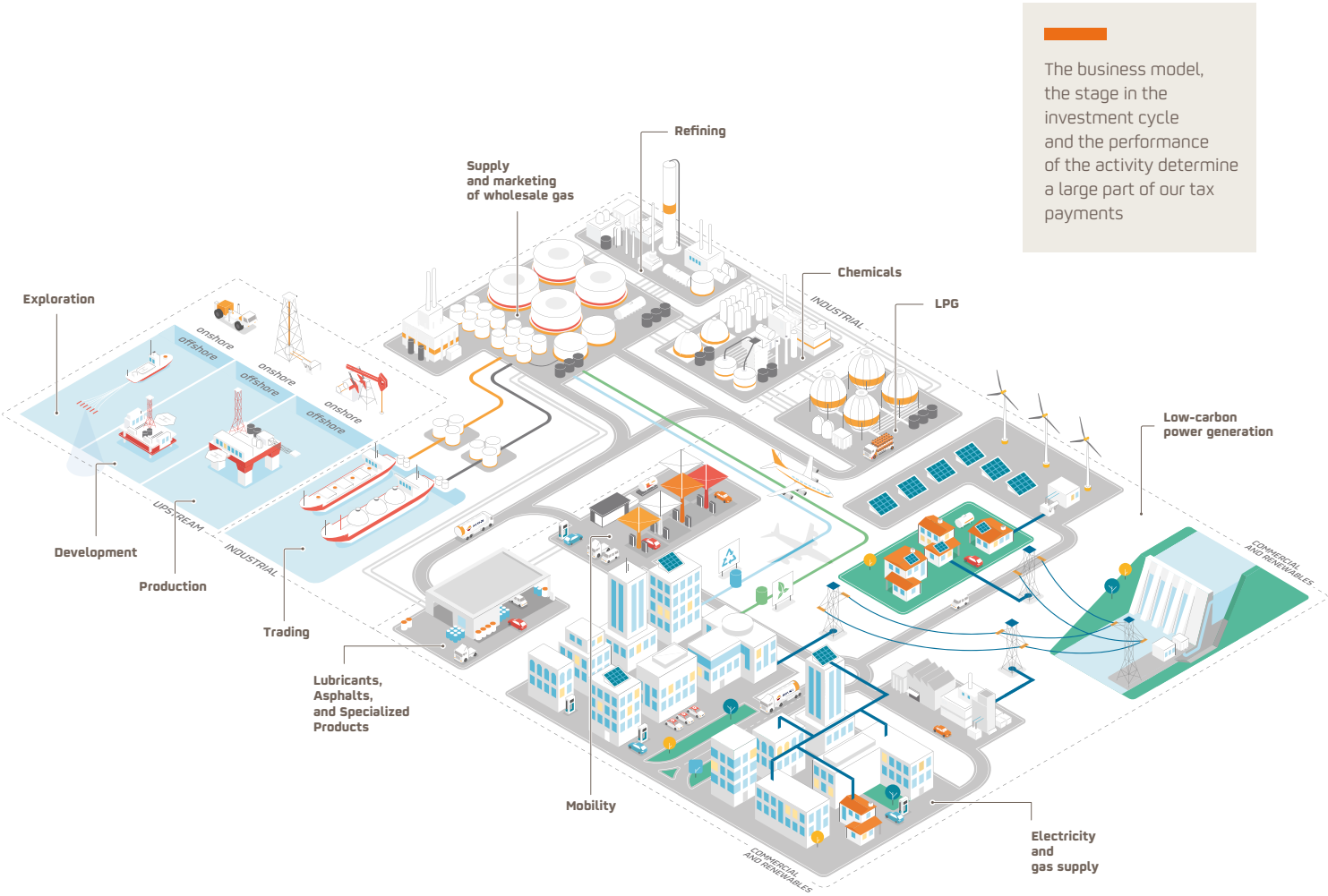
Repsol is a global multi-energy supplier, working to facilitate the evolution towards an energy model with fewer emissions. It produces more than 572,000 barrels of oil a day, has one of the most efficient refining and chemical systems in Europe and has an extensive network of almost 5,000 service stations in five countries. It is a major player in the Spanish electricity and gas market, with more than one million customers, as well as operating low-emission electricity generation assets. It is also a benchmark in sustainable mobility, with more efficient fuels and new solutions.

Repsol has ambitious decarbonization goals affecting its activities aiming at becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050.

Value chain and business segments

Repsol's activities are structured into three business segments:

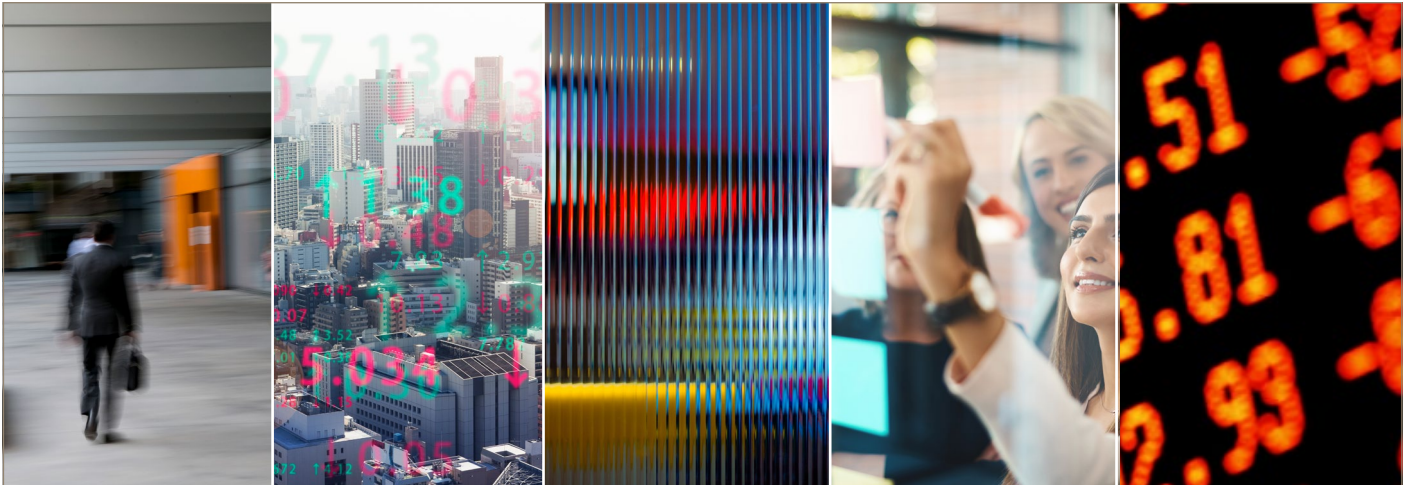
- *Exploration and Production (Upstream/E&P)*: activities for the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas reserves;
- *Industrial*: mainly activities related to (i) refining, (ii) petrochemicals, (iii) trading and transportation of crude oil and oil products, and (iv) sale, transportation and regasification of natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG);
- *Commercial and Renewables*: mainly businesses involved in (i) low-carbon power generation and renewable sources, (ii) sale of electricity and gas, (iii) mobility and sale of oil products, and (iv) LPG.



Our tax policy

The Group's Tax Policy is available on our website

We are committed to managing our fiscal affairs by applying good tax practices and acting transparently, to paying our taxes responsibly and efficiently, and to promoting cooperative relationships with governments, seeking to avoid serious risks and unnecessary conflicts.



Responsible compliance

- Respect for the letter and the spirit of the law
- Respect for the transfer pricing rules
- Tax payment aligned with the value chain

Tax Efficiency

- Tax cost efficient management
- Non-abusive tax planning
- Defending the social interest in fiscal conflicts

Transparency

- Do not use opaque structures
- Compliance with the best standards in external tax reporting

Cooperative relations

- Complete and accurate information
- Search for non-litigious solutions to conflicts
- Collaboration against tax fraud

Prevention of fiscal risks

- Orderly and expert tax management
- Fiscal risk management and control systems

Our tax contribution in 2021

Repsol's tax contribution is very relevant in terms of cash flow. In 2021 we paid 11,455 million euros in taxes and similar government charges. Our total tax burden represents 53% of the Group's adjusted net income. To manage these taxes, we have filed more than 38,000 tax returns in almost 35 countries.

In 2021, the measures envisioned in the 21-25 Strategic Plan and management geared towards efficiency and transformation have enabled Repsol to take advantage of the improved environment and return to pre-pandemic results. This is reflected in a 40% increase in the Group's tax contribution compared to 2020.

The taxes paid by Repsol represent a significant amount of its income. They can be segmented as follows:

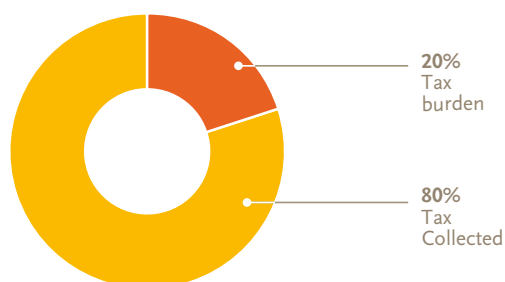
- i. **"Tax burden"**: refers to those taxes that represent an effective expense for the group, reducing its result (corporate income tax, production tax, social contributions payable by the company, environmental taxes, etc.), and
- ii. **"Taxes collected"**: these are those which are withheld or passed on to the final taxpayer, for which Repsol assumes responsibility and costs for their collection, but does not bear the tax (value added tax, tax on sales of mineral oils, withholding on salaries, etc.).

With regard to the tax burden, Repsol is subject to the various taxes on profits that exist in the countries where it operates.

Each tax has its own structure and tax rates. Usually the tax rates applicable to the results obtained in the production of hydrocarbons (Upstream) are higher than the general ones. Sometimes these profits are taxed not only in the country where they are obtained, but also in the country where the operators or their parent companies reside, and double taxation may occur.

Additionally, Repsol is subject to other taxes that also reduce its profits and, in particular, its operating results (taxes on the production of hydrocarbons, royalties and local taxes, taxes on employment and social security contributions, etc.).

During 2021 we paid
1.3 million euros in taxes per hour



2,355Meur
Tax burden

53%
of our
profit is
used to
pay taxes⁽¹⁾

9,100Meur
Taxes
collected



(1) Tax burden on 2021 adjusted net income

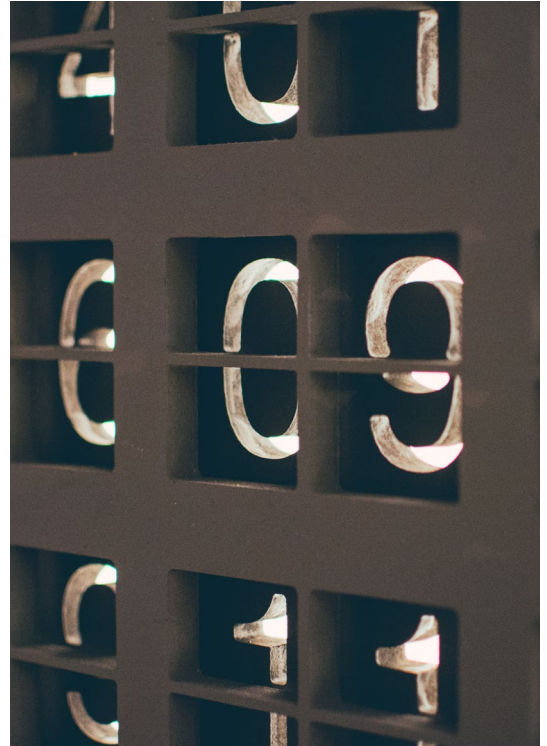
Taxes paid with impact on profits (tax burden)

€1,042M

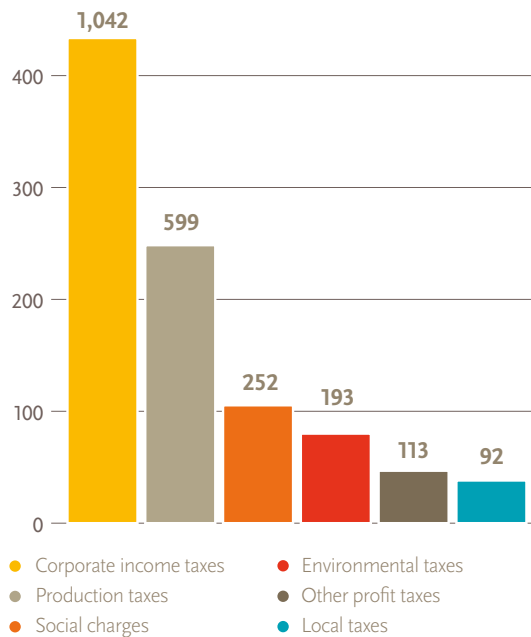
corporate income tax

The group's tax burden consists of the following taxes:

- **Taxes on profits:** include taxes on the profits made by the companies such as corporate income tax.
- **Production taxes:** royalties and other levies on the extraction/production of oil and gas.
- **Local taxes:** include business taxes, property taxes and other taxes imposed by local entities.
- **Social charges:** social security contributions and other similar charges borne by the employer.
- **Environmental taxes:** taxes on the supply, use or consumption of products and services deemed to affect the environment. Mainly refers to taxes on electricity, water charges and taxes on electricity production, energy efficiency fund, as well as CO₂ emission rights costs.
- **Other taxes levied on profits.**



Tax Burden (€M)



€1,248M

other taxes paid, also impacting our results

Although it is usual to look only at corporate income tax (CIT) payments by multinational groups, this is by no means the only tax levied on Repsol.

We are subject to more than 100 different taxes in all the countries where we operate, so the CIT only provides a partial view of the total tax burden assumed. Even so, it is a relevant magnitude, representing more than 45% of the taxes paid by the Group.

Besides paying taxes, groups operating in the *Oil&Gas* industry, like Repsol, make significant contributions to the public finance through the payment of royalties, production levies, license fees, etc.

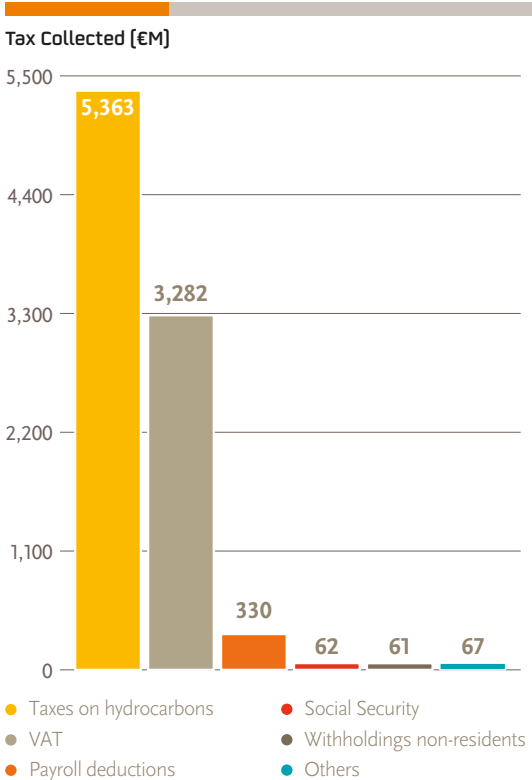
Taxes collected from third parties

Repsol also pays taxes that it withholds or passes on to third parties in the course of its operations. Although we assume the responsibility and burden of this collection, these are taxes that fall on our customers, employees,...

In particular, the taxes collected by the Repsol group include the following items:

- **Value added taxes:** VAT and indirect taxes of a similar nature on consumption.
- **Taxes on hydrocarbons:** levies on sales of hydrocarbons and fuels. Included in this category are those paid through logistics operators when the company is ultimately responsible for payment.
- **Payroll deductions** for workers.
- **Social Security contributions:** made on behalf of the employee.
- **Withholdings** made to non-residents.

By nature, taxes on hydrocarbons and VAT represent the more meaningful amounts in terms of taxes collected.



+ €9,100M
taxes withheld or passed on to third parties

Taxes related to environmental protection and climate change

Zero emissions 2050

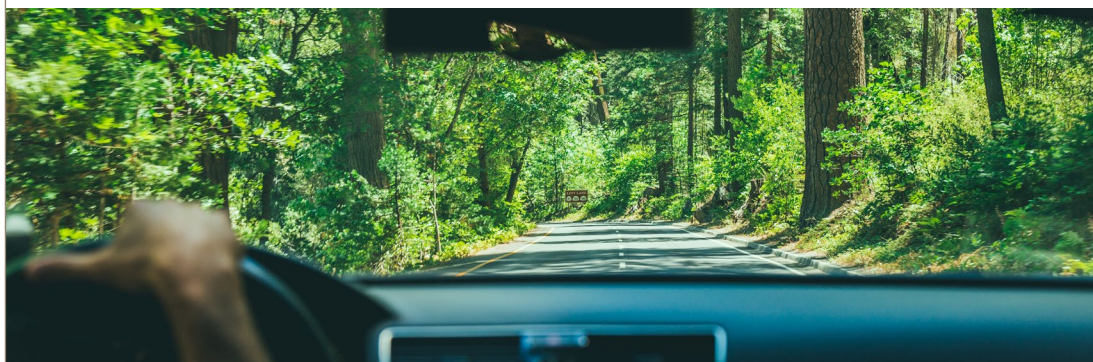
In 2019, Repsol set itself the objective of achieving zero net emissions by 2050, becoming the first company in its sector to take on this ambitious goal.

In 2021, the Group delivered on its pledge to reduce the Carbon Intensity Indicator by 5% with respect to 2016 and to implement improvement actions at its facilities, which have avoided CO₂ emissions totaling 560 thousand metric tons.

During the year, Repsol raised its decarbonization targets and set itself more ambitious goals for accelerating the transformation towards carbon neutrality: (i) new and more demanding decarbonization pathway, (ii) increased investment in low carbon initiatives, (iii) publication of comprehensive sustainable financing strategy.

GSP
20
20

Target:
zero net
emissions
company
in 2050



The environment and its conservation, as well as climate change, are high on the social and political agenda and in the goals of Repsol.

Environmental taxes are usually of an extra-fiscal nature, as their objective goes beyond tax collection. Their purpose is to protect the environment or to curb global warming, encouraging respectful behaviour and becoming an instrument that can be used to build a sustainable economy.

Environmental taxes and taxes on CO₂ emissions are relevant to our activity.

By geographical market, these taxes are paid and collected mainly in Spain, as they are mostly linked to the refining and distribution of oil products activities. Current tax reforms and legislative proposals anticipate an increase in the amount of environmental taxes in the coming years.

€M	Company tax burden ⁽²⁾	Tax collected for third parties ⁽³⁾
Spain ⁽¹⁾	156.7	4,279.4
Portugal	7.4	769.0
Peru	0.0	270.8
Italy	0.0	43.6
United Kingdom	23.4	0.0
Canada	1.9	0.0
Norway	2.4	0.0
Trinidad & Tobago	1.3	0.0
Total 2021	193.0	5,362.9
Total 2020	145.9	4,765.0

(1) According to Eurostat data, in 2020 Repsol paid 25% of the environmental taxes collected in Spain.

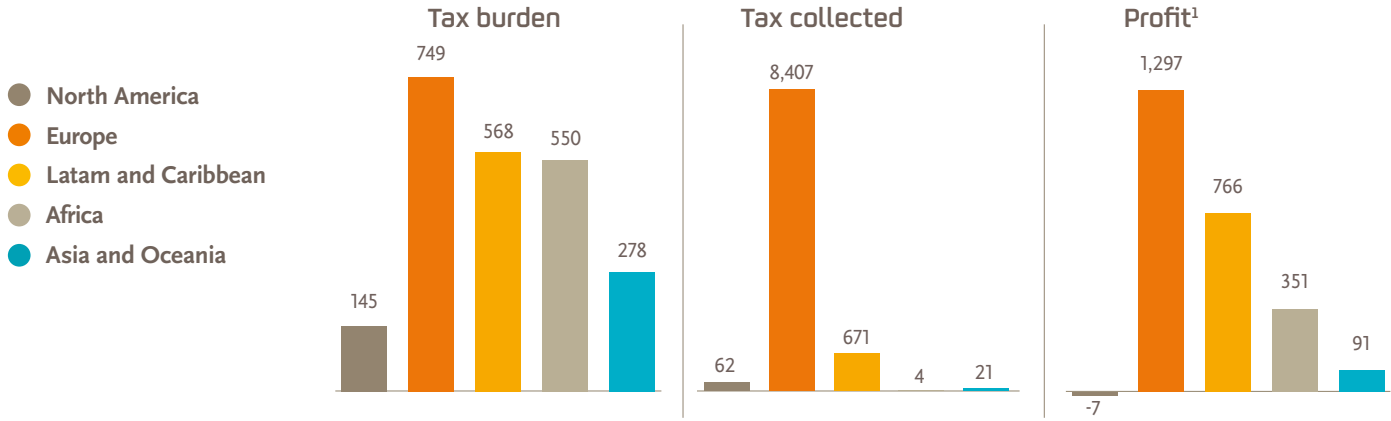
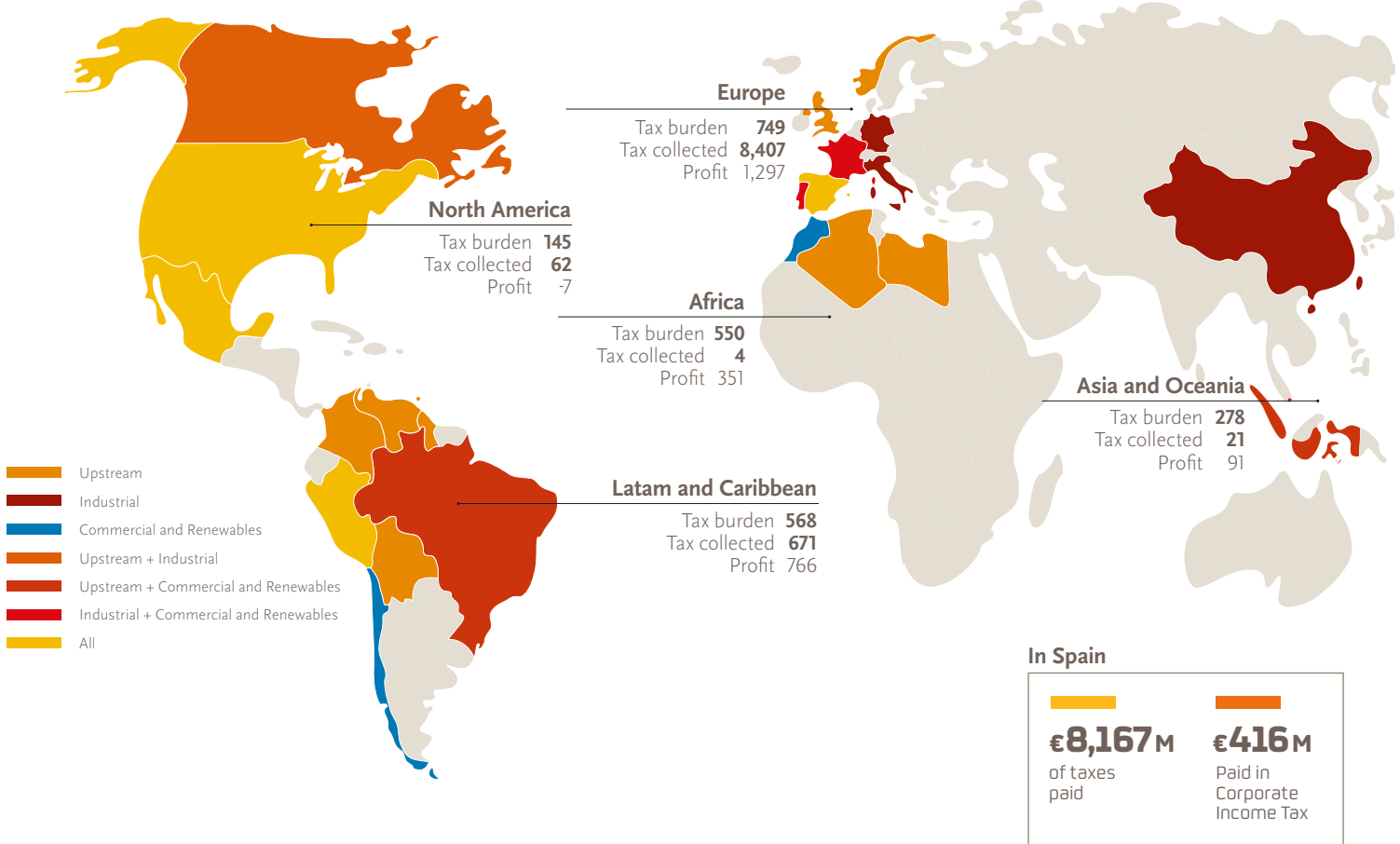
(2) According to Eurostat classification, data reported include taxes on electricity, the energy efficiency fund, water charges and taxes on electricity production in Spain, as well as the cost of CO₂ emission rights.

(3) According to Eurostat classification, data reported include taxes on fuel consumption, some of which have a partial environmental component.

Repsol paid 25% of the total environmental taxes collected in Spain

Our tax contribution by geographic area

At Repsol, we pay taxes in the territories where we carry out our activities and create value for the business



1. Profit data included in this report refers to net income after taxes and minority interests, including joint ventures and other companies that are jointly managed, as well as results from discontinued operations.

2021 Tax contribution by country¹

Taxes paid impacting profit

<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2021	Total 2020	Profit 2021
Spain	415.9	0.0	69.5	202.3	156.7	57.5	902.0	-275.0	863.5
Portugal	-0.5	0.0	0.4	10.3	7.4	0.3	17.8	31.3	148.1
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	23.7
The Netherlands	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	34.0	3.4
Norway	-192.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.4	0.0	-184.0	-95.1	126.5
Luxembourg	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	162.9
United Kingdom	-25.5	0.0	1.7	6.3	23.4	1.8	7.8	-10.7	-24.3
Germany	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3	1.1
France	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.8
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Europe	201.9	0.0	71.5	225.3	189.9	60.2	748.7	-312.7	1,296.9
Peru	34.0	97.2	1.4	3.0	0.0	11.9	147.6	25.1	242.7
Trinidad & Tobago	10.2	55.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	67.2	43.7	-23.8
Brazil	69.8	177.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	249.3	112.5	502.8
Bolivia	8.8	0.0	1.0	3.1	0.0	6.0	18.9	11.7	-51.2
Venezuela	-0.2	58.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	62.0	6.0	94.0
Colombia	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	19.0	19.5	27.6
Ecuador	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.2	5.5
Chile	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	-8.9
Barbados	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-22.6
Latam and Caribbean	143.4	389.1	3.0	7.3	1.3	23.9	568.2	219.4	766.0

1. Previous years tax returns are including amounting 254 M€ in 2021 and 974 M€ in 2020.



<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2021	Total 2020	Profit 2021
Indonesia	171.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	171.7	102.8	136.5
Malaysia	0.6	51.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.6	61.5	122.3	10.6
Russia	2.9	24.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	28.5	50.7	19.7
Vietnam	9.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	15.9	22.1	-51.7
Singapore	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	-21.8
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Asia and Oceania	184.0	78.7	0.2	4.5	0.0	10.4	277.7	299.5	91.4
USA	0.9	61.0	7.9	6.9	0.0	0.6	76.9	59.5	181.1
Canada	-0.1	19.4	8.3	1.8	1.9	0.0	31.2	14.6	-166.1
Mexico	13.9	0.8	0.8	5.6	0.0	16.0	37.1	26.3	-22.0
North America	14.7	81.1	17.0	14.4	1.9	16.1	145.2	100.5	-7.1
Algeria	58.1	8.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.2	68.8	80.7	137.8
Libya	439.8	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	481.5	69.8	212.7
Angola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Africa	497.9	50.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.2	550.3	150.6	350.8
TOTAL	1,041.9	599.2	91.7	252.1	193.3	111.8	2,290.2	457.3	2,497.8

2021 Tax contribution by country

Taxes collected from third parties

<i>Millions of euros</i>	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social security contrib.	WHT	Other	Total 2021	Total 2020	Profit 2021
Spain	2,626.10	4,279.40	226.1	39.8	46.4	47.4	7,265.20	6,096.8	863.5
Portugal	282.3	769.0	11.2	4.6	0.0	5.3	1,072.4	1,019.2	148.1
Italy	0.0	43.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	47.8	23.7
The Netherlands	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	3.4
Norway	-3.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	14.2	126.5
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	162.9
United Kingdom	-15.3	0.0	17.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.4	-24.3
Germany	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.1
France	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.2	5.3	0.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Greece	-0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-3.4	-7.8
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Bulgaria	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.7	-0.1
Europe	2,896.90	5,092.00	270.2	48.3	46.4	52.8	8,406.70	7,179.4	1,296.9
Peru	344.8	270.8	6.7	0.0	9.1	0.8	632.3	441.7	242.7
Trinidad & Tobago	-2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	-1.3	-24.1	-23.8
Brazil	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	4.8	8.6	502.8
Bolivia	20.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.9	0.0	24.2	24.8	-51.2
Venezuela	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.3	5.6	94.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	3.3	4.6	12.3	27.6
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.1	5.5
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.9
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.3
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-22.6
Latam and Caribbean	366.3	270.8	9.5	3.6	13.0	7.2	670.6	470.1	766.0

(1) Taxes on sales of hydrocarbons



<i>Millions of euros</i>	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social security contrib.	WHT	Other	Total 2021	Total 2020	Profit 2021
Indonesia	4.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.0	7.9	136.5
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.1	0.2	2.1	8.3	12.5	10.6
Russia	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	13.6	19.7
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	-0.2	-51.7
Singapore	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.6	-21.8
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Asia and Oceania	7.7	0.0	8.2	2.2	0.2	3.0	21.5	34.4	91.4
USA	0.0	0.0	16.5	5.0	0.0	0.4	21.8	26.2	181.1
Canada	13.4	0.0	15.5	1.3	0.7	0.0	30.9	30.9	-166.1
Mexico	-2.3	0.0	6.9	0.3	0.5	3.7	9.1	3.3	-22.0
North America	11.1	0.0	38.9	6.6	1.1	4.1	61.8	60.4	-7.1
Algeria	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.7	137.8
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	212.7
Angola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Africa	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.2	350.8
TOTAL	3,282.10	5,362.90	329.7	61.9	60.9	671	9,164.70	7,749.4	2,497.8

(1) Taxes on sales of hydrocarbons

2020 Tax contribution by country¹

Taxes paid impacting profit

<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2020	Total 2019	Profit 2020
Spain	-728.5	0.1	71.5	210.0	124.8	47.2	-275.0	785.2	-758.1
Portugal	11.6	0.0	0.4	9.7	7.3	2.3	31.3	40.2	9.7
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	25.5	0.2
The Netherlands	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	35.5	136.1
Norway	-97.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	-95.1	41.0	-31.4
Luxembourg	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	89.3
United Kingdom	-29.9	-1.5	2.2	6.4	11.4	0.7	-10.7	27.2	-253.8
Germany	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
France	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.7	-2.9
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-38.8
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4
Europe	-809.6	-1.4	74.5	228.9	144.2	50.7	-312.7	956.8	-854.4
Peru	-25.6	37.7	1.7	3.8	0.0	7.5	25.1	99.8	-85.7
Trinidad & Tobago	0.8	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	43.7	94.9	-450.7
Brazil	0.0	109.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.5	112.5	218.7	-32.6
Bolivia	1.8	0.0	1.1	3.8	0.0	5.0	11.7	31.5	10.5
Venezuela	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.7	6.0	5.2	113.5
Colombia	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	19.5	68.0	117.6
Ecuador	-2.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.2	6.7	-33.1
Aruba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Barbados	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	3.0
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.3
Latam and Caribbean	-4.6	189.4	3.6	9.6	0.8	20.6	219.4	525.7	-362.2

1. Previous year tax returns are including amounting 974 M€ in 2020.



<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2020	Total 2019	Profit 2020
Indonesia	102.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	102.8	192.3	-83.8
Malaysia	2.2	108.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	8.6	122.3	277	-192.9
Timor East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russia	6.1	41.5	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.8	50.7	86.8	-116.8
Vietnam	11.6	6.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.2	22.1	40.8	40.0
Singapore	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	-15.0
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.2
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2
Asia and Oceania	123.2	156.1	0.7	5.8	0.0	13.7	299.5	598.0	-301.3
USA	-0.2	52.1	3.9	2.8	0.0	0.9	59.5	50.5	-244.8
Canada	-1.0	4.5	8.3	1.9	0.9	0.0	14.6	23.4	-1,442.7
Mexico	4.2	8.6	0.8	4.6	0.0	8.1	26.3	27.9	-35.8
North America	3.0	65.3	12.9	9.3	0.9	9.1	100.5	101.8	-1,723.3
Algeria	65.4	13.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	80.7	131.2	-45.5
Libya	61.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	69.8	396.3	6.1
Angola	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.6
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.2
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Africa	126.8	22.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	150.6	527.6	-48.3
TOTAL	-561.2	431.4	91.7	254.8	145.9	94.6	457.3	2,709.9	-3,289.4

2020 Tax contribution by country

Taxes collected from third parties

<i>Millions of euros</i>	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social security contrib	WHT	Other	Total 2020	Total 2019	Profit 2020
Spain	2,017.5	3,718.2	252.4	42.4	31.9	34.3	6,096.8	8,376.0	-758.1
Portugal	243.7	756.3	11.9	4.7	0.1	2.4	1,019.2	1,168.6	9.7
Italy	0.4	46.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	47.8	102.3	0.2
The Netherlands	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	136.1
Norway	-5.1	0.0	15.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	14.2	46.4	-31.4
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	89.3
United Kingdom	-22.2	0.0	17.0	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.8	-253.8
Germany	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.3
France	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.0	-2.9
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.8
Greece	-3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.4	0.0	-38.8
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8
Bulgaria	-2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	-3.7	-2.4
Europe	2,234.1	4,520.7	298.7	56.5	32.5	36.9	7,179.4	9,700.1	-854.4
Peru	178.5	244.3	8.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	441.7	606.6	-85.7
Trinidad & Tobago	-26.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	-24.1	-43.1	-450.7
Brazil	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.1	5.2	0.6	8.6	20.3	-32.6
Bolivia	19.4	0.0	0.6	3.5	1.3	0.0	24.8	29.1	10.5
Venezuela	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.8	5.6	2.1	113.5
Colombia	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.2	6.9	12.3	17.3	117.6
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	-0.5	1.1	6.3	-33.1
Aruba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.8
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-7.3
Latam and Caribbean	176.2	244.3	14.0	4.1	23.5	7.9	470.1	639.0	-362.2

(1) Taxes on sales of hydrocarbons



<i>Millions of euros</i>	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social security contrib	WHT	Other	Total 2020	Total 2019	Profit 2020
Indonesia	3.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.9	7.0	-83.8
Malaysia	-2.5	0.0	4.7	2.0	0.5	7.7	12.5	17.9	-192.9
Timor East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russia	12.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.6	16.9	-116.8
Vietnam	-1.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-6.6	40.0
Singapore	-1.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	-0.2	-15.0
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-2.2
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2
Asia and Oceania	10.4	0.0	11.7	2.2	1.2	8.8	34.4	35.1	-301.3
USA	0.0	0.0	19.8	5.6	0.0	0.8	26.2	28.9	-244.8
Canada	5.4	0.0	21.2	1.4	2.8	0.0	30.9	33.5	-1,442.7
Mexico	-9.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	-35.8
North America	-4.0	0.0	49.1	7.0	3.5	4.7	60.4	65.8	-1,723.3
Algeria	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.3	-45.5
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	6.1
Angola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	-0.6
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5	0.0
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.2
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Africa	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.0	-48.3
TOTAL	2,416.7	4,765.0	377.7	71.0	60.7	58.4	7,749.4	10,447.0	-3,289.4

(1) Taxes on sales of hydrocarbons

2 0 2 1



REPSOL Group

Tax
Contribution
Report