

2022

REPSOL Group

Tax Contribution
Report



The Repsol Commitment
Net Zero Emissions
by 2050



REPSOL



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

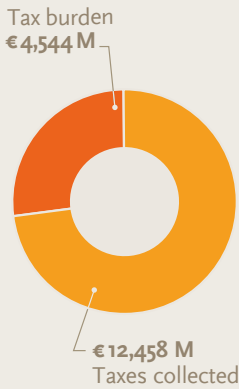
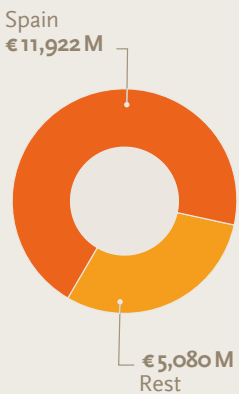
The data included in this report have been prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model described in note 3, Segment reporting, of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

On the magnitudes

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

Repsol's tax contribution reaches historic levels in 2022

Tax contribution: €17,002 M



Repsol tax contribution reveals the high level of taxes generated by our businesses and activities, which are borne by the Company as well as by its clients, employees, shareholders and investors.

Repsol's tax contribution in 2022

In 2022 Repsol's tax contribution reached historic levels. More than 17,000 million euros of taxes and similar public charges have been paid¹.

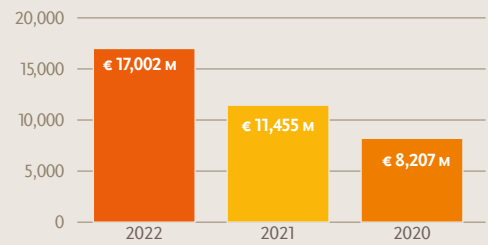
The significant tax contribution generated by our businesses and activities is borne by the Company (tax burden) and by our clients, employees and investors (taxes collected for third parties).

By country, the tax contribution in Spain stands out, exceeding 11.9 billion euros.

Tax burden accrued amounted to € 5,530 million, which represents 56% of our profits. In particular, corporate income tax for 2022 amounts to €3.447 million, representing an effective tax rate (ETR) of 44%.

Repsol publishes this report to explain its Tax Contribution in 2022 as a manifestation of its commitment to transparency and fiscal responsibility².

36.7 billion euros: our tax contribution in the last three years



1. The main concepts used (taxes, taxes paid and accrued, tax burden and tax collected for third parties, etc.) are explained in the methodological note (page 6).

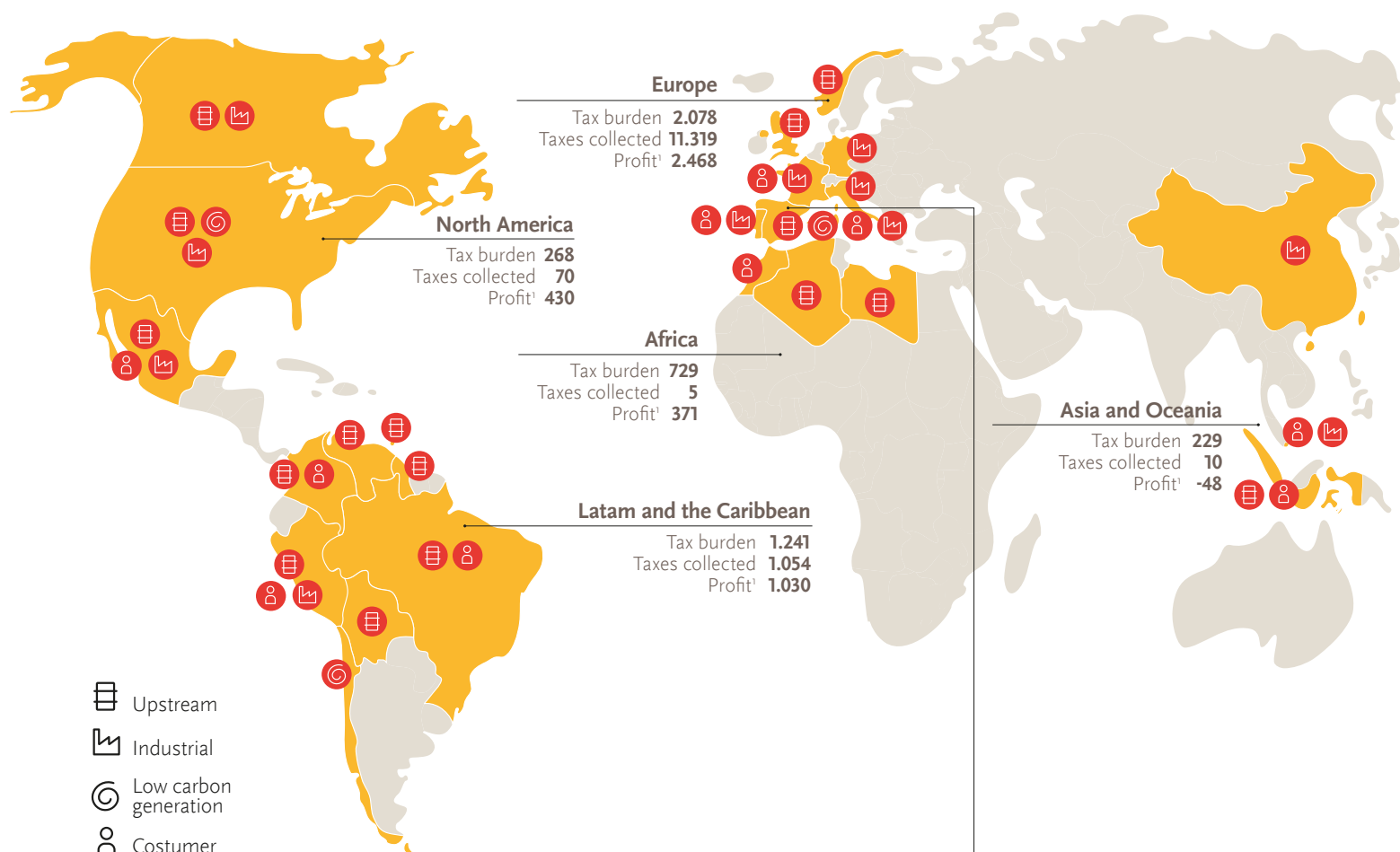
2. In addition to this Fiscal Contribution Report 2022, the reports for the years 2019 to 2021 are available on our website www.repsol.com

Relevant figures 2022



Our 2022 tax contribution by geographical area

At Repsol, we pay taxes in the territories where we carry out our activities.



Tax contribution 2022

Millions of euros	Tax burden	Taxes collected for third parties	Total 2022	Total 2021
Europe	2,078	11,319	13,398	9,155
Latam and the Caribe	1,241	1,054	2,295	1,239
Asia and Oceania	229	10	239	299
North America	268	70	338	207
Africa	729	5	733	554
Total	4,544	12,458	17,002	11,455

Figures in Spain



1. The profit data included in this report refer to net profit after tax and minority interests, including the results of joint ventures and other companies managed operationally as such, as well as the results of discontinued operations.

Our company

Repsol is a global multi-energy provider, working to facilitate the evolution towards a low-emission energy model. It produces more than 550,000 barrels of oil per day, has one of the most important and efficient refining and chemical systems in Europe and has an extensive network of almost 5,000 service stations in four countries. It is a major player in the electricity and gas market in Spain, with more than a 1.5 million customers, as well as operating low-emission power generation assets. Also is a benchmark in sustainable mobility, with more efficient fuels and new solutions.

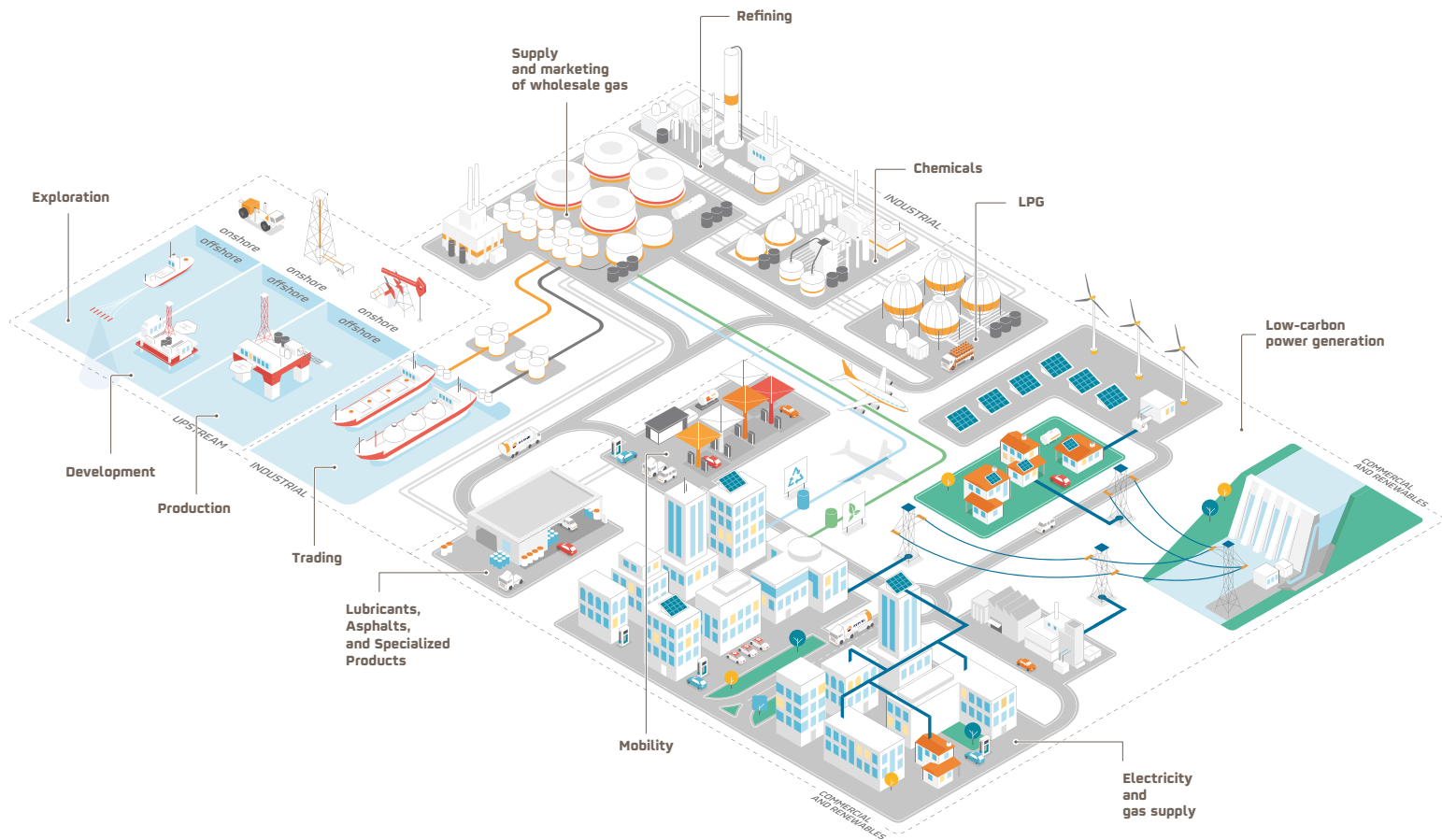
Repsol has ambitious decarbonisation goals of its activities with the aim of becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050.

The business model, the stage in the investment cycle and performance of the activity determines much of the taxes we pay.

Value chain and business

Repsol's activities are structured into four business segments:

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

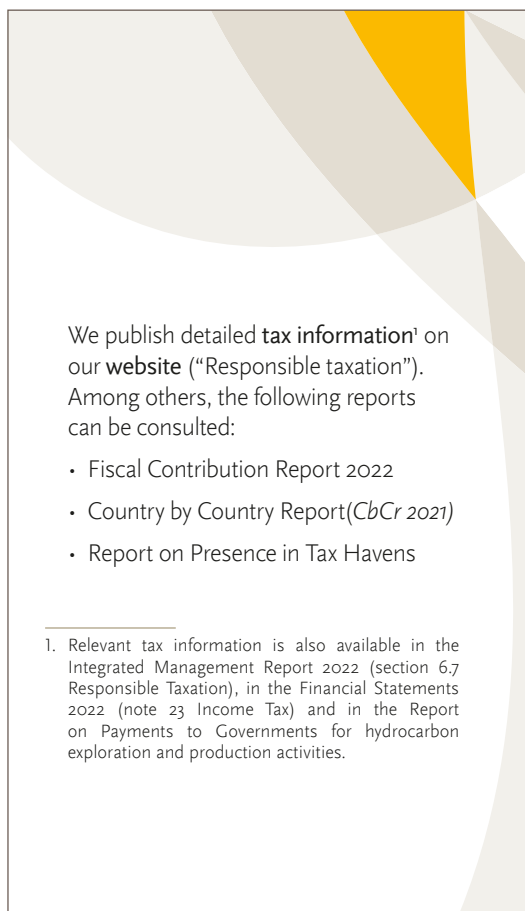


Our tax policy

We are committed to managing our tax affairs in by applying good tax practices, and acting with transparency, to paying our taxes in a responsible and efficient manner and to promoting cooperative relations with governments, seeking to avoid significant risks and unnecessary conflicts, without prejudice to the legitimate defence of the company's interests when it is considered that certain actions of the administration are contrary to the law.

Repsol is committed to effectively complying with best practices in responsible taxation and tax governance by voluntarily following the most prestigious international principles and recommendations.

Through this tax policy, in line with the company's mission and values and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, Repsol aims to be publicly recognised as a company with integrity and responsibility in fiscal matters.



We publish detailed **tax information**¹ on our **website** ("Responsible taxation"). Among others, the following reports can be consulted:

- Fiscal Contribution Report 2022
- Country by Country Report (CbCr 2021)
- Report on Presence in Tax Havens

¹. Relevant tax information is also available in the Integrated Management Report 2022 (section 6.7 Responsible Taxation), in the Financial Statements 2022 (note 23 Income Tax) and in the Report on Payments to Governments for hydrocarbon exploration and production activities.

The Group's tax Policy is available on our **website**

We make tax commitments in our Global Sustainability Plan




aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals

The principles of our fiscal policy

Responsible compliance	Efficiency	Transparency	Cooperative relations	Tax risk prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the letter and the spirit of the law • Respect for the transfer pricing rules • Tax payments aligned with the value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax efficiency of operations • Non-abusive tax planning • Defending the social interest in tax disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use opaque structures • Compliance with best standards in external tax reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and accurate information • Search for non-litigious solutions to conflicts • Collaboration against tax fraud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orderly and expert tax management • Fiscal risk management and control system

Our tax contribution

€17,002 M
our tax contribution in 2022

Repsol's tax contribution is usually very significant, but in 2022 it has reached historic levels: we have paid 17,002 million euros (48% more than in 2021).

We have filed more than 37,000 tax returns in 29 countries for the management of these taxes.

These figures include both the tax burden, borne by the Company, and the taxes collected for third parties, which are borne by our clients, employees or investors.

Tax burden accrued amounted for € 5,530 million, representing 56% of the Group's net profit.

With respect to corporate income tax, our effective (ETR) tax rate is 44% (well above the nominal rate applicable in Spain of 25% and the OECD average). Each jurisdiction has its own structure and rates of tax, but the fact that our ETR is higher than the

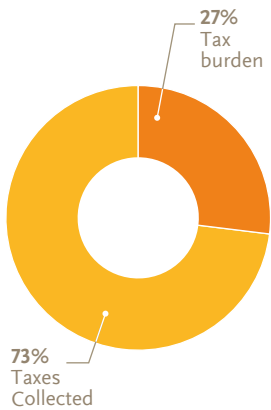
average for OECD countries is partly explained by higher nominal rates applicable by many governments to profits from oil and gas production activities (in some cases, this tax rate can be higher than 80%).

Sometimes such profits are taxed not only in the country where they are earned, but also in the country where the operators or their parent entities are resident, and double taxation may occur.

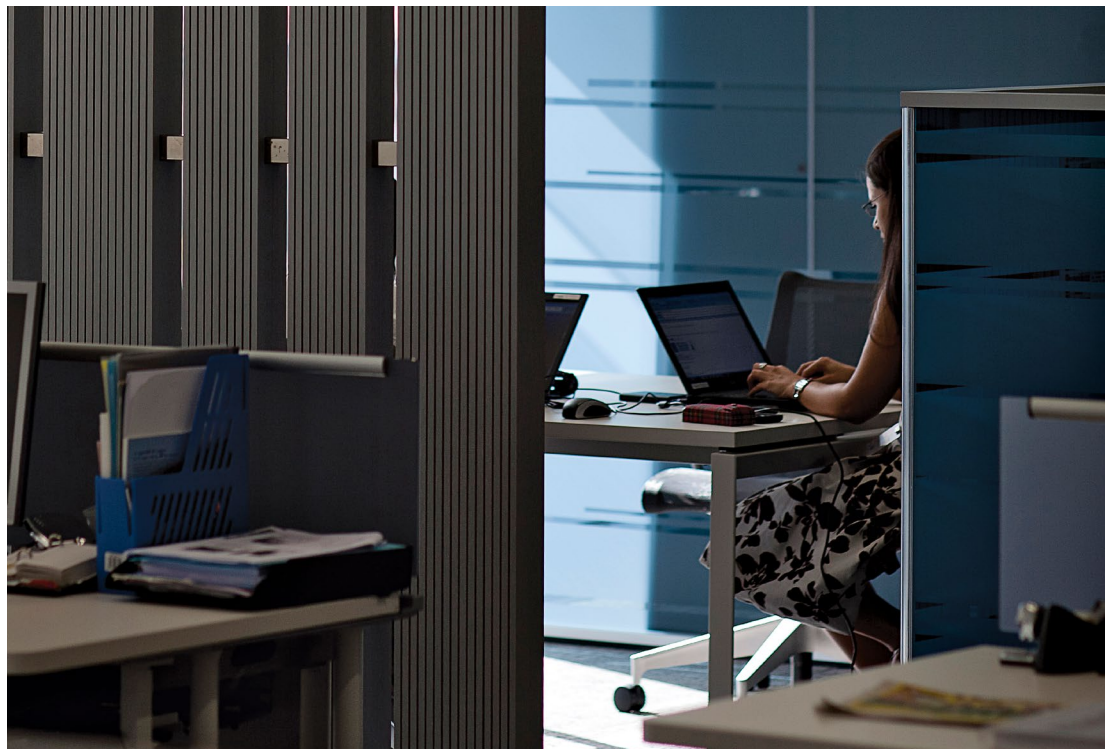
Repsol is also subject to other taxes that also reduce its profit and, in particular, its operating results (taxes on hydrocarbons production, royalties and local taxes, taxes on employment and social security contributions, etc.). This is why the effective rate of our total tax burden amounts to 56%.¹

¹. Tax burden in P&L on net income in 2022.

Repsol has paid 46 million euros in taxes every day during 2022



4,544 Meur Tax burden	56% of our profit used to pay taxes	12,458 Meur Taxes collected for third parties
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Our tax contribution in Spain

In Spain, Repsol tax contribution amounted to 11,922 million euros in 2022, which represented 70% of the Group total tax contribution.

Taxes collected for third parties in Spain mainly refer to the high taxes levied on fuel consumption. In 2022, indirect taxes alone (VAT and taxes on hydrocarbon), accounted for an average of approximately the 45% of the selling price of gasoline and 40% of the price of automotive diesel.

Own taxes accrued accounted for 53% of our profits in Spain. In particular, Corporate Income Tax in Spain had an effective rate of 38%, well above the generally applicable nominal tax rate (25%).

Taxes collected for third parties in Spain mainly refer to the high taxes borne by our clients for fuel consumption. In 2022, indirect taxes alone (VAT and taxes on hydrocarbon), accounted for an average

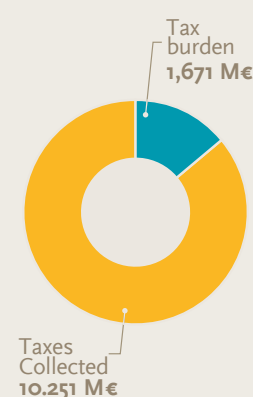
of approximately the 45% of the selling price of gasoline and 40% of the price of automotive diesel.

It should be noted that taxes related to environmental protection amounted to 5,429 million euros. Their importance stems from the fact that they are linked to the refining business in Spain and to the distribution and consumption of oil products.

These figures do not include temporary energy levy corresponding to the operations conducted in 2022¹

1. The Temporary Energy Levy corresponding to operations carried out in 2022 (approximately 450 million euros) will be paid in 2023 and, according to the criteria stated by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), must be recorded for accounting purposes on January 1, 2023. This levy, established by Law 38/2022 of December 27, 2022, amounts to 1.2% of the net turnover derived from the activity carried out in Spain in 2022 and 2023, with certain adjustments.

Tax contribution in Spain: €11,922 M



Relevant figures in Spain

	Total	Spain	Spain / Total Group
Net income (Meur)	78,724	43,493	53%
Employees	23,810	17,171	72%
Net profit (Meur)	4,251	1,544	36%
Tax Contribution (Meur)	17,002	11,922	70%
Tax burden on net profit	56%	53%	
CIT ETR	44%	38%	

45%
of the selling price
High fuel taxation

Repsol paid €5,429 M of taxes related to the protection of the environment in Spain.

Tax burden

€2,595 M
corporate income tax

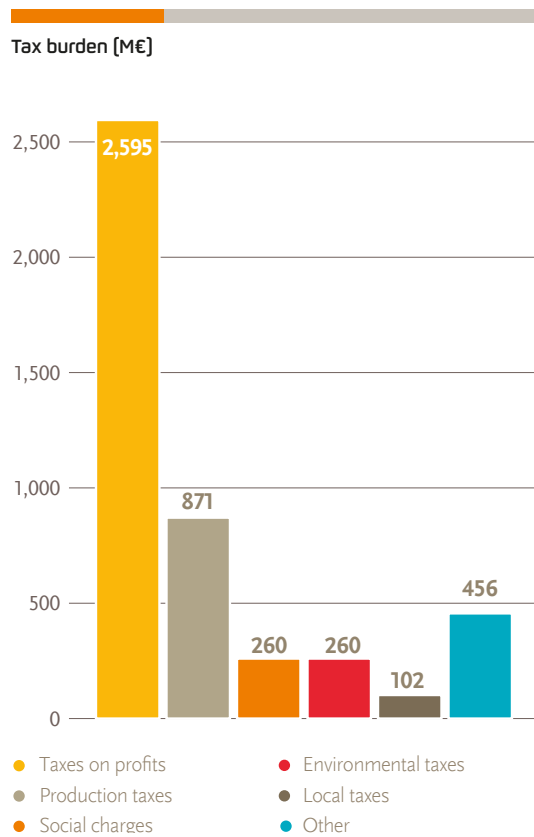
The group's tax burden consists of the following taxes:

- **Taxes on profits:** includes taxes levied on companies' profits, such as corporate income tax.
- **Production taxes:** levies on the extraction / production of oil and gas.
- **Local taxes:** includes business taxes, property taxes and other taxes imposed by local authorities.
- **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 to the environment. It mainly refers to taxes on electricity, hydraulic levies and taxes on electricity production, energy efficiency fund, as well as the cost of CO₂ emission rights.

- **Other taxes levied on profits:** includes other taxes and similar public charges with an impact on the profit and loss account.

1. Among others, port tariffs and payments to regulatory bodies (claw back– reduction in the remuneration of electricity production due to the effect of the price of natural gas, in accordance with the provisions of RDL 17/2021, its modification according to RDL 6/2022 and its extension according to RDL 11/2022 - and "bono social"), the non-tax compulsory payment as per the Royal Decree-Law 6/2022.



€1,950 M
paid by other taxes, also impacting our results

Although it is common to look only at the corporate income tax (CIT) payments of 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 borne. Even so, it is a relevant magnitude, representing more than 60% of the taxes paid by the Group.

In addition to taxes, groups such as Repsol operating in the Oil&Gas business make a very relevant contribution to public finances through royalty payments, production rights, licences, etc., which are not included in this report.

Taxes collected for third parties

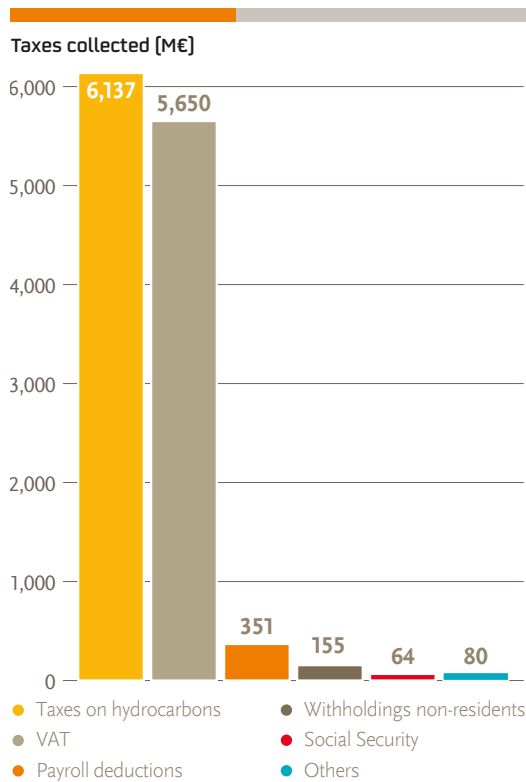
Repsol also pays taxes that it withholds or passes on to third parties in the course of its business operations. Although we bear the responsibility and the costs of this collection, these are taxes that fall on our customers, employees, investors, etc.

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

- **Value added tax:** VAT and similar indirect taxes on consumption.
- **Taxes on hydrocarbons:** levies on sales of hydrocarbons and fuels. Included in this category is revenue collected through logistics operators when the Company is ultimately responsible for payment.
- **Payroll deductions** from workers' salaries.
- **Social security contributions:** made on behalf of the employee.
- **Withholdings levied on non-residents.**
- **Other taxes collected for third parties:** mainly includes withholding taxes on income from movable capital.

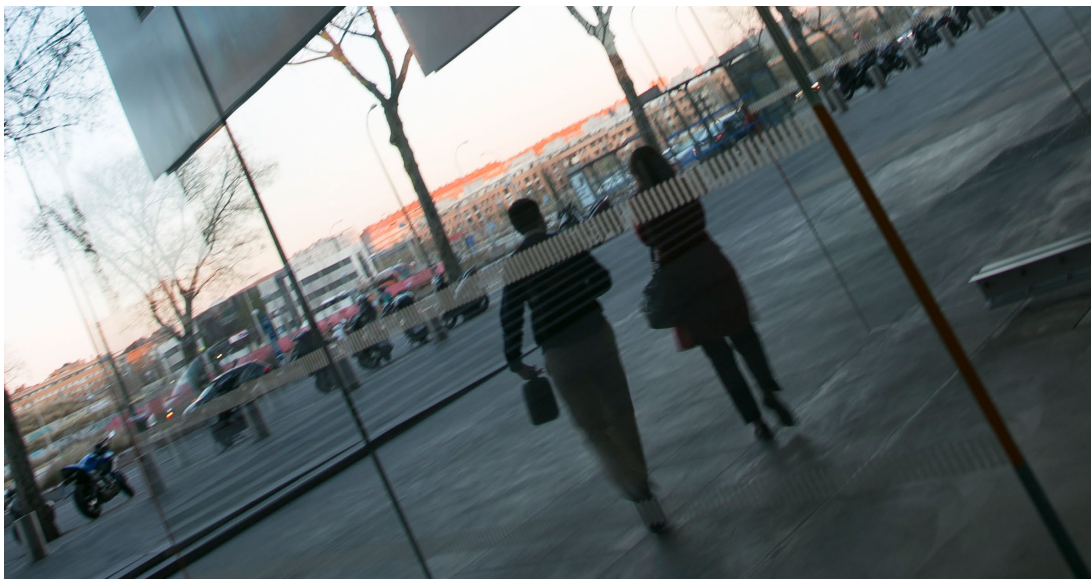
Taxes collected for third parties are very high due to the high tax burden levied on fuel consumption, especially in Europe. In Spain, indirect taxation on fuels (VAT, taxes on hydrocarbon) has

represented an average of 51% of the selling price of gasoline and 45% of the price of automotive diesel in the last three years.



We filed more than **37,000** tax **returns**

Our clients in Europe are subject to high fuel consumption taxes



€12.458M

paid for taxes withheld or passed on to third parties

Taxes related to environmental protection

Zero Emissions 2050

PGS

2020

Objective:

To be a net-zero emissions company by 2050

Over the last twenty years, Repsol has built an advanced position in relation to the energy transition and the fight against climate change in the global oil and gas sector.

In 2019, the company was a pioneer in the sector in taking on the challenge of being zero net emissions by 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement. To this end, it has set itself a demanding roadmap, which includes ambitious goals set in the 21-25 Strategic Plan and updated at the Repsol ESG Day in 2022.

Repsol is decarbonising its traditional operations, investing in renewable electricity generation and producing renewable fuels to offer customers low-carbon energy for mobility, industry and the residential sector.

In addition, Repsol has internal mechanisms to promote the allocation of capital to low-carbon investments, such as the internal carbon price and the investment qualification methodology for its alignment with the energy transition.

The environment and its conservation, as well as climate change, are high on the social agenda and in Repsol's objectives.

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

Environmental taxes and CO₂ emission levies are relevant to our business.

By geographic market, these taxes are mainly paid and collected in Spain, as they are mostly linked to the refining and distribution of petroleum products.

Ongoing reforms and legislative proposals make it foreseeable that the coming years will see an increase in environmental taxes.

€M	Tax burden ⁽²⁾	Taxes collected for third parties ⁽³⁾
Spain⁽¹⁾	194	5,236
Portugal	16	634
United Kingdom	40	0
Peru	0	267
Canada	2	0
Norway	5	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3	0
Total 2022	260	6,137
Total 2021	193	5,363

(1) According to Eurostat data, in 2021 Repsol paid 26% of the environmental taxes collected in Spain.

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

(3) According to Eurostat criteria, it includes taxes on fuel consumption, some of which have a partial environmental component.

Tax Contribution by Country

Summary Table

<i>Millions of euros</i>	Total 2022	Tax burden (affecting profit)			Taxes collected for third parties			
		Total	Taxes on profits	Other	Total	VAT	Tax on Hydrocarbons	Other
Spain	11,922	1,671	783	889	10,251	4,554	5,235	461
Peru	1,424	467	262	205	957	669	267	21
Portugal	1,165	127	98	28	1,038	383	634	21
Libya	681	679	623	56	2	0	0	2
Brazil	458	452	138	314	6	3	0	3
Indonesia	237	227	226	0	11	5	0	6
Trinidad and Tobago	247	265	125	140	-18	-18	0	1
Norway	317	303	290	13	14	-3	0	17
USA	186	160	16	144	26	0	0	26
Canada	126	64	0	65	61	41	0	21
Bolivia	89	12	1	11	77	23	0	54
Colombia	63	34	33	1	29	23	0	6
Algeria	52	49	49	1	2	0	0	2
Mexico	26	43	18	25	-17	-25	0	8
Venezuela	14	12	4	8	2	2	0	1
The Netherlands	9	13	13	0	-4	-4	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	-31	-41	-90	49	10	-11	0	21
Rest	17	7	6	0	10	9	0	1
Total	17,002	4,544	2,595	1,950	12,458	5,650	6,137	671

Appendix

Detail of tax contribution by country



Tax contribution by country 2022¹

Tax burden

Tax burden									
<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social Charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2022	Total 2021	Profits 2022
Spain	782.9	0.0	76.6	215.0	193.6	403.2	1,671.4	902.0	1,543.9
Portugal	98.4	0.0	0.4	10.0	15.8	2.2	126.8	17.8	8.0
Norway	290.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	5.2	0.0	302.8	-185.0	161.2
France	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.0
The Netherlands	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	2.6	98.9
Italy	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	-0.4
Germany	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	1.3
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	380.5
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.6
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-0.4
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	-90.4	0.0	2.5	6.4	40.4	0.1	-41.0	7.8	273.1
Europe	1,098.8	0.0	79.6	238.9	255.1	405.6	2,078.1	748.7	2,467.5
Peru	261.7	178.8	1.3	3.9	0.0	21.1	466.9	147.6	292.3
Brazil	138.1	311.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	452.1	249.3	392.7
Trinidad and Tobago	124.6	136.6	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	264.6	67.2	185.6
Bolivia	0.9	0.0	1.1	3.9	0.0	5.8	11.7	18.9	-69.2
Colombia	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	33.8	19.0	90.2
Venezuela	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.2	11.9	62.0	131.9
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-44.2
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	-6.6
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	86.7
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	-28.6
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Latam and Caribbean	562.4	627.4	3.1	8.3	3.4	36.5	1,241.10	1,241.10	1,030.3

1. This includes refunds from previous years.



Tax burden									
<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social Charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2022	Total 2021	Profits 2022
Indonesia	226.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	226.9	171.1	-23.9
Singapore	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	3.8
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	-9.1
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	-0.1
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	-5.1
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Irak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3
East Timor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-11.1
Asia and Oceania	227.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	228.7	277.7	-48.3
USA	16.1	125.0	9.2	6.2	0.0	3.4	159.9	76.9	458.3
Canada	-0.4	51.7	9.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	64.2	31.2	96.7
Mexico	18.1	11.3	0.7	3.7	0.0	9.5	43.4	37.1	-125.4
North America	33.8	188.1	18.9	12.0	1.9	12.9	267.6	145.2	429.6
Libya	623.1	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	679.3	481.5	295.0
Algeria	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	49.4	68.8	76.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Angola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Africa	671.9	55.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	728.7	550.3	371.3
TOTAL	2,594.6	871.3	101.7	260.5	260.4	455.7	4,544.1	2,290.2	4,250.5

Tax contribution by country 2022

Taxes collected for third parties

Taxes collected for third parties									
<i>Millions of euros</i>	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social Security	WHT ⁽²⁾	Other	Total 2022	Total 2021	Profit 2022
Spain	4,554.3	5,235.4	256.4	45.0	90.6	69.0	10,250.9	7,265.20	1,543.9
Portugal	382.8	634.4	12.6	4.8	0.1	3.0	1,037.8	1,072.4	8.0
Norway	-2.9	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	10.3	161.2
France	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	8.2	0.0
The Netherlands	-4.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.8	0.5	98.9
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	-0.4
Germany	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.3
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	380.5
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.0
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.6
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-0.4
Greece	-0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	0.0
United Kingdom	-10.9	0.0	17.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.7	273.1
Europe	4,929.5	5,869.9	286.5	49.9	90.7	72.0	11,319.5	8,406.70	2,467.5
Peru	668.9	266.9	11.4	0.0	9.5	0.2	956.9	632.3	292.3
Brazil	3.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	6.0	4.8	392.7
Trinidad and Tobago	-18.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	-17.6	-1.3	185.6
Bolivia	23.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	50.3	0.0	77.1	24.2	-69.2
Colombia	22.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.9	4.0	29.1	4.6	90.2
Venezuela	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	4.3	131.9
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	-44.2
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.6
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	86.7
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-28.6
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Latam and Caribbean	701.0	266.9	14.1	3.6	63.1	5.2	1,054.0	670.6	1,030.3

(1) Taxes on sales of hydrocarbons

(2) Withholdings non-residents



Taxes collected for third parties

<i>Millions of euros</i>	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social Security	WHT ⁽²⁾	Other	Total 2022	Total 2021	Profit 2022
Indonesia	5.0	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	10.6	8.0	-23.9
Singapore	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-0.7	3.8
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	-9.1
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	-0.1
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	-5.1
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Irak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3
East Timor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-11.1
Asia and Oceania	3.9	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	9.8	21.5	-48.3
USA	0.1	0.0	19.1	6.0	0.0	0.7	26.0	21.8	458.3
Canada	40.8	0.0	18.2	1.5	0.6	0.2	61.3	30.9	96.7
Mexico	-25.1	0.0	6.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	-17.2	9.1	-125.4
North America	15.8	0.0	43.6	7.9	1.4	1.4	70.0	61.8	429.6
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7	295.0
Algeria	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.3	76.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Angola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Africa	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.1	371.3
TOTAL	5,650.2	6,136.8	350.8	63.7	155.3	80.1	12,457.8	9,164.70	4,250.5

(1) Taxes on sales of hydrocarbons

(2) Withholdings non-residents

Tax contribution by country 2021¹

Tax burden

Tax burden									
<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social Charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2021	Total 2020	Profits 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
Rumanía	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 and 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 included.



Tax burden									
<i>Millions of euros</i>	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social Charges	Environmental taxes	Other	Total 2021	Total 2020	Profits 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
Irak	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	0.2
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

Tax contribution by country 2021

Taxes collected for third parties

Taxes collected for third parties									
Millions of euros	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social Security	WHT ⁽²⁾	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
Rumanía	-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 and 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

(2) Withholdings non-residents



Taxes collected for third parties

<i>Millions of euros</i>	VAT	TH ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social Security	WHT ⁽²⁾	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
Irak	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	67.1	9,164.70	7,749.4	2,497.8

(1) Taxes on sales of hydrocarbons

(2) Withholdings non-residents



2022

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Tax Contribution
Report