Official Notice

Repsol Europe Finance S.à.r.l

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Luxembourg, July 24, 2024

In accordance with article 7(1)(b) of the Luxembourg law of 11 January 2008 on transparency requirements, as amended (the "**Transparency Law**"), the obligation to publish annual and half-yearly financial reports under articles 3 and 4 of the Transparency Law does not apply to Repsol Europe Finance S.à.r.l (the "**Company**").

Nonetheless, pieces of information contained in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and Interim Management Report for the first half of 2024 prepared by Repsol S.A., acting as guarantor under the Company's multi-issuer EUR 13,000,000,000 Guaranteed Euro Medium Term Notes Programme, may constitute inside information within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 on market abuse and therefore the Company has decided to disseminate the attached Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and Interim Management Report for the first half of 2024, including the Limited Review Report accordingly (the "**Interim Consolidated Financial Report January-June 2024**").

The Interim Consolidated Financial Report January-June 2024 has been filed today by Repsol, S.A. with the Spanish Securities Market Commission (Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores).

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

Report on limited review of condensed consolidated interim financial statements and consolidated interim management report as at 30 June 2024

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.

Report on limited review of condensed consolidated interim financial statements

To the shareholders of Repsol, S.A.

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements (hereinafter, the interim financial statements) of Repsol, S.A (hereinafter, the Parent company) and investees comprising the Repsol Group (hereinafter, the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2024, and the income statement, the statement of recognized income and expense, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and related notes, all condensed and consolidated, for the six-month period then ended. The Parent company's directors are responsible for the preparation of these interim financial statements in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union, for the preparation of condensed interim financial statements, as provided in Article 12 of Royal Decree 1362/2007. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, that cannot be considered as an audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union, as provided in Article 12 of Royal Decree 1362/2007, for the preparation of condensed interim financial statements.

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R. M. Madrid, hoja M-63.988, folio 75, tomo 9.267, libro 8.054, sección 3ª
Inscrita en el R.O.A.C. con el número S0242 - NIF: B-79031290

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the accompanying note 1.1, in which it is mentioned that these interim financial statements do not include all the information required in a complete set of consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, and therefore the accompanying interim financial statements should be read together with the consolidated annual accounts of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other matters

Consolidated interim management report

The accompanying consolidated interim management report for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 contains the explanations which the Parent company's directors consider appropriate regarding the principal events of this period and their impact on the interim financial statements presented, of which it does not form part, as well as the information required under the provisions of Article 15 of Royal Decree 1362/2007. We have verified that the accounting information contained in this management report is in agreement with that of the interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024. Our work as auditors is limited to checking the consolidated interim management report in accordance with the scope mentioned in this paragraph and does not include a review of information other than that obtained from Repsol, S.A and investees comprising the Repsol Group's accounting records.

Preparation of this review report

This report has been prepared at the request of the board of directors of Repsol, S.A. in relation to the publication of the half-yearly financial report required by Article 100 of Law 6/2023, of March 17, on Securities Markets and Investment Services.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

Juan Manuel Anguita Amate

24 July 2024

2024

REPSOL Group

Interim consolidated financial statements 1st Half

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

APPENDICES:

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

Income statement for the interim periods ending June 30, 2024 and 2023

Income statement	Note	06/30/2024	06/30/2023
		Million euros	
Sales		29,724	28,339
Income from services rendered and other income		199	123
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(50)	(391)
Procurements		(21,723)	(20,620)
Amortization of non-current assets		(1,378)	(1,174)
(Accrual)/Reversal of impairment		382	322
Personnel expenses		(1,137)	(971)
Transport and freights		(985)	(995)
Supplies		(325)	(387)
Gains/(Losses) on disposal or derecognition of assets		2	(16)
Other operating income/(expenses)		(2,302)	(1,921)
OPERATING INCOME	**2.1.1**	**2,407**	**2,309**
Interest income		194	193
Interest expenses		(160)	(132)
Change in fair value of financial instruments		181	(96)
Exchange gains (losses)		(175)	164
(Accrual)/Reversal of impairment on financial instruments		(9)	(3)
Other financial income and expenses		(56)	(54)
FINANCIAL RESULT	**2.1.2**	**(25)**	**72**
Net income/(loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method [1]	2.3.3	151	56
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX		**2,533**	**2,437**
Income tax	2.1.3	(883)	(891)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME		**1,650**	**1,546**
NET INCOME/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		(24)	(126)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT	**2**	**1,626**	**1,420**
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT	2.1.4	**Euros / share**	
Basic		1.33	1.08
Diluted		1.33	1.08

[1] Net of taxes.

Notes 1 to 5 are an integral part of the income statement.

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Repsol S.A. and Investees comprising the Repsol Group

Statement of recognized income and expense for the interim periods ending June 30, 2024 and 2023

Statement of recognized income and expense	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	**1,650**	**1,546**
Due to actuarial gains and losses	—	(1)
Investments accounted for using the equity method	**—**	**(21)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME. ITEMS NOT RECLASSIFIABLE TO INCOME	—	(22)
Cash flow hedges:	**(553)**	**62**
Valuation gains/(losses)	(360)	222
Amounts transferred to the income statement	(193)	(160)
Translation differences:	**571**	**(388)**
Valuation gains/(losses)	568	(388)
Amounts transferred to the income statement	3	—
Share of investments in joint ventures and associates:	**(1)**	**—**
Valuation gains/(losses)	(1)	—
Tax effect	**11**	**(13)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME. ITEMS RECLASSIFIABLE TO NET INCOME	28	(339)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**28**	**(361)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**1,678**	**1,185**
a) Attributable to the parent	1,683	1,076
b) Attributable to non-controlling interests	(5)	109

Notes 1 to 5 are an integral part of the statement of recognized income and expense.

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

Balance sheet at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

Balance sheet

		Million euros	
ASSETS	Note	**06/30/2024**	**12/31/2023**
Intangible assets	2.3.1	3,161	2,477
Property, plant and equipment	2.3.2	27,835	25,386
Investments accounted for using the equity method	2.3.3	2,975	2,957
Non-current financial assets	2.3.4	1,304	1,562
Deferred tax assets		3,903	4,651
Other non-current assets		1,336	1,143
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		40,514	38,176
Non-current assets held for sale	5	146	—
Inventories	2.3.4	7,048	6,623
Trade and other receivables	2.3.4	7,929	7,974
Other current assets		386	240
Other current financial assets	2.2.4	3,736	4,491
Cash and cash equivalents	2.2.4	3,568	4,129
CURRENT ASSETS		22,813	23,457
TOTAL ASSETS		63,327	61,633

		Million euros	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	**06/30/2024**	**12/31/2023**
Shareholders' equity		25,988	26,150
Other cumulative comprehensive income		104	47
Non-controlling interests		2,613	2,873
EQUITY	**2.2.2**	**28,705**	**29,070**
Non-current provisions		4,788	4,943
Non-current financial liabilities	2.2.3	9,250	8,350
Deferred tax liabilities and other tax items		3,188	3,304
Other non-current liabilities		1,053	743
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**18,279**	**17,340**
Changes in ownership interest in companies without loss of control	5	87	—
Current provisions		1,720	1,559
Current financial liabilities	2.2.3	3,217	3,314
Trade and other payables	2.3.4	11,319	10,350
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**16,343**	**15,223**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**63,327**	**61,633**

Notes 1 to 5 are an integral part of the balance sheet.

Repsol S.A. and Investees comprising the Repsol Group

Statement of changes in equity for the interim periods ending June 30, 2024 and 2023

	Equity attributable to the parent and other equity instrument holders							
	Shareholders' equity							
Million euros	Share capital	Share premium, reserves and dividends	Treasury shares and own equity investments	Other equity instruments	Profit for the year attributable to the parent	Other cumulative comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	**Equity**
Closing balance at 12/31/2022	**1,327**	**16,750**	**(3)**	**2,286**	**4,251**	**683**	**679**	**25,973**
Total recognized income/(expenses)	**—**	**(17)**	**—**	**—**	**1,420**	**(327)**	**109**	**1,185**
Transactions with shareholders or owners								
Share capital increase/(reduction)	(50)	(650)	700	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends distributed	—	(926)	—	—	—	—	(17)	(943)
Transactions with treasury shares and own equity investments (net)	—	(33)	(704)	(1)	—	—	—	(738)
Increases/(reductions) due to changes in the scope of consolidation	—	885	—	—	—	(12)	1,786	2,659
Other transactions with shareholders and owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes in equity								
Transfers between equity-line items	—	4,251	—	—	(4,251)	—	—	—
Subordinated perpetual obligations	—	(30)	—	(7)	—	—	—	(37)
Other variations	—	74	—	—	—	(74)	(1)	(1)
Closing balance at 6/30/2023	**1,277**	**20,304**	**(7)**	**2,278**	**1,420**	**270**	**2,556**	**28,098**
Total recognized income/(expenses)		(5)			1,748	(264)	(36)	1,443
Transactions with shareholders or owners								
Share capital increase/(reduction)	(60)	(801)	861	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends distributed	—	(8)	—	—	—	—	(72)	(80)
Transactions with treasury shares and own equity investments (net)	—	—	(862)	1	—	—	—	(861)
Increases/(reductions) due to changes in the scope of consolidation	—	31	—	—	—	42	133	206
Other transactions with shareholders and owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	286
Other changes in equity								
Transfers between equity-line items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subordinated perpetual obligations	—	(30)	—	9	—	—	—	(21)
Other variations	—	(6)	—	—	—	(1)	6	(1)
Closing balance at 12/31/2023	**1,217**	**19,485**	**(8)**	**2,288**	**3,168**	**47**	**2,873**	**29,070**
Total recognized income/(expenses)	—	—	—	—	1,626	57	(5)	1,678
Transactions with shareholders or owners								—
Share capital increase/(reduction)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends distributed	—	(1,157)	—	—	—	—	(306)	(1,463)
Transactions with treasury shares and own equity investments (net)	—	(6)	(589)	(3)	—	—	—	(598)
Increases/(reductions) due to changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other transactions with shareholders and owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Other changes in equity:								
Transfers between equity-line items	—	3,168	—	—	(3,168)	—	—	—
Subordinated perpetual obligations	—	(30)	—	(7)	—	—	—	(37)
Other variations	—	3	—	1	—		1	5
Closing balance at 6/30/2024	**1,217**	**21,463**	**(597)**	**2,279**	**1,626**	**104**	**2,613**	**28,705**

Notes 1 to 5 are an integral part of the statement of changes in equity.

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Repsol S.A. and Investees comprising the Repsol Group

Statement of cash flows for the interim periods ending June 30, 2023 and 2022

Statement of cash flows	Million euros	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Income before tax	**2,533**	**2,437**
Adjustments to income:	**941**	**1,148**
Amortization of non-current assets	1,378	1,174
Other (net)	(437)	(26)
Changes in working capital	**(379)**	**518**
Other cash flows from operating activities:	**(1,037)**	**(849)**
Dividends received	161	132
Income tax refunded/(paid)	(70)	(797)
Other proceeds from/(payments for) operating activities	(1,128)	(184)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**2,058**	**3,254**
Payments for investments:	**(4,804)**	**(4,480)**
Group companies and associates	(939)	(828)
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	(2,576)	(1,881)
Other financial assets	(1,289)	(1,771)
Proceeds from divestments:	**2,325**	**1,011**
Group companies and associates	109	190
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	227	22
Other financial assets	1,989	799
Other cash flows from investment activities	**90**	**20**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	**(2,389)**	**(3,449)**
Proceeds from and (payments for) equity instruments:	**(598)**	**(428)**
Acquisition	(804)	(916)
Disposal	206	488
Transactions with non-controlling interests:	**49**	**1,952**
Proceeds from/(payments for) transactions with non-controlling interests	352	1,988
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(303)	(36)
Proceeds from and (payments for) financial liability instruments:	**1,144**	**(1,483)**
Issuance	5,375	4,615
Redemption and repayment	(4,231)	(6,098)
Payments on shareholder return and other equity instruments	**(533)**	**(501)**
Other cash flows from financing activities:	**(317)**	**(620)**
Net interest and lease payments	(180)	(171)
Other proceeds from/(payments for) financing activities	(137)	(449)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(255)**	**(1,080)**
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS	**25**	**14**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(561)**	**(1,261)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**4,129**	**6,512**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD:	**3,568**	**5,251**
Cash on hand and at banks	2,653	2,616
Other financial assets	915	2,635

Notes 1 to 5 are an integral part of the statement of cash flows.

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 About these Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Repsol, S.A. and its investees (hereinafter, "Interim Financial Statements"), comprising the Repsol Group (hereinafter, "Repsol," "Repsol Group", "Group" or "Company"), present fairly the Group's equity and financial position at June 30, 2024, as well as the Group's consolidated earnings, the changes in consolidated equity and the consolidated cash flows for the six-month period then ended.

The interim consolidated management report for the first half of the year is published together with the Interim Financial Statements. Both were approved by the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. at its meeting on July 23, 2024 and are available at www.repsol.com.

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 34 "*Interim Financial Reporting*", these Interim Financial Statements are prepared solely to update the content of the most recent annual consolidated financial statements published, focusing on new activities, events and circumstances that have taken place during the first six months of the year and that were significant, without duplicating the information published in the annual consolidated financial statements for the previous year. To facilitate the correct understanding of the information contained in these Interim Financial Statements and given that they do not contain information required by comprehensive financial statements prepared pursuant to IFRS-EU, they must be read in conjunction with the Group's 2023 consolidated financial statements, which were approved at the Annual General Meeting of Repsol, S.A. on May 10, 2024 and are available at www.repsol.com.

1.2 About Repsol

Repsol 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.

Appendix IIA of the consolidated financial statements for 2023 details the main companies that form part of the Repsol Group and that formed part of its scope of consolidation at that date. Appendix I of these Interim Financial Statements details the changes in the composition of the Group that have taken place during the first six months of 2024, which most notably include the acquisitions of assets related to renewable energy generation and industrial transformation, as well as the divestments in the Exploration and Production segment.

The activities of Repsol, S.A. and its subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulation, as described in Appendix III to the consolidated financial statements for 2023.

1.3 Repsol´s business segment [1]

The segment information 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 how the Company is performing.

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.).

[1] Some of these figures are classified as Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) in accordance with European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) guidelines (for more information, see Appendix III of the interim consolidated management report for the first half of 2024 and www.repsol.com). All information shown in this Note has been reconciled with the IFRS-EU interim financial statements in Appendix II.

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- 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, sustainable biofuels and synthetic fuels.
- Customer: businesses involving mobility (service 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[2]) and renewable sources.

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

1.3.1 Presentation model of the results by segments

Repsol presents the results and other financial aggregates of its business segments (E&P, 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[3].

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.

– ***Non-Controlling Interests,*** reflects the share of minority shareholders in consolidated income net of taxes. This effect is isolated from Adjusted Income, Inventory Effect and Special Items, so that they fully reflect the income managed by the Company.

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 interim financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards

[2] Acronym for combined cycle gas turbine electricity generators.
[3] Except in the case of the LCG segment where, due to the way in which the results of the renewable electricity generation projects are analyzed and management decisions are made, the economic aggregates of the Chilean joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union (EU). This information can be found in Appendix III Alternative Performance Measures of the interim consolidated management report for 2024 or at www.repsol.com.

1.3.2 Financial information by business segment

The main financial information by business segment is included in this Note and explained in more detail in Appendix II. Additional information on the performance of the segments can be found in the accompanying interim consolidated management report for the first half of 2024, which is published together with these interim consolidated financial statements.

Business segment results [1]	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Exploration and Production	869	884
Industrial	1,019	1,623
Customer	314	322
LCG	(5)	46
Corporate and others	(71)	(157)
ADJUSTED INCOME	**2,126**	**2,718**
Inventory effect	(86)	(505)
Special items	(390)	(667)
Non-controlling interests	**(24)**	**(126)**
NET INCOME	**1,626**	**1,420**

[1] This figure has been prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model (see Note 1.3.1).

Other figures [1]	**Operating income**		**Operating cash flow**		**Free cash flow**		**Operating investments** [2]		**Capital employed**	
Million euros	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**
Exploration and Production	1,414	1,455	3,646	3,753	1,266	1,383	1,261	1,272	12,327	12,626
Industrial	1,325	2,168	23,613	22,422	966	1,725	629	430	11,762	11,378
Customer	423	429	12,591	13,348	511	399	198	132	2,808	2,841
LCG	12	77	358	599	6	118	1,608	1,179	5,313	3,207
Corporate and others	(60)	(195)	(9,386)	(10,344)	(462)	(102)	30	34	1,090	(1,157)
TOTAL	**3,114**	**3,934**	**30,822**	**29,778**	**2,287**	**3,522**	**3,726**	**3,047**	**33,300**	**28,895**

[1] Figures prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model (see Note 1.3.1).
[2] Relates to investments accrued during the period.

1.4 Criteria for preparing the Interim Financial Statements

1.4.1 General principles

These Interim Financial Statements have been prepared using the accounting records of the investees that form part of the Group under the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) as of June 30, 2024, and, specifically, pursuant to the requirements set out in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 "*Interim Financial Reporting*", in addition to other provisions of the applicable regulatory framework.

The Repsol Group prepares its interim financial statements to include its investments in all its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, presenting them in millions of euros unless otherwise indicated.

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1.4.2 Comparative information

The Group's activities comprise a range of different businesses and are carried out in an international environment, therefore, the seasonal effect for some of its businesses is not material. However, the activities of some businesses are affected by seasonality, the most relevant being those related to the sale of fuel at service stations, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), residential natural gas and electricity in Spain.

Furthermore, the accounting policies and options described in the consolidated financial statements for 2023 are the same as those for the first six months of 2024.

1.4.3 New accounting standards

The new developments in the accounting standards applied by the Group as of January 1, 2024 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements given their nature and scope.[4] The following table breaks down the standards and amendments to standards issued by the IASB that will be mandatory in the future:

Pending adoption by the European Union	Date of first application
Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	January 1, 2027

(1) 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.

The Group is analyzing the potential impacts that the regulatory changes yet to be adopted could have on the consolidated financial statements, without any significant effects having been identified to date, except for the future application of IFRS 18 - *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which the Group is still analyzing. Although this standard will not have an impact on the Group's income, cash flows or financial position, it will include new presentation requirements — mainly in relation to the income statement and the statement of cash flows and, to a lesser extent, the balance sheet —, as well as new disclosure requirements and criteria for aggregation and disaggregation in the notes.

1.4.4 Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of interim financial statements calls for estimates and judgments to be made that affect the measurement of recognized assets and liabilities, the presentation of contingent assets and liabilities, and income and expenses recognized. The results may be significantly affected depending on the estimates made.

These estimates are made on the basis of the best information available, as described in Note 4.5 "*Accounting estimates and judgments*" to the consolidated financial statements for 2023. In the first six months of 2024, there were no significant changes with regard to the estimates and judgments described in the consolidated financial statements, except for that described in relation to the update on the expected loss in Venezuela (see Note 4.3.1).

[4] The standards applied as of January 1, 2024, as adopted by the European Union, are: (i) Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - *Supplier Finance Arrangements*; Amendments to IAS 1 - *Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current*; Amendments to IAS 1 - *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*; Amendments to IFRS 16 - *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*.

(2) MAIN CHANGES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This section outlines the most significant changes affecting the headings of the income statement, the balance sheet and the statement of cash flows in the period.

2.1 Results

On the same date as these interim consolidated financial statements, Repsol published its interim consolidated management report for 2024, which includes an explanation of the results and other aggregates regarding financial performance.

2.1.1 Operating income

Revenue from ordinary activities

Revenue from ordinary activities ("*Sales*" and "*Income from services rendered and other income*") by business segment for the first half of the year is shown below:

Million euros	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**
Exploration and Production	2,725	2,428
Industrial	23,444	22,243
Customer	12,451	13,177
LCG	358	599
Corporate and others [(1)]	(9,055)	(9,985)
Total	**29,923**	**28,462**

[(1)] Includes mainly the eliminations for income between Group segments, and for services provided by the corporate areas to the businesses.

The increase in revenue in the first half of 2024 is explained by the E&P business (higher crude oil realization prices and the inclusion of 100% of Repsol Sinopec Resources UK -RRUK- as from October 31, 2023) and the Industrial business (higher sales volumes in the Refining and Trading businesses, despite lower prices for products resulting from oil refining). However, less revenue was obtained by the Customer segment (lower volumes sold in the Mobility business, partially mitigated by the higher number of customers in the electricity retail business) and the LCG segment (lower electricity sales prices and lower production of combined cycle plants, partially mitigated by higher production due to the start-up of renewable projects).

The distribution, by country, of revenue from ordinary activities in the first six months of the year is as follows:

Million euros	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**
Spain	15,892	16,122
Peru	2,202	2,172
United States	1,434	1,660
Portugal	1,621	1,466
Other	8,774	7,042
Total [(1) (2)]	**29,923**	**28,462**

[(1)] The distribution by geographical area has been drawn up based on the markets to which the sales or services rendered relate, and include special taxes (hydrocarbon and similar taxes).
[(2)] The distribution of the target markets is as follows: (i) EU euro zone: €21,435 million (€19,872 million in the same period of 2023), (ii) EU non-euro zone: €79 million (in both periods), and (iii) Other countries: €8,409 million (€8,511 million in the same period of 2023).

Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

The expense recognized under this heading is mainly explained by the lower volume of product inventories (-4%), with lower average prices (-1%), mainly in the refining business in Spain.

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Procurements

"*Procurements*" includes the following items:

Procurements	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Purchases	22,185	20,407
Changes in inventories (commodities and inventories)	(462)	213
TOTAL	**21,723**	**20,620**

The breakdown, by segment, of "Procurements" in 2024 and 2023 is shown below:

Procurements by business segment	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Exploration and Production	103	31
Industrial	19,642	18,503
Customer	10,764	11,635
LGC	293	537
Adjustments [1]	(9,079)	(10,085)
TOTAL	**21,723**	**20,620**

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

In the first half of 2024, the higher costs of "*Procurements*" were mainly the result of rising commodity prices of industrial complexes. The reduction in the Customer segment is due to the drop in the price of oil products and the drop in the price of electricity and gas sold in Spain. The decrease in the cost of procurements in the LCG segment is mainly the result of the drop in the price of gas used as raw materials and lower production at CCGTs.

(Accrual)/Reversal of impairment

These headings include the following items:

(Accrual) / Reversal of impairment	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Accrual of impairment	(28)	(41)
Reversal of impairment	410	363
TOTAL	**382**	**322**

In the first half of 2024 and 2023, impairment losses of €280 million and €363 million, respectively, were reversed in relation to the assets of the Group's Refining and Chemicals businesses (in 2023 only Refining). The impairment loss was reversed as a result of the temporary energy levy accrued in January (see "*Other operating income/(expenses)*"), which had been considered in the future cash flows of the impairment test for 2023. In addition, the impairment losses recognized on the accounts receivable related to activities in Venezuela were reversed in 2024 as a result of the more favorable environment for our operations (see Note 4.3.1).

Amortization of non-current assets

"*Amortization of non-current assets*" includes the following items:

Amortization of non-current assets	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Amortization of intangible assets	91	87
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,287	1,087
TOTAL	**1,378**	**1,174**

The amortization expense for the period increased mainly due to the inclusion of RRUK after the acquisition of the 49% interest, up to 100%, in October 2023, new lease agreements (mainly leases of ships for transport in trading activities), the start-up of the new marine terminal project at the port of La Coruña in the first half of 2023, and greater production of E&P assets that are amortized in accordance with the "unit of production" approach (Marcellus in the US).

Personnel expenses

"*Personnel expenses*" includes the following items:

Personnel expenses	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Remuneration and other	866	735
Social security costs	271	236
TOTAL	**1,137**	**971**

This includes remuneration to members of the Board of Directors and key management personnel and other personnel obligations such as pension plans and incentive programs (see Note 3.2).

The increase in personnel expenses in the first half of 2024 is mainly explained by the inclusion of RRUK, the increase in employee salaries and the 5% increase in the average headcount.

The average headcount at June 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Average headcount	**06/30/2024**	**06/30/2023**
Men	15,241	14,625
Women	10,154	9,474
Average headcount	**25,395**	**24,099**

Transport and freight

The expenses recognized under "*Transport and freight*" are slightly lower than those for the first half of 2023.

Supplies

The expenses recognized under "*Supplies*" decreased mainly as a result of lower gas prices (the main European reference price TTF fell by 34% and the North American HH by 25%) and electricity prices (the electricity pool in Spain fell by 56%) for consumption by industrial complexes.

Gains/(losses) on disposal or derecognition of assets

In the first half of 2024, this includes the divestment of holdings in companies related to exploration and production activities (Edwards Lime Gathering, LLC, Heavy Crude Oil Pipeline, Ltd. and Transasia Pipeline Company Pvt. Ltd.), which did not have a significant impact on the income statement.

No significant disposals or derecognition of assets took place in the first half of 2023.

Other operating income/(expenses)

"*Other operating income/(expenses)*" comprises the following items:

Other operating income / (expenses)	Million euros	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Other operating income [1]	502	505
Measurement of trade derivatives [2]	(93)	480
Other operating expenses:	(2,711)	(2,906)
Operator expenses	(361)	(346)
Services of independent professionals	(259)	(283)
Leases	(118)	(100)
Taxes: [3]	(662)	(709)
Taxes on production	(89)	(102)
Others	(573)	(607)
Repair and upkeep [4]	(153)	(137)
Net use of CO_2 allowances [5]	(123)	(210)
Others [6]	(1,035)	(1,121)
TOTAL	**(2,302)**	**(1,921)**

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 provisions and the grants related to income credited to the income statement.

[2] Relates to derivatives (assets and liabilities) arranged in trading activities involving crude oil, gas, oil products and electricity (see Note 2.2.5).The decrease in 2024 is mainly explained by the reduction in value of the positions and contracts of the natural gas trading and retail activity and by the loss incurred on the transactions settled.

[3] Relates to taxes other than income tax. 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 the temporary energy levy in Spain. For more information on taxes paid, see section 6 of the interim consolidated management report for 2024.

[4] Relates to repair, upkeep and maintenance activities carried out mainly at the Group's industrial complexes.

[5] "*Use of CO_2 allowances*" decreased as a result of a decrease in the price of CO_2 allowances. Includes the deferred income recognized from the use of free CO_2 allowances amounting to €282 million and €316 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

[6] Includes, among others, the provisions recognized, fees for the sale of bottled LPG and fuel at gas stations, processing costs at industrial complexes, maintenance of servers, insurance expenses, research and development expenses, etc. In 2023 this heading included the payment made to settle a lawsuit in the US with Maxus.

As regards the temporary energy levy in Spain (see Notes 2.1.3 and 22.1.c.3) to the consolidated financial statements for 2023), a total of €335 million were recognized for accounting purposes as an expense on January 1, 2024 in relation to the transactions carried out in 2023 (€444 million in 2023 for the transactions carried out in 2022).

Repsol considers that the temporary energy levy, in addition to being deeply unjust and harmful, is incompatible with the Spanish Constitution and European Union Law, and has therefore filed an appeal with the Courts requesting its annulment.

2.1.2 Financial results

The financial result is lower than in the first half of 2023 mainly due to the impact of net exchange losses and higher interest expenses, as a result of the higher interest rate environment, partially mitigated by the improved valuation of exchange rate derivatives and treasury shares recognized under "*Change in fair value of financial instruments*".

2.1.3 Income tax

To estimate the income tax accrued for interim periods, the estimated annual effective tax rate is applied. However, the tax effects resulting from one-off events of transactions in the period are considered as an integral part thereof.

The effective tax rate applicable to income before taxes and before the net income from companies accounted for using the equity method was 37% in the first half of the year (income tax expense of €-883 million). The effective tax rate on this income in the first half of 2023 was -37% (income tax expense of €-891 million).

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%. With respect to local implementation of this minimum tax, in Spain the regulation is expected to be approved before the end of the year (the corresponding Bill is currently being processed in Parliament). In any case, beyond a significant increase in the tax burden, the Repsol Group does not expect significant economic impacts from the application of this regulation, as it is already subject to effective tax rates well above 15% in the main countries where it operates.

2.1.4 Earnings per share

Earnings per share in the first six months of 2024 and 2023 are detailed below:

EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)	06/30/2024	06/30/2023
Profit attributable to the parent (million euros)	1,626	1,420
Adjustment for expenses arising from perpetual subordinated bonds (million euros)	(30)	(30)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding on June 30 (millions of shares)	1,200	1,289
Basic and diluted earnings per share (euros/share)	**1.33**	**1.08**

2.2 Financial structure and financial resources

2.2.1 Financial structure

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 and capital employed. These ratios, as calculated on June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are detailed below (for more information see section 3.4 Balance sheet of the interim consolidated management report for the first half of 2024):

Financial structure	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	12/31/2023
Equity	28,705	29,070
Net financial debt (1)	4,595	2,096
Capital employed (1)	33,300	31,166
Leverage ratio (%)	**13.8**	**6.7**

(1) Alternative Performance Measures. Regarding the reconciliation of these figures with those established in IFRS-EU, see Appendix III of the interim consolidated management report for the first half of 2024.

2.2.2 Equity

Equity	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	12/31/2023
Shareholders' equity:	**25,988**	**26,150**
Share capital	1,217	1,217
Share premium and reserves:	21,463	19,485
Share premium	4,038	4,038
Legal reserve	314	314
Retained earnings and other reserves (1)	17,111	15,163
Interim dividends and remuneration	—	(30)
Treasury shares and own equity investments	(597)	(8)
Profit for the year attributable to the parent	1,626	3,168
Other equity instruments	2,279	2,288
Other cumulative comprehensive income	**104**	**47**
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(22)	(22)
Hedging transactions	(425)	40
Translation differences	551	29
Non-controlling interests	**2,613**	**2,873**
TOTAL EQUITY	**28,705**	**29,070**

(1) This heading includes the transfer from income for the year attributable to the parent for 2023 and 2024, respectively.

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Share capital

The share capital of Repsol, S.A. at June 30, 2024 amounted to €1,217,396,053, represented by 1,217,396,053 fully subscribed and paid shares with a par value of €1 each.

In accordance with the most recent information available, the significant shareholders of Repsol, S.A. 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	4.880	—	—	4.880

(1) BlackRock, Inc. holds its shareholding through various controlled entities. The information relating to BlackRock, Inc. is based on the statement that it submitted to the CNMV on May 2, 2022 regarding the share capital of 1,527,396,053 shares.

Treasury shares and own equity investments

The shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on May 6, 2022 granted authorization to the Board of Directors, for a period of five years, to acquire Repsol shares, whether directly or through subsidiaries, up to a maximum number of shares which, once added to the number of shares already held by Repsol and any of its subsidiaries, does not exceed 10% of the Company's share capital, whereby the price or value of the consideration may not be less than the par value of the shares or exceed their quoted price.

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

Treasury shares and own equity investments	*Million euros (amount)*		
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**% of share capital**
Balance at 12/31/2023	**578,697**	**8**	**0.05 %**
Market purchases (1)	56,268,000	805	4.62 %
Market sales (1)	(15,919,439)	(216)	1.31 %
Balance at 06/30/2024	**40,927,258**	**597**	**3.36 %**

(1) "Market purchases" includes purchases made under the Company's Treasury Share Repurchase Plan for redemption (a total of 30.6 million shares). "Market purchases" and "Market sales" also include 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 (919,439 shares were delivered in accordance with that established in each of the plans described in Note 27.4 of the consolidated financial statements for 2023), 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.

Additionally, there are derivatives on treasury shares described in Note 2.2.5 Derivatives.

Shareholder return

In January 2024, a total of €0.4 gross per share was paid to shareholders, corresponding to: (i) a dividend of €0,375 gross per share charged to voluntary reserves from retained earnings; and (ii) a dividend of €0,025 gross per share charged to profit for 2023. A total of €487[5] million was paid out.

Furthermore, the capital reduction approved at the Annual General Meeting for 2024, under item seven on the Agenda, was carried out in July through the redemption of 40 million treasury shares with a par value of €1 each.

In July, a final cash dividend of €0.5 gross per share was paid out with a charge to profit for 2023, for a total of €558 million[5], which was recognized on June 30 under "*Trade and other payables*" on the balance sheet.

In addition, the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on May 10, 2024, approved the distribution of an additional dividend of €0.45 gross per share charged to unrestricted reserves, to be paid in January 2025, on a date to be determined by the Board of Directors. This dividend was recognized under "*Trade and other payables*".

5 Remuneration paid on outstanding shares of Repsol, S.A. carrying dividend rights.

Finally, the Board of Directors, in its meeting held on July 23, 2024, has agreed: (i) a capital reduction through the redemption of 20 million own shares, with a par value of one euro each, which is scheduled to be carried out in 2024; and (ii) to implement a buy-back program for a maximum of 20 million own shares.

2.2.3 Financial resources

Financial liabilities	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**12/31/2023**
Non-current financial liabilities:		
Non-current financial liabilities	9,250	8,350
Non-current trade derivatives [(1)]	571	273
Current financial liabilities:		
Current financial liabilities	3,217	3,314
Current trade derivatives [(2)]	203	172
Total financial liabilities	**13,241**	**12,109**

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

The detail of the Group's financial liabilities, broken down by type of liability, is as follows:

Detail of financial liabilities	**June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023**									
	At fair value through profit or loss [(4)]		**At fair value through other comprehensive income [(4)]**		**At amortized cost**		**Total**		**Fair value [(4)]**	
Million euros	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Bonds	—	—	—	—	4,810	4,807	4,810	4,807	4,500	4,525
Loans	—	—	—	—	69	80	69	80	71	79
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—	3,070	2,455	3,070	2,455	n/a	n/a
Bank borrowings [(1)]	—	—	—	—	1,294	1,006	1,294	1,006	1,295	993
Derivatives	25	40	553	235	—	—	578	275	—	—
Other financial liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-current	**25**	**40**	**553**	**235**	**9,243**	**8,348**	**9,821**	**8,623**		
Bonds and ECP [(2)]	—	—	—	—	1,862	1,142	1,862	1,142	1,851	1,120
Loans	—	—	—	—	172	163	172	163	172	163
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—	583	516	583	516	n/a	n/a
Bank borrowings	—	—	—	—	491	393	491	393	491	392
Derivatives	164	276	148	57	—	—	312	333	—	—
Other financial liabilities [(3)]	—	—	—	—	—	939	—	939	—	—
Current	**164**	**276**	**148**	**57**	**3,108**	**3,153**	**3,420**	**3,486**		
TOTAL[(1)(2)]	**189**	**316**	**701**	**292**	**12,351**	**11,501**	**13,241**	**12,109**		

(1) Includes the financing granted by the European Investment Bank and the Spanish Official Credit Institute (ICO) for transformation projects at our industrial complexes in the amount of €420 million and for renewable projects in the amount of €400 million, respectively.
(2) The increase is due to the net issuance of Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) redemptions.
(3) In 2023, it mainly included the financial liability recognized in favor of Sinopec for the agreement to settle the arbitration proceedings and through which Repsol acquired its 49% shareholding in RRUK from Sinopec.
(4) "*Fair value of financial instruments*" in this Note sets out the classification of financial instruments according to their level in the fair value hierarchy.

Settlement of the arbitration proceedings with Sinopec

The second and final payment of the consideration (including the second price adjustment) in the amount of $1,069 million (€986 million) was made during this first half of the year, as established in the agreement for the acquisition of the 49% shareholding of RRUK and the settlement of the current arbitration proceedings with Sinopec (Settlement and Share Purchase Agreement). This consideration was recognized under "*Current financial liabilities*".

Main provisions, maturities and redemptions

There were no new issues, maturities or redemptions of debentures or marketable debt securities during the first six months of 2024[6].

Under the Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) program, through which Repsol Europe Finance, S.à.r.l. (REF) has a maximum of €3,000 million, secured by Repsol, S.A., commercial paper was issued and redeemed throughout the period, with the outstanding balance at June 30, 2024 being €978 million (€246 million at December 31, 2023).

At the date of authorization for issue of these interim consolidated financial statements, the Repsol Group was not in default of any type of obligation that might trigger the early maturity of its financial commitments.

The outstanding balance of the bonds and marketable securities at June 30 is as follows:

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: Does not include perpetual subordinated bonds, which qualify as equity instruments (see Note 6.4 Other equity instruments to the consolidated financial statements for 2023), issued by RIF in June 2020 and March 2021 for an outstanding nominal amount at December 31 of €1,500 million and €750 million, respectively.

(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 Energy transition and climate change of the consolidated management report for 2023 and the CII verification report (available at www.repsol.com).

Fair Value

The financial liabilities recognized at fair value in the interim financial statements at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are classified as follows:

Fair value of financial liabilities	June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023							
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Million euros	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
At fair value through profit or loss	47	61	133	237	9	18	189	316
At fair value through other comprehensive income	3	5	55	1	643	286	701	292
Total	**50**	**66**	**188**	**238**	**652**	**304**	**890**	**608**

6 The following took place in the first half of 2023: i) the repurchase and partial redemption of the subordinated bond issued by Repsol International Finance B.V. (RIF) on March 23, 2015 for a repurchased nominal amount of €274 million and a fixed coupon of 4.5%; and ii) the redemption at maturity of the bond issued by RIF on May 25, 2021 under the EMTN Program for a nominal amount of €300 million and a variable coupon tied to the 3-month Euribor + 70 basis points.

The reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of those financial liabilities classified under level 3 is as follows:

Million euros	**06/30/2024**
Opening balance	304
Income and expenses recognized in the income statement	(9)
Income and expenses recognized in equity	320
Additions	37
Closing balance	**652**

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 levels of the fair value hierarchy during the first half of the year. For more information on the calculation methodology and the levels of the fair value hierarchy, see Note 8.2 to the consolidated financial statements for 2023.

2.2.4 Financial assets

Financial assets	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**12/31/2023**
Non-current assets		
Non-current financial assets	1,304	1,562
Non-current trade derivatives [(1)]	60	99
Current assets		
Other current financial assets	3,736	4,491
Current trade derivatives [(2)]	63	252
Cash and cash equivalents	3,568	4,129
Total financial assets	**8,731**	**10,533**

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

The change in non-current financial assets relates mainly to the reclassification of balances receivable as current assets. The change in "*Other current financial assets*" mainly includes settlements of derivatives as a result of financial transactions, cancellations of deposits with financial institutions and the collection of outstanding balances from third parties.

The breakdown of the Group's financial assets, by type of asset, is as follows:

Detail of financial assets	**June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023**							
	At fair value through profit or loss		**At fair value through other comprehensive income**		**At amortized cost [(5)]**		**Total**	
Million euros	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Equity instruments [(1)]	31	26	50	47	—	—	81	73
Derivatives	30	39	34	69	—	—	64	108
Loans	—	—	—	—	812	752	812	752
Time deposits	—	—	—	—	75	177	75	177
Other financial assets [(2)]	27	29	33	—	272	522	332	551
Non-current	**88**	**94**	**117**	**116**	**1,159**	**1,451**	**1,364**	**1,661**
Derivatives	121	116	33	197	—	—	154	313
Loans	—	—	—	—	150	127	150	127
Time deposits	—	—	—	—	3,076	3,882	3,076	3,882
Cash and cash equivalents [(3)]	105	4	—	—	3,463	4,125	3,568	4,129
Other financial assets [(2)]	1	1	5	—	413	420	419	421
Current	**227**	**121**	**38**	**197**	**7,102**	**8,554**	**7,367**	**8,872**
TOTAL [(4)]	**315**	**215**	**155**	**313**	**8,261**	**10,005**	**8,731**	**10,533**

(1) Includes non-controlling financial investments in certain companies over which it does not have management influence.
(2) In 2024 and 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.

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(4) Does not include "*Other non-current assets*" and "*Trade and other receivables*" in the consolidated balance sheet, which at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 amounted to €1,276 million and €1,044 million for non-current assets, and €7,866 million and €7,722 million for current assets, respectively, in relation to trade receivables net of their corresponding impairment.
(5) Items that do not bear explicit interest are recognized at their nominal value whenever the effect of not discounting the related cash flows is not significant.

Fair Value

The financial assets recognized at fair value in the interim financial statements at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are classified as follows:

Fair value of financial assets	**June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023**							
	Level 1		**Level 2**		**Level 3**		**Total**	
Million euros	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
At fair value through profit or loss	14	33	139	121	162	61	315	215
At fair value through other comprehensive income	98	129	4	136	53	48	155	313
Total	**112**	**162**	**143**	**257**	**215**	**109**	**470**	**528**

The reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of those financial assets classified under level 3 is as follows:

Million euros	**06/30/2024**
Opening balance	109
Income and expenses recognized in the income statement	(5)
Income and expenses recognized in equity	2
Additions	109
Closing balance	215

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 levels of the fair value hierarchy during the first half of the year. For more information on the calculation methodology and the levels of the fair value hierarchy, see Note 8.2 to the consolidated financial statements for 2023.

2.2.5 Derivatives

Accounting hedges

During the first half of the year, interest rate swaps were arranged for a notional amount of €400 million, maturing in January 2036, for which the Group receives interest at a fixed rate of 3.189% and pays interest at a variable rate (6M Euribor plus 52 basis points). These swaps are designated as hedging instruments to hedge the fair value of the financing granted by the European Investment Bank for the roll out and commissioning of wind farms and photovoltaic plants in Spain with a total capacity of 1.1 GW. At June 30, 2024 the fair value of these hedges amounted to €-7 million.

In relation to the hedges on the price of electricity in Spain and the US, arranged mainly through sale and purchase agreements (long-term financial power purchase agreements (PPAs))[7], their net notional amount totaled 61 MWh sold, equivalent to €1,317 million (€47 million MWh sold, equivalent to €-874 million in December 2023) and their fair value was €-633 million (€-277 million in 2023). The increase is mainly due to the evolution of prices in the period and the arrangement of new derivatives.

With regard to gas price hedges to cover cash flows for the purchase and sale of gas through swaps, futures and options tied to international indexes in the US and Europe (HH and TTF), their notional amounts total 392 TBtu sold, equivalent to €-1,359 million (304 TBtu sold, equivalent to €-1,208 million at December 2023) and their fair value totals €14 million (€223 million at December 31, 2023). The difference is mainly due to the change in fair value and the arrangement of new derivatives.

[7] 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 €22.5 to €67.0/Mwh, depending on the term, technology, date of execution and geographical area.

Derivatives on treasury shares

In 2024, options were arranged on Repsol shares for a total volume of €50 million (€25 million from the acquisition of call options at an exercise price of €17.42 per share and €25 million from the sale of put options at an exercise price of €8.14 per share). These options (jointly referred to as a reverse collar) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The impact recognized under "*Change in fair value of financial instruments*" in the income statement for the first half of the year amounted to €8 million.

In addition, at December 31, 2023 the Group had arranged equity swaps (with an option to settle them through physical delivery or by differences) for a volume of 25 million shares with contractual maturity in February and June 2024 and a contract price of €13.99 per share. These instruments, measured at fair value with any changes recognized under "*Change in fair value of financial instruments*" in the income statement, were canceled through physical delivery in the first half of 2024 resulting in a cash outflow of €346 million and an impact of €9 million on the income statement for this first half of the year as a result of the valuation of these derivatives.

2.2.6 Financial risks

As described in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements for 2024 the Group's activities are exposed to several types of financial risk: market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The information at June 30 is updated as follows:

Market risk

Exchange rate risk

The Group's net 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 breakdown of the US dollar-euro exchange rate at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is as follows:

$/€ Exchange rate	**June 30, 2024**		**June 30, 2023**		**December 31, 2023**	
	Closing rate	**Accumulated average rate**	**Closing rate**	**Accumulated average rate**	**Closing rate**	**Accumulated average rate**
US dollar	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.08

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 June 30, due to the appreciation or depreciation of the euro against the dollar, is illustrated below:

Exchange rate sensitivity [1]	**Exchange rate appreciation (+) / depreciation (-)**	*Million euros*	
		06/30/2024	**12/31/2023**
Effect on net income after tax	+10%	5	17
	(10)%	(6)	(20.0)
Effect on equity	+10%	(162)	(76)
	(10)%	132	62

[1] Impact before Non-controlling interests.

Interest rate risk

The Group's net income and equity are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates in the markets in which it operates. Monetary policy, while still restrictive, has moved away from rate increases in response to inflation. Therefore, there is some divergence between the policies pursued by Europe and the US, which is explained by the different nature of the increase in inflation or the relative strength of the different economies. While the European Central Bank already started its monetary easing cycle at its June meeting, the upward surprises in the US both in terms of activity and inflation readings have been pushing the Federal Reserve to delay any changes to monetary policy.

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 June 30, is shown in the following table:

Interest rate sensitivity [1]	**Increase (+) / decrease (-) in interest rates (basis points)**	*Million euros*	
		06/30/2024	**12/31/2023**
Effect on net income after tax	50 b.p.	8	23
	-50 b.p.	(8)	(23)
Effect on equity	50 b.p.	1	4
	-50 b.p.	(1)	(4)

NOTE: The changes at June 30, 2024 have been annualized for financial assets and liabilities.
(1) Impact before Non-controlling interests.

Commodity price risk

At June 30, 2024 a 10% increase or decrease in commodity prices (mainly crude oil, products derived from oil refining, petrochemical products, natural gas and electricity) would have resulted in the following changes in net income and equity as a result of changes in value of the financial derivatives:

Commodities sensitivity [1]	**Increase (+) / decrease (-) in commodity prices**	*Million euros*	
		06/30/2024	**12/31/2023**
Effect on net income after tax	+10%	124	19
	(10)%	(124)	(19)
Effect on equity	+10%	(271)	(213)
	(10)%	327	215

NOTE: A +/-50% change in commodity prices would have an estimated impact of €620 million and €-620 million, respectively, on net income and €-1,472 million and €1,567 million, respectively, on equity.
(1) Impact before Non-controlling interests.

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.

Liquidity risk

At June 30, 2024, the cash and cash equivalents and the undrawn credit facilities are sufficient to cover short-term debt maturities by 3.0 times (3.3 times at December 31, 2023).

There were also undrawn credit facilities amounting to €2,676 million (€2,619 million at December 31, 2023). At the end of the period, liquidity stood at €9,320 million (€10,626 million at December 31, 2023), including undrawn committed credit facilities.

In an international environment affected by geopolitical tensions, and within the framework of the Group's financial policy, Repsol has ensured the ready availability of funds so as to be able to meet 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.

Credit risk

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.

In relation to credit risk on financial instruments relating to operations in Venezuela, see Note 20.3 Geopolitical risks of the consolidated financial statements for 2023, which is updated in Note 4.3 Other risks of these interim Financial Statements.

The Group does not have a significant concentration of credit risk on trade receivables (current payables classified under "*Trade and other receivables*" in the balance sheet), since this credit risk exposure is spread out over 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 2.88%. 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 2.3.3).

2.3 Other non-current and current assets and liabilities

2.3.1 Intangible assets

The breakdown between business segments of intangible assets is as follows:

	Gross cost		Accumulated amortization and impairment		Net cost	
Million euros	**30/6/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**30/6/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**30/6/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Exploration and Production	2,295	2,196	(1,860)	(1,795)	435	401
Industrial	529	506	(299)	(274)	230	232
Customer	1,528	1,438	(800)	(715)	728	723
LGC	1,637	994	(38)	(30)	1,599	964
Corporate and others	516	495	(347)	(338)	169	157
TOTAL	**6,505**	**5,629**	**(3,344)**	**(3,152)**	**3,161**	**2,477**

The main changes with regard to December 2023 relate mainly to the acquisition of ConnectGen ("*Goodwill*": €92 million; and "*Other intangible assets*": €513 million).

Acquisition of ConnectGen

The acquisition of 100% of the renewable energy subgroup ConnectGen LLC, with a project portfolio of 20 GW and development capabilities (especially in onshore wind energy projects in the US) from Quantum Capital Group, a US fund specializing in the energy and energy transition sectors, was completed in March 2024.

The acquisition cost amounted to $796 million (approximately €734 million), which was paid in full on June 30, 2024.

In accordance with IFRS 3 "*Business Combinations*", this business combination is recognized on a provisional basis, given that the 12-month period since the acquisition has not yet ended and as it is subject to review based on the advice of an independent expert.

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 assets (intangible assets and property, plant and equipment) was calculated following an income approach (discounted cash flow considering unobservable market variables). The most sensitive assumptions included in the cash flow projections of the assets are: (i) electricity prices, (ii) probability of project success, (iii) investments, operating costs and tax incentives, and (iv) discount rates. The assets and liabilities acquired have been (provisionally) reflected in the balance sheet at a net value of €642 million and consist mainly of the estimated value of the licenses and permits for 37 projects (3 solar, 17 wind and 17 solar storage projects), which include the 50% interest in a joint venture in which joint control is held with Illinois Wind Infrastructure Holdings LLC.
- The difference between the acquisition cost of the acquired businesses and the fair value of the assets and liabilities recognized is allocated to goodwill. The value of the goodwill is justified by the valuation of the businesses acquired, by the value of the organization for business development (know-how), and by the value of the portfolio of unidentified projects that do not meet the definition of an asset according to the accounting standard. The goodwill initially amounts to €92 million.

The detail of the net assets acquired at March 5, 2024 and the goodwill generated after this acquisition is as follows:

	Million euros
	Fair value
Intangible assets	**513**
Property, plant and equipment	32
Investments accounted for using the equity method	74
Other non-current assets	27
Other current assets	1
Cash and cash equivalents	12
Total assets	**659**
Current and non-current provisions	—
Current and non-current financial debt	4
Other current liabilities	13
Total liabilities	**17**
NET ASSETS ACQUIRED	642
NET ACQUISITION COST	734
GOODWILL	**92**

During the period since the acquisition date, the businesses acquired did not generate any operating income and the net loss amounted to €-9 million.

Transaction costs incurred during the period amounted to €5 million and were recognized under "*Other operating expenses*".

2.3.2 Property, plant and equipment

The breakdown between business segments of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Gross cost		**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**		**Net cost**	
Million euros	**30/6/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**30/6/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**30/6/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Exploration and Production	30,982	29,294	(18,153)	(16,992)	12,829	12,302
Industrial	24,337	23,225	(15,928)	(15,804)	8,409	7,421
Customer	6,071	5,998	(3,905)	(3,832)	2,166	2,166
LCG	4,177	3,209	(183)	(154)	3,994	3,055
Corporate and others	953	953	(516)	(511)	437	442
TOTAL	**66,520**	**62,679**	**(38,685)**	**(37,293)**	**27,835**	**25,386**

The changes with respect to December 2023 are mainly explained by the investments in the period in:

- Exploration and Production, for €960 million, most notably in the US (new drilling campaigns for the Eagle Ford production assets, developments in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico);
- Industrial, for €563 million, mainly in the Refining and Chemicals businesses for maintenance on and improvements to the activities of the industrial complexes, and the expansion of the Sines chemical complex in Portugal;
- Renewables, for €835 million, as a result of investments for the organic development of projects in Spain (Delta II), the US (Outpost and Frye) and Chile.

In addition, new lease agreements were signed during the period for €868 million, which most notably include those corresponding to new ships for transporting hydrocarbons in the trading activity.

Investment commitments

During the first half of the year several investment commitments for property, plant and equipment were signed to build facilities for the supply and assembly of renewable technology equipment to carry out wind power generation projects in Spain and photovoltaic projects in the US for a total of €626 million to be paid out between 2024 and 2026.

2.3.3 Investments accounted for using the equity method

Repsol accounts for investments in joint ventures and associates in which it has an interest using the equity method. Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements for 2023 describes the Group's most significant investments. The breakdown of the balance at June 30 is as follows:

Details of investments accounted for using the equity method	*Million euros*	
	Carrying amount of investment	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Joint ventures	2,708	2,698
Associates (1)	267	259
TOTAL	**2,975**	**2,957**
Exploration and Production	2,006	2,105
Industrial	323	281
Customer	318	271
LCG	322	297
Corporate and others	6	3

(1) Includes mainly the shareholdings in Hecate Energy Group LLC, OGCI Climate Investments Llp, YPFB Transierra, S.A. and Salamanca Infraestruc. LLC.

The changes in this heading during the period were as follows:

Investments accounted for using the equity method	*Million euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Balance at December 31	**2,957**	**4,302**
Net investments	42	(68)
Changes in the scope of consolidation (1)	51	(3)
Net income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method (2)	151	56
Dividends paid (3)	(186)	(226)
Translation differences	58	(42)
Reclassifications and other movements (4)	(98)	65
Balance at June 30	**2,975**	**4,084**

(1) Includes mainly the inclusion of the joint venture Illinois Wind from the scope of consolidation of ConnectGen (see Note 2.3.1), the acquisition of Genia Bionenergy, S.L. and the acquisition of OC Electricidad y Gas, S.L.U., offset by the divestments in Edwards Lime Gathering, LLC and Oleoducto de Crudos Pesados Ltd

(2) The increase in revenue in 2024 is mainly due to the Exploration and Production businesses, the income of which was affected by the increase in hydrocarbon prices during the period. This heading does not include "*Other comprehensive income*" amounting to €56 million at June 30, 2024 (€51 million for joint ventures and €5 million for associates) and €-64 million at June 30, 2023 (€-60 million for joint ventures and €-4 million for associates).

(3) In 2024 this line item related mainly to Cardón IV and Repsol Sinopec Brazil (E&P) and Bardhal (Customer) and in 2023 mainly to Repsol Sinopec Brazil (E&P) and BPRY (E&P).

(4) In 2024 this includes mainly the restatement of provisions as a result of the negative equity of the investments in Venezuela.

Repsol (through its subsidiary Repsol Renewables North America, Inc.) holds 40% of the share capital of Hecate Energy Group, LLC (HEG), a company engaged in renewable energy projects in the United States. On June 25, 2024, HEG's other shareholder (Hecate Holdings LLC) informed Repsol of the exercise of its put option to sell its 60% stake in the company. The parties are currently in discussions as to the next steps to be taken, as well as possible transaction alternatives.

2.3.4 Current assets and liabilities

The increase in the balance recognized under "*Inventories*" mainly relates to the Industrial segment and is explained by greater volumes and higher prices (average Brent crude oil prices +6% / €4.7/bbl. This also reflects the net impact of the partial disposal of emission allowances for the metric tons of CO_2 emitted in 2023 and the addition of free CO_2 allowances received for 2024 (7,338 thousand metric tons at a price of €73.2/tn). In addition, 4,250,000 CO_2 allowances were sold in the first half of the year for €280 million, with CO_2 allowances amounting to €668 million at June 30, corresponding to a total of 9,686 thousand tons at a price of €68.9/tn.

The increase in "*Trade and other receivables*" as a result of greater sales by the Industrial segment was offset by the reduction in value of the positions and contracts of the natural gas trading and retail activity.

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"*Trade and other payables*" includes the cash dividends accrued of €0.5 and €0.45 gross per share payable in July and January 2025, respectively, for a total of €1,157 million (see Note 2.2.2).

2.4 Cash Flows

		Million euros
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Cash flows from operating activities	2,058	3,254
Cash flows from investing activities	(2,389)	(3,449)
Cash flows from financing activities	(255)	(1,080)
Exchange rate fluctuations effect	25	14
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(561)**	**(1,261)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,129	6,512
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,568	5,251

In the first half of 2024, cash flows from operating activities amounted to €2,058 million, compared to €3,254 million in the first half of 2023. The decrease is due to the fact that working capital rose by €379 million ("*Changes in working capital*" due to the higher cost of inventories as a result of greater volumes and higher prices of the inventories in the Industrial and Commercial businesses) and the payment of €986 million (see Note 2.2.3) as a result of the agreement to settle the arbitration proceedings with Sinopec ("*Other payments from operating activities*").

Cash flows from investing activities reflects a net outflow of €-2,389 million in the period. Payments for investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (€-2,576 million) increased with respect to the comparative period, highlighting the significant effort made by the Group to invest in: Exploration and Production, most notably investments in the US (new wells and facilities in Eagle Ford, developments in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico); Industrial, for improvements to production facilities (maintenance of and technological upgrades at refineries and petrochemical plants); and LCG, for the development of renewable projects (the US, Spain and Chile). Payments for investments in Group companies and associates (€-939 million) reflect the payments for the acquisition of ConnectGen (see Note 2.3.1 Intangible assets). Payments for other financial assets (€-1,289 million) are explained by the arrangement of deposits during the period. For more information, see sections 3 and 4 of the interim consolidated management report for 2024.

In this first half of the year, cash flows from financing activities resulted in a net cash outflow of €-255 million compared to €-1,080 million in 2023. This includes the net issue of debt instruments (commercial paper program of REF, see Note 2.2.3 Financial resources), the investments in treasury shares (share buyback program and capital reductions) and the debt service and dividend payments (see Note 2.2.2 Equity). Transactions with non-controlling interests are insignificant compared to those of 2023, which included the cash obtained (€1,852 million) from the sale of 25% of the Exploration and Production segment.

In short, cash and cash equivalents decreased by €-561 million compared to December 31, 2023 and reached €3,568 million at the end of the period, which forms part of the Group's liquidity (see Note 2.2.6 Financial risks).

(3) OTHER INFORMATION

3.1 Related party transactions

Repsol carries out transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. The transactions between Repsol, S.A. and the Group companies, and between them, form part of the Company's normal business activities in terms of their purpose and conditions.

At June 30, 2024, for the purpose of presenting this information, the following are considered to be related parties:

a. Directors and executives: includes members of the Board of Directors and members of the Executive Committee, who are considered "executives" for the purpose of the following section (see "*Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and executives*").

b. People, companies or entities within the Group: includes the transactions with Group companies or entities that are not eliminated in the consolidation process, corresponding mainly to transactions performed with companies accounted for using the equity method (see Note 13. Investments accounted for using the equity method to the consolidated financial statements for 2023).

Revenue, expenses and other transactions and balances with related parties at June 30 are as follows:

Revenue and expenses	**06/30/2024**				**06/30/2023**			
Million euros	Directors and executives (1)	People, companies or entities within the Group	Other related parties	Total	Directors and executives (1)	People, companies or entities within the Group	Other related parties	Total
Finance costs	—	7	—	7	—	34	—	34
Leases	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Service received	—	30	—	30	—	33	—	33
Purchase of goods (2)	—	665	—	665	—	675	—	675
Other expenses (3)	—	153	—	153	—	44	—	44
TOTAL EXPENSES	**—**	**856**	**—**	**856**	**—**	**787**	**—**	**787**
Finance income	—	32	—	32	—	63	—	63
Services rendered	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5
Sale of goods (4)	—	303	—	303	—	293	—	293
Other revenue	—	172	—	172	—	41	—	41
TOTAL REVENUE	**—**	**512**	**—**	**512**	**—**	**402**	**—**	**402**

(1) Includes any transactions performed with executives and directors not included in the following section "*Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors and executives*", which correspond to the outstanding balance at the 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) "*People, companies or entities within the Group*" primarily includes products purchased from Repsol Sinopec Brasil (RSB) and Iberian Lube Base Oil, S.A. (ILBOC) for €408 million and €95 million in 2024 and €460 million and €102 million in 2023, respectively.

(3) Includes mainly provisions for credit risks on accounts receivable and financial instruments.

(4) In 2024 and 2023, "*People, companies or entities within the Group*" includes mainly products sold to Iberian Lube Base Oil, S.A. (ILBOC) and the Dynasol Group for €202 million and €58 million in 2024 and €182 million and €57 million in 2023.

Other transactions	06/30/2024				06/30/2023			
Million euros	Directors and executives (1)	People, companies or entities within the Group	Other related parties	Total	Directors and executives (1)	People, companies or entities within the Group	Other related parties	Total
Financing agreements: loans and capital contributions (lender) (2)	—	65	—	65	—	203	—	203
Financing agreements: loans and capital contributions (borrower)	—	145	—	145	—	302	—	302
Guarantees and sureties given (3)	—	—	—	—	—	697	—	697
Guarantees and sureties received	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Commitments assumed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends and other profits distributed (4)	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Other transactions (5)	—	266	—	266	—	30	—	30

Closing balances	06/30/2024				06/30/2023			
Million euros	Directors and executives (1)	People, companies or entities within the Group	Other related parties	Total	Directors and executives (1)	People, companies or entities within the Group	Other related parties	Total
Trade and other receivables	—	230	—	230	—	152	—	152
Loans and credits granted	—	1,090	—	1,090	—	1,036	—	1,036
Other receivables	—	4	—	4	—	103	—	103
TOTAL BALANCES RECEIVABLE	**—**	**1,324**	**—**	**1,324**	**—**	**1,291**	**—**	**1,291**
Suppliers and trade payables	—	224	—	224	—	188	—	188
Loans and credits received (6)	—	241	—	241	—	1,422	—	1,422
Other payment obligations	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
TOTAL BALANCES PAYABLE	**—**	**467**	**—**	**467**	**—**	**1,611**	**—**	**1,611**

(1) Includes any transactions performed with executives and directors not included in the following section "*Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors and executives*", which correspond to the outstanding balance at the 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) 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.
(3) In 2023 it primarily included guarantees granted to RRUK, issued in the ordinary course of business to cover obligations to dismantle offshore platforms in the North Sea (RRUK was fully consolidated in 2024).
(4) In 2024 and 2023, includes the amounts corresponding to the cash dividend paid in January 2024 and 2023.
(5) In 2023, "*People, companies or entities within the Group*" includes mainly the repayment and/or cancellation of guarantees or loans provided to RRUK and financing agreements.
(6) In 2023, it mainly included financial liabilities with RSRUK and BPRY Caribbean Ventures, LLC. amounting to €1,028 and €231 million, respectively (RRUK was fully consolidated in 2024).

3.2 Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and executives[8]

The information in this section updates the content of Notes 27 and 28 to the consolidated financial statements for 2023.

During the first half of 2024, a total of 14 people sat on the Board of Directors and 9 people on the Executive Committee.

[8] For reporting purposes in this section, Repsol considers "executives" to be the members of the Executive Committee. This definition of executives, given purely for reporting purposes, neither substitutes nor comprises a benchmark for interpreting other concepts regarding senior management 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.

The table below details the remuneration accrued during the first half of 2024 by the people who, at some point during the six-month period and during the time they held such positions, were members of the Board of Directors, and by the people who, for the same period and with the same criterion, were members of the Executive Committee.

Directors	*Thousand euros*	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Remuneration for membership of the Board and/or Board committees	2,866	3,392
Wages	660	600
Variable remuneration in cash	898	991
Share-based remuneration systems	353	350
Long-term savings systems [1]	140	127
Other items [2]	165	159
Total remunerations received by the directors	**5,082**	**5,619**
Total remunerations received by the executives [3][4][5][6]	**5,147**	**7,173**

[1] Corresponds to the contributions to pension plans and savings plans for executives.
[2] Includes the accrued cost of the retirement, disability, and life insurance policies for Board members, including the corresponding prepayments amounting to €15 thousand in the first half of 2024 (€15 thousand in the first half of 2023).
[3] Includes contributions to pension plans, contributions to savings plans, and life and accident insurance premiums (the latter of which includes the corresponding prepayments) totaling €474 thousand (€518 thousand in 2023).
[4] Does not include executives who are also directors of Repsol, S.A., who are instead included in the remuneration paid to directors.
[5] Includes the settlement of outstanding long-term incentive programs as consideration for the non-compete covenant.
[6] Includes the amounts recognized for termination benefits and non-compete clauses, which amounted to €2.3 million at June 30, 2023.

<u>Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Programs and Plans for Share Acquisition and Purchase for employees</u>

i) "Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Programs (LIP)"

A total of 500 employees and executives, including the Chief Executive Officer and the other members of the Executive Committee, were included in the fourteenth cycle of the "*2024-2027 Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Programs (LIP)*". The new development this year is that all beneficiaries have been able to allocate to the Plan the shares received in the settlement of the 2020-2023 Long-Term Incentive Program. Therefore, on February 21, 2024 the participants allocated 152,294 shares received as payment under the 2020-2023 LIP at an average price of €13.68 per share and on May 16, 2024 they acquired 106,083 shares at an average price of €14.66 per share. Participants therefore allocated a total of 258,377 shares to the 2024-2027 Plan, and the maximum commitment assumed by the Group is to deliver 85,957 shares under the fourteenth cycle of the Plan to those employees who meet the corresponding requirements after the three-year vesting period.

The Chief Executive Officer participates in the fourteenth cycle of the Plan with a total of 35,987 shares, of which 19,820 shares were delivered to him as partial payment of the 2020-2023 LIP, and the remaining members of the Executive Committee participated with a total of 29,023 shares, of which 21,739 shares were delivered to them as partial payment of the 2020-2023 LIP.

In addition, the vesting period for the eleventh cycle of the Plan was completed on May 31, 2024. As a result, 161 beneficiaries of this cycle vested rights to a total of 54,621 shares (receiving a total of 40,557 shares after deducting the personal income tax withholdings to be made by the Company). The members of the Executive Committee, together with the other executive directors, vested rights to 23,947 shares (after deducting the income tax prepayment made by the Company, they received a total of 16,368 shares).

ii) "Share Acquisition Plan"

During the first half of 2024, the Group purchased 574,640 treasury shares for €8,308,492, which were delivered to employees. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Plan, the members of the Executive Committee acquired a total of 1,317 shares during the first half of the year.

The shares to be delivered under plans i) and ii) above may be taken from Repsol's direct or indirect treasury shares, newly issued shares or via third parties with whom agreements are entered into to ensure satisfaction of the commitments assumed.

(4) RISKS

4.1 Disputes

The information provided in this section updates the following disputes set out in Note 15.2 to the consolidated financial statements for 2023:

Peru

On April 11, 2024 Repsol was notified of a lawsuit brought by the District Municipality of Ancon against RELAPASAA and GRUPO REPSOL DEL PERU S.A.C. The Municipality argues that it has been affected, among others, by the decrease in revenue and expenses it has incurred in recent years as a result of the spill, and by reputational damage as a result of the event, for which it claims total compensation of $155 million for non-contractual civil liability ($15 million for loss of profits, $29 million for consequential damages and $111 million for pain and suffering). The Company has been presenting its defenses of form and substance in a timely manner and considers that the risk of the amount claimed materializing is remote.

On May 14, Repsol, S.A. and Mapfre España were notified of a 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), the insurance company Mapfre, and the shipping companies Fratelli D'Amico Armatori and Transtotal Marítima, as operators of the ship, which are currently presenting the corresponding defenses of form and substance. Consular notification to the shipowners in Italy has yet to be issued.

Although the proceedings for the lawsuit filed by INDECOPI may be long, Repsol reaffirms its assessment that, in the opinion 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 the risk to be remote.

Furthermore, the lawsuit filed by RELAPASAA against Fratelli D'Amico Armatori, S.P.A., for failure to fulfill its obligations and non-contractual liability, has been granted leave to proceed and the proceedings continue in the corresponding court. Meanwhile, Fratelli D'Amico filed a lawsuit against RELAPASAA claiming almost $45 million for damages that it allegedly suffered as a result of the spill. The counterclaim filed by Fratelli was granted leave to proceed by the corresponding court and RELAPASAA is presenting its defenses of form and substance in a timely manner. RELAPASAA considers the claim to be groundless in view of the true causes of the spill and the fact that a large part of the damages claimed by Fratelli are the result of the detention of the Mare Doricum ordered by the Peruvian judicial authorities, which is completely unrelated to RELAPASAA.

4.2 Tax litigation

The information contained in Note 22.4 to the consolidated financial statements for 2023 is updated below, with the following new developments:

Brazil

- Petrobras, as operator of the Albacora Leste[9], BMS 7, BMES 21 and BMS 9 consortia — in which Repsol has or had a net interest (6%, 22%, 7% and 15%, respectively) — has various tax assessments issued by the tax authorities (on CIDE and PIS/COFINS)[10] for 2008 to 2013, in connection with payments to foreign companies for charter contracts for exploration platforms and related services (contractual split). Repsol Sinopec Brasil, S.A. (RSB, see Note 2.3.3) also has tax assessments from the tax authorities for the same items and taxes (for 2009 and 2011).

- In May 2024 a regulation was published granting benefits for the payment of the amounts due related to the above lawsuits in exchange for ending the corresponding litigation, and in June 2024 Petrobras stated its intent to take advantage of this regulation withdrawing pending lawsuits . RSB has also decided to apply such regulation.

[9] Currently operated by Petro Rio.
[10] CIDE: Contribuiçào sobre Intervençào no Dominio Econômico (Contribution on Economic Activities), PIS: Programa de Integraçào Social (Social Integration Program) and COFINS: Contribuiçào para o financiamento da seguridade social (Contribution for Social Security Financing).

- With regard to Repsol Sinopec Brasil, S.A. and the price adjustments applied for the contracting of platforms for 2016 to 2018, during the first half of the year a favorable final ruling had been handed down at the second instance in the administrative jurisdiction for 2016 with regard to Agri, B.V. and Guara, B.V.

Spain

- In relation to the corporate income tax for 2014 to 2016, the lawsuit brought before the National Court is ongoing, although the State Attorney has accepted Repsol's claim regarding the unconstitutionality of Royal Decree Law 3/2016.

- In relation to the corporate income tax for 2017 to 2020, the tax authorities issued settlement agreements without applying the measures of Royal Decree Law 3/2016 declared unconstitutional. A claim has been filed with regard to the tax credits for foreign activities and investments.

- In relation to the corporate income tax for 2021 and 2022, proceedings have been initiated to verify whether the requests for the rectification and refund of undue taxes resulting from the unconstitutionality of Royal Decree Law 3/2016 are correct.

- In relation to the regional hydrocarbon tax rate (in force between 2013 and 2018), the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has declared it to be illegal in its judgment dated May 30, 2024 (Case C-743/22). The Supreme Court will have to rule on the matter addressing the issues that have not been resolved by the aforementioned ruling from the CJEU.

- In relation to the temporary energy levy, the Spanish Tax Agency rejected the request for a refund of the amount paid in 2023 (corresponding to net turnover for 2022) and an economic-administrative appeal has been filed before the Central Economic Administrative Court against this ruling. In addition, the Spanish Tax Agency has initiated a tax audit in relation to the amount paid in 2023.

4.3 Other risks

4.3.1 Geopolitical risks

The information in this section updates the content of Note 20.3 to the consolidated financial statements for 2023.

Conflict in the Red Sea

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinian group Hamas, which began seven months ago, has resulted in other conflicts in the region. In relation to Israel's offensive in Gaza, Houthi militants in Yemen have been attacking commercial cargo ships in the Red Sea, disrupting maritime trade. Despite the defense coalition formed by the US and nine other nations to strengthen security in the area, 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 being forced to round the Cape of Good Hope, which takes longer and increases costs.

The situation was more critical during the first four months of the year. Although attacks have not ceased, they are more sporadic and the market seems to have assumed that the passage will remain restricted for an extended period of time. The attacks will most likely end once Israel and Hamas reach a ceasefire agreement, although normalization of the route could take longer. The flow of cargo to Europe has normalized with the arrival of ships (traveling the longer routes mentioned above).

Part of the reason that tensions in the Red Sea have eased is due to the de-escalation of direct conflict between Israel and Iran in mid-April, where there was clearly global diplomatic intervention at the highest level.

Venezuela

The country's political and economic situation continued in 2024 (the Venezuelan currency against the euro remained stable at €39.706/BsS vs. €39.904/BsS at December 31, 2023).

In relation to international sanctions, this half of the year began under a more favorable environment as a result of the United States Government easing the coercive measures after General License 44 (GL 44) was issued on October 18, 2023 by the United States Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), which authorized transactions related to the Venezuelan Oil&Gas sector, including operations with PDVSA.

However, the GL 44 was suspended on April 18 as a result of the lack of progress in the conversations between Maduro and his representatives and the opposition's Unitary Platform, particularly with regard to allowing all presidential candidates to compete in the elections. On April 17, 2024, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued General License 44A, which gives companies 45 days to wind down transactions previously authorized under GL 44. The OFAC therefore stated that US companies could apply for specific licenses to work in Venezuela. Finally, on May 21, 2024, the OFAC granted a specific license that allows various Repsol Group companies to continue their operations in Venezuela within a framework of security and stability for carrying out their business plans.

It should be noted that on April 17, 2024, Repsol reached an agreement with PDVSA whereby Petroquiriquire received two new oil fields in exchange for PDVSA's past trade payables (until December 2023) with Petroquiriquire. In addition, Repsol and PDVSA have agreed to take the necessary steps to extend the term of the license for the Petroquiriquire fields until 2046.

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.

Repsol's total equity exposure[11] to Venezuela at June 30, 2024 amounted to €467 million, mainly comprising the financing extended to the Venezuelan subsidiaries, the investment in Cardón IV and the accounts receivable from PDVSA. During this period the Group updated its provisions recognized in relation to PDVSA's credit profile and as a result of the more favorable environment in which its business is carried out, which is reflected in the value of the financing instruments and accounts receivable from PDVSA (€+75 million) and the value of the investments accounted for using the equity method (€-34 million), which include the effects for accounting purposes as a result of the agreement with PDVSA indicated above.

Repsol's average net production in Venezuela in the first half of the year was 65.0 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (60.8 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day during the same period in 2023).

Bolivia

Repsol's equity exposure in Bolivia at June 30, 2024 amounted to €476 million, comprising mainly the value of productive assets — property, plant and equipment — and the value of the investment accounted for using the equity method at that date.

Repsol's average net production in Bolivia in the first half of the year was 32.2 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (32.7 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day during the same period in 2023).

Regarding the political situation, on June 26 a failed coup attempt took place in the country led by part of the Bolivian army, without major consequences and without affecting the Group's operations.

Social pressure and protests (truck drivers, retailers, health sector, etc.) are increasing due to the shortage of dollars, uncertainty in the supply of fuel, and inflation in the price of food and medicines. The deterioration of the Bolivian economy, due to the drop in sales abroad of natural gas — the main product exported —, has caused less currency circulation in dollars. The State uses the dollar to import fuel at international prices, thus subsidizing more than 50% of the domestic market, which has been depleting international reserves. The situation has generated delays in payments to suppliers and multiple social protests.

[11] Equity exposure relates to the value on the Group's balance sheet of consolidated net assets exposed to risks specific to the countries for which they are reported.

Algeria

Repsol's equity exposure in Algeria at June 30, 2024 was around €264 million and mainly includes property, plant and equipment at that date.

Repsol's average net production in Algeria in the first half of the year was 11.2 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (10.9 thousand barrels of oil per day during the same period in 2023).

Regarding the geopolitical situation, Algeria is currently preparing to hold presidential elections in September, which are expected to result in political reforms, economic revival and regional stability.

Libya

The situation of political instability, fragmentation and institutional weakness has continued in 2024. Repsol's net production of crude oil in the first half of 2024 was 31.7 thousand barrels of oil per day (32.4 thousand barrels of oil per day during the same period in 2023). On January 3, 2024, a situation of force majeure was declared for security reasons, interrupting production until January 21.

Repsol's equity exposure in Libya at June 30, 2024 was around €279 million and mainly includes property, plant and equipment at that date.

4.3.2 Peru spill

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 the uncontrolled movement of the vessel, causing the rupture of the pipe in the underwater unloading area known as PLEM (Pipeline End Manifold).

The spilled oil reached coastal areas and affected certain marine species of the Peruvian coasts, mainly guano birds. The first response cleanup actions were completed on April 13, 2022. The entire area continues to be monitored, both at sea and on land, and reports are sent to the corresponding authorities.

The physiochemical, hydrobiological and biological monitoring carried out by the Company has shown that the sea and accessible coastal areas have been complying with national and international environmental standards for months and, therefore, do not represent any risk to health or the environment. These monitoring reports were drawn up by accredited laboratories and all results have been shared with the corresponding authorities (the most recent complete report on the status of the affected areas was submitted as part of the rehabilitation plans in October 2023.

Following the cleanup actions carried out by RELAPASAA, the most recent report from the Environmental Assessment and Taxation Body (OEFA) dated June 14, 2024 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.

As of June 30, 2024, more than 98% of all those affected by the spill, as identified by the government, have signed agreements for full compensation.

The total expenses recognized to cover the damage caused by the incident, such as containment activities, cleanup, remediation, compensation to affected parties and other related costs, amounted to a total of $352 million at June 30, 2024. The costs payable amounted to $62 million at June 30, 2024. These payments may vary due to various circumstances affecting the progress made towards the planned activities, and developments in the administrative and legal proceedings, the outcome of which will depend on the conclusions of investigations still in progress.

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, actions continue to be taken in coordination with the experts appointed by the insurance companies. At June 30, 2024, a total of $276 million ($196 million at December 31, 2023) in compensation has been received.

For additional information on new developments in litigation and claims arising from these events, see Note 4.1 to these interim financial statements.

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 intention to develop sustainable social projects to contribute to economic recovery in the affected areas. Social aid projects have been implemented in these areas since 2022.

(5) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 5, the sale of its distributed generation business in France to Altarea was completed for €140 million, and was classified under "Assets held for sale" and "Liabilities held for sale" at June 30, 2024. These distributed renewable energy generation assets, which specialize in the development of photovoltaic projects for small- and medium-sized rooftops, were part of the Asterion Energies group (acquired by Repsol in February 2023).

(6) EXPLANATION ADDED FOR THE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

These interim consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of the IFRS, as endorsed by the European Union, and Article 12 of Spanish Royal Decree 1362/2007. Consequently, certain accounting principles applied by the Group may not conform to other generally accepted accounting principles in other countries.

APPENDIX I. MAIN CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP

The companies that comprise the Repsol Group are set out in Appendix I of the 2022 consolidated financial statements. The main changes in the composition of the Group during the first six months of 2023 are as follows:

a) Business combinations, other acquisitions and increased interests in subsidiaries, joint ventures and/or associates:

					06/30/2023		
Name	Country	Parent	Description	Date	Consolidation method[1]	% voting rights acquired	% total voting rights following acquisition[2]
Ingelia, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.U.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	11.83%	11.83%
Genia Bioenergy, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.U	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	25.75%	25.75%
The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	50.00%	50.00%
TGV Bioenergía Gas Renovable Azumara, S.L.U.	Spain	The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
TGV Gas Renovable Jucar, S.L.U.	Spain	The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
TGV Gas Renovable Duero, S.L.U.	Spain	The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
TGV Gas Renovable Segura, S.L.U.	Spain	The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergía Gas Renovable IV, S.L.U.	Spain	The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergía Gas Renovable V, S.L.U.	Spain	The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergía Gas Renovable VII, S.L.U.	Spain	The Green Vector Renovables, S.L.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergía Els Vent, S.L.U.	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergía Gas Renovable II, S.L.U.	Spain	Bioenergía Gas Renovable II, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
SPV BGR I, S.L.U.	Spain	Bioenergía Gas Renovable II, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
SPV BGR II, S.L.U.	Spain	Bioenergía Gas Renovable II, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
SPV BGR III, S.L.U.	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
SPV BIO Salerno, S.L.U	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
SPV BIO Salas, S.L.U	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Genia Bioenergy Investments, S.L.U	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Rice to Energy, S.L.	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	33.00%	33.00%
SPV BGR Edison, S.L.U.	Spain	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Genia Bioenergy Portugal, LDA	Portugal	Genia Bioenergy, S.L	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	99.00%	99.00%
Bioenergia GBP I, LDA	Portugal	Genia Bioenergy Portugal, LDA	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergia GBP II, LDA	Portugal	Genia Bioenergy Portugal, LDA	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergia GBP III, LDA	Portugal	Genia Bioenergy Portugal, LDA	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Bioenergia GBP IV, LDA	Portugal	Genia Bioenergy Portugal, LDA	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Aves OS LLC	United States	Repsol Earth Solutions USA, LLC	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Aves WC LLC	United States	Repsol Earth Solutions USA, LLC	Acquisition	February-24	E.M.	100.00%	100.00%
Renovables de Peñarroya, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Virgen de Peñarroya, S.L.U.	Acquisition	February-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen LLC	United States	Repsol US Renewables, LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Management Holdings LLC	United States	ConnectGen LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Development LLC	United States	ConnectGen LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%

Name	Country	Parent	Description	Date	06/30/2023 Consolidation method[1]	% voting rights acquired	% total voting rights following acquisition[2]
ConnectGen Services LLC	United States	ConnectGen LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Meridian Lake LLC	United States	ConnectGen LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Management LLC	United States	ConnectGen LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Transmission LLC	United States	ConnectGen LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG NYISO LLC	United States	ConnectGen Transmission LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Capital Region Energy Storage LLC	United States	CG NYISO LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Western NY Energy Storage LLC	United States	CG NYISO LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Southern Tier Energy Storage LLC	United States	CG NYISO LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Operating LLC	United States	ConnectGen LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Clean Venture Acqusition LLC	United States	ConnectGen Operating LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	50.00%	50.00%
ConnectGen East LLC	United States	ConnectGen Operating LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Interconnect Energy Storage LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
IES ConnectGen Holdings LLC	United States	Interconnect Energy Storage LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen South Wrentham LLC	United States	IES ConnectGen Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Cross Road LLC	United States	IES ConnectGen Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Chautauqua County LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Erie-Wyoming LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Fulton County LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Henry County LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen East Storage LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Montgomery County LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen New York LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Cayuga County LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Somonauk Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Prairie Creek LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Four Creeks LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen NY Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Walnut Hill Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Ninety West Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Sandy Pond Energy LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Pike Creek Holdings LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Pike Creek LLC	United States	Pike Creek Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Three Mounds Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Lincoln Pin Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Cedar Crossing Wind LLC	United States	ConnectGen East LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen West LLC	United States	ConnectGen Operating LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Laramie County LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%

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Name	Country	Parent	Description	Date	06/30/2023 Consolidation method[1]	% voting rights acquired	% total voting rights following acquisition[2]
ConnectGen Phoenix Valley LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
ConnectGen Albany County LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Evita Transmission LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Agua Amarga Wind LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Fountain Wind Holdings LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Fountain Wind LLC	United States	CG Fountain Wind Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Leon County LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Leon County II LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Northwestern Wind I LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Northwestern Wind II LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Grimes County LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Yakima Solar I LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Yakima Solar II LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Apache County Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Apache County Wind LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Cochise County LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Six Mile Solar I LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Six Mile Solar II LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Knights Ferry Solar LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Three Points LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables II LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables III LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables IV LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables V LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Hurricane Wash LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG SB Group Holdings LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Meridian Creek LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables VI LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Bighorn Renewables LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables VII LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables VIII LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables IX LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Northwestern Solar I LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Northwestern Solar II LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Western Renewables X LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CG Apache County Solar II LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%

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Name	Country	Parent	Description	Date	06/30/2023 Consolidation method[1]	% voting rights acquired	% total voting rights following acquisition[2]
Basque Wind Holdings LLC	United States	ConnectGen Operating LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Basque Transmission I LLC	United States	Basque Wind Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Illinois Wind Infrastructure Holdings LLC	United States	Clean Venture Acquisition LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Heritage Praire Solar LLC	United States	Illinois Wind Infrastructure Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Illinois Wind Transmission LLC	United States	Illinois Wind Infrastructure Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Illinois Generation LLC	United States	Illinois Wind Infrastructure Holdings LLC	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CAL IX SAS	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CAL X SAS	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
CAL XI SAS	France	Prejeance Industrial SAS	Acquisition	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
OC Electricidad y Gas SL	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Acquisition	April-24	E.M.	46.27%	46.27%
Instalaciones Smart Spain, S.L.	Spain	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	Acquisition	April-24	E.M.	30.80%	30.80%
Repsol OCS LLC	United States	Repsol Holdings Upstream USA Inc.	Incorporation	April-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Earth Solutions Holding, S.L.U.	Spain	Repsol E&P S.a.r.l.	Incorporation	April-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Estación de Servicio Silleda SL	Spain	Repsol Comercial de Productos Petrolíferos, S.A.	Acquisition	April-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Bardahl de México, S.de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Repsol Downstream Internacional, S.A.	Shareholding increase	April-24	E.M.	9.00%	49.00%
Repsol Alaska PTC, LLC	United States	Repsol Holdings Upstream USA Inc.	Incorporation	May-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Pikka Transportation Company, LLC	United States	Repsol Alaska PTC, LLC	Incorporation	May-24	E.M.	49.00%	49.00%
Laramie Range Wind, LLC	United States	ConnectGen West LLC	Incorporation	May-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Renewables OpCo Holding, LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables North America, Inc	Incorporation	May-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Repsol Renewables OpCo, LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables OpCo Holding, LLC	Incorporation	Jun-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Pecos Renewables North America, LLC	United States	Repsol Renewables OpCo Holding, LLC	Incorporation	Jun-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
Take Wind Renewables, LLC	United States	Pecos Renewables North America, LLC	Incorporation	Jun-24	F.C.	100.00%	100.00%
DACMa, GmbH	Germany	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.U.	Shareholding increase	Jun-24	E.M.	4.51%	14.51%

(1) Consolidation method:
F.C.: Full consolidation.
E.M.: Equity method. Joint ventures are identified as "JV".

(2) Percentage corresponding to the direct and indirect stake of the next higher parent company in the subsidiary.

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b) Reduction in interest in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and/or associates and other similar transactions:

Name	Country	Parent	Description	Date	06/30/2023		
					Consolidation method[1]	% voting rights disposed of or derecognized	% total voting rights in entity following disposal
Oleoducto de Crudos Pesados, Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Repsol OCP de Ecuador S.A.	Disposal	January-24	E.M.	29.66%	—%
Nanogap Sub n-m Powder, S.A.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Disposal	January-24	E.M.	8.99%	—%
Trovant Technology S.L.	Spain	Repsol Energy Ventures S.A.	Shareholding reduction	February-24	E.M.	0.46%	9.35%
Finboot Ltd	United Kingdom	Repsol Energy Ventures, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	February-24	E.M.	1.77%	7.22%
Enerkem Inc.	Canada	Repsol Química, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	February-24	E.M.	0.56%	13.55%
Biscay Eco Aggregates, S.L.	Spain	Alba Emission Energy, S.A.	Shareholding reduction	March-24	F.C.	25.00%	75.00%
Edwards Lime Gathering, LLC.	United States	Edwards Gas Services, LLC.	Disposal	March-24	E.M.	40.00%	—%
Repsol USA Holdings LLC	United States	Repsol Oil & Gas Holdings USA, Inc.	Absorption	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	—%
Repsol E&P USA Holdings, Inc.	United States	Repsol Oil & Gas Holdings USA, Inc.	Absorption	March-24	F.C.	100.00%	—%
Aves OS LLC	United States	Repsol Earth Solutions USA, LLC	Shareholding reduction	May-24	E.M.	55.00%	45.00%
Aves WC LLC	United States	Repsol Earth Solutions USA, LLC	Shareholding reduction	May-24	E.M.	55.00%	45.00%
Transasia Pipeline Company Pvt. Ltd.	Republic of Mauritius	Repsol Transgasindo S.à r.l	Disposal	May-24	E.M.	100%	—%

(1) Consolidation method:
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.

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APPENDIX II. SEGMENT INFORMATION AND RECONCILIATION WITH IFRS-EU FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The reconciliation of adjusted net income/(loss) to IFRS-EU net income/(loss) for the first half of 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Income	First half													
			ADJUSTMENTS											
	Adjusted income		Reclassification of joint ventures		Inventory effect[2]		Special items		Non-controlling interests		Total adjustments		IFRS-EU income	
Million euros	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating net income	3,114 [1]	3,934 [1]	(304)	(260)	(115)	(679)	(288)	(686)	—	—	(707)	(1,625)	2,407	2,309
Financial result	(30)	(19)	66	91	—	—	(61)	—	—	—	5	91	(25)	72
Net income from companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	(9)	18	210	44	—	—	(50)	(6)	—	—	160	38	151	56
Income before tax	**3,075**	**3,933**	**(28)**	**(125)**	**(115)**	**(679)**	**(399)**	**(692)**	—	—	**(542)**	**(1,496)**	**2,533**	**2,437**
Income tax	(949)	(1,215)	28	125	29	174	9	25	—	—	66	324	(883)	(891)
Consolidated income for the period	**2,126**	**2,718**	—	—	**(86)**	**(505)**	**(390)**	**(667)**	—	—	**(476)**	**(1,172)**	**1,650**	**1,546**
Income attributable to non-controlling interests									(24)	(126)	(24)	(126)	(24)	(126)
Income attributable to the parent									**(24)**	**(126)**	**(500)**	**(1,298)**	**1,626**	**1,420**

(1) Income from continuing operations at current cost of supply (CCS).
(2) The inventory effect represents an adjustment to "*Procurement*" and "*Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress*" in the IFRS-EU income statement.

Revenue from ordinary activities by segments between customers and inter-segment transactions is detailed below:

Revenue from ordinary activities by segment	*Million euros*					
	Customers		Inter-segment		Total	
Segments	06/30/2024	06/30/2023	06/30/2024	06/30/2023	06/30/2024	06/30/2023
Exploration and Production	2,374	2,628	1,272	1,125	3,646	3,753
Industrial	15,768	13,606	7,845	8,816	23,613	22,422
Customer	12,514	13,237	77	111	12,591	13,348
LCG	166	307	192	292	358	599
Corporate	—	—	5	5	5	5
(-) Inter-segment operating income adjustments and eliminations	—	—	(9,391)	(10,349)	(9,391)	(10,349)
TOTAL	**30,822**	**29,778**	—	—	**30,822**	**29,778**

The reconciliation of other figures shown in Note 2 to those under IFRS-EU during the first six months of 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Million euros	
	06/30/2024	**06/30/2023**
Revenue from ordinary activities [(1)]	**30,822**	**29,778**
Adjustments:		
Exploration and Production	(631)	(1,013)
Industrial	(135)	(138)
Customer	(136)	(167)
LCG	3	2
Revenue from ordinary activities IFRS-EU [(2)]	**29,923**	**28,462**
Operating income [(1)]	**3,114**	**3,934**
Adjustments:		
Exploration and Production	(378)	(591)
Industrial	(204)	(259)
Customer	(110)	(89)
LCG	1	11
Corporate	(16)	(697)
Operating income IFRS-EU	**2,407**	**2,309**
Capital employed [(1)]	**33,300**	**28,895**
Adjustments:		
Exploration and Production	(663)	494
Industrial	(21)	(25)
Customer	26	11
LCG	—	—
Corporate	1	—
Capital employed	**32,643**	**29,375**

[(1)] Figures drawn up in accordance with the Group's reporting model described in Note 2.2 "*Business segments*".
[(2)] Corresponds to the sum of "*Sales*" and "*Income from services rendered and other income*" in the income statement (IFRS-EU).

Appendix II of the interim consolidated management report for the first half of 2024 shows the balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows prepared under the Group's reporting model.

2024

REPSOL Group

Management Report
1st Half

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 ***principles of action*** —Efficiency, Respect, Anticipation and Value Creation— and company behaviors —Results Orientation, Accountability, Cooperation, Entrepreneurial Attitude and Inspiring Leadership— to make this mission a reality and our vision an attainable challenge.

Further information available at www.repsol.com.

The Management Report

The ***Interim Management Report*** of the Repsol Group[1] has been drawn up for the sole purpose of updating the information contained in the consolidated Management Report for 2023, focusing on the new circumstances and activities that have taken place during the first six months of 2024 and without duplicating the information already published.

In conjunction with this report, Repsol has published condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the first half of 2024 (hereinafter, "1H24 interim Financial Statements"). Both the interim Financial Statements and the interim Management Report of the Repsol Group for 1H24 were approved by the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. at its meeting held on July 23, 2024.

Report information

The ***financial information*** contained in this document, unless expressly indicated otherwise, has been prepared in accordance with the business segment reporting model described in Appendix III and in Note 1.3 "Information by business segments" of the condensed interim consolidated Financial Statements for the first half of 2024.

This reporting model uses Alternative Performance Measures (APMs), in accordance with the Guidelines of the European Securities Markets Authority (ESMA), meaning "adjusted" figures with respect to those presented in accordance with IFRS-EU. The information, breakdowns and reconciliations are included in Appendix III — Alternative Performance Measures of this report and are updated quarterly on the Repsol website (www.repsol.com). The balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows prepared under the Group's reporting model are presented in Appendix II.

The ***sustainability information*** included in this document has been drawn up in accordance with the corporate rules that set out the standard criteria and methodology to be applied in each case. For more information, see section 7. Sustainability of the Group's 2023 Management Report.

The ***forward-looking information*** contained in the various sections of this document reflects the plans, forecasts or estimates of the Group's directors at the date of its approval. These are based on assumptions considered reasonable, and under no circumstances should such forward-looking information be interpreted as a guarantee of the Company's future performance, in the sense that such plans, forecasts or estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties and therefore the Group's future performance may exceed or fall short of initial expectations.

[1] Henceforth, the names "Repsol", "Repsol Group" or the "Company" are used interchangeably to refer to the group of companies consisting of Repsol, S.A. and its subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements.

Contents

1. First half of 2024 in a nutshell

The business outlook in the first half of 2024 was dominated by geopolitical tensions, the effects of public policies to curb global inflation, and uncertainty over the economic recovery in China.

Against this backdrop, in the energy markets we witnessed a recovery, accompanied by considerable volatility, in crude oil prices (Brent averaged $84/bbl, 6% above the 2023 price), along with low gas prices (the average Henry Hub price dropped 25% to $2.1/MBtu) and very low electricity prices in Spain (which fell 56% to €39/MWh)

● *For more information, see section 2. Environment.*

Results and financial position

Income for the first half of the year exceeded the figure for the same period of the previous year and allowed for a significant increase in investment, along with an improvement in shareholder remuneration, in line with the Company's strategic vision (which was renewed in February).

Results for the period

(Million euros)	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Upstream	869	884	(2)%
Industrial	1,019	1,623	(37)%
Customer	314	322	(3)%
LCG	(5)	46	-
Corporate and others	(71)	(157)	55 %
Adjusted income	**2,126**	**2,718**	**(22)%**
Inventory effect	(86)	(505)	83 %
Special items	(390)	(667)	42 %
Non-controlling interests	(24)	(126)	81 %
Net income	**1,626**	**1,420**	**15 %**

Adjusted income, which measures the ordinary running of the businesses, amounted to €2,126 million, down 22% on the previous year.

The results at *Upstream* (€869 million; -2%) reflect lower gas realization prices and lower volumes sold, mitigated by higher crude oil prices.

At *Industrial*, the lower earnings (€1,019 million; -37%) are down to lower margins at the refining and oil and gas trading businesses and by poor market conditions for the Chemicals segment.

At *Customer* (€314 million euros; -3%), lower earnings at the Mobility business (drop in diesel sales in Spain) and LPG (due to regulated prices) were mitigated by an improved set of earnings at the electricity and gas marketing business (higher number of customers and sales) and at the Lubricants and Aviation businesses (higher margins).

Strong earnings in an environment of lower energy prices.

- Improved earnings amid falling energy prices and lower industrial margins.
- Heavy investment.
- Growth in the return for shareholders.

Low Carbon Generation (LCG) reported negative results (€-5 million), despite higher renewable production, as a result of lower electricity prices, higher project development costs and lower production at combined cycle facilities.

The ***inventory effect*** —less negative than in the previous year (€-86 million compared with €-505 million in 2023)— reflects the more favorable trend in crude oil and product prices during the period.

Special items (€-390 million) mainly includes the negative impact of the Spanish temporary energy levy.

Non-controlling interests (€-24 million) shows the stakes held by Repsol's partners at the Upstream and Renewables businesses (25%).

All in all, ***net income***, which reflects the profits pertaining to the shareholders of Repsol, S.A., amounted to €1,626 million, up 15% on 2023. This figure includes a corporate income tax expense of €949 million (effective rate of -35%).

Free cash flow for the first half of the year came to €-1,341 million. This cash consumption reflects the increase in working capital (higher inventories in industrial activity), the payment resulting from the agreement to settle the arbitration proceedings with Sinopec (€986 million) and higher investment (€4,011 million, mainly for the development of LCG's project portfolio and the transformation of industrial complexes).

Net debt (€4,595 million) increased during the period, which ended with a leverage ratio of 13.8% and high liquidity (€9,669 million). This strong financial position has been recognized by the rating agencies, which confirmed Repsol's investment grade rating.

The ***shareholder return*** includes the payment of a dividend of €0.4 per share in the first half of the year and a further €0.5 in July, which represents an increase of approximately 30% with respect to 2023. In addition, capital was reduced through the cancellation of treasury shares.

● *For more information, see section 3. Financial performance and shareholder return.*

Further progress toward industrial transformation, multi-energy supply and decarbonization.

- Start of large-scale production of 100% renewable fuels at the Cartagena and agreements with other companies to ramp up biofuel production (Bunge, Genia).
- Ongoing efforts to develop the Company's multi-energy offer, focusing on the customer and supported by digitalization (Waylet...).
- Increased portfolio of renewable generation projects (ConnectGen) and start-up of new plants in the United States and Spain.

Business performance and transformation

Repsol pressed ahead with its transformation as it adapts to the energy transition. This vision is embodied in its Strategic Update 2024–2027, which was unveiled in February and sets priorities and objectives to further strengthen the Company's profitable growth, consolidate its multi-energy commitment and achieve its decarbonization goals.

At ***Upstream***, production (589 Kboe/d) was 2% lower than in the same period of 2023. Asset portfolio management continued, prioritizing value over volume, with sales concluded in the United States (South West Eagle Ford) and agreements reached in Venezuela to improve asset quality (incorporation of fields at Petroquiriquire), ensure operational continuity and recover outstanding debt owed to the Company (US license).

At ***Industrial***, the Refining complexes reported healthy margins (albeit lower than in 2023), with a higher utilization of conversion capacity. Elsewhere, the Chemicals businesses were successful in adapting their production, logistics and sales structures to respond to an environment of weak demand and low product prices.

Meanwhile, Repsol pressed forward with its transformation of large industrial complexes, focusing on the future sustainability of the industry: the start-up of the Advanced Biofuels Plant (C43) located in Cartagena, the first plant in Spain specifically designed to produce 100% renewable fuels from lipid waste; the strategic alliance with Bunge, whereby Repsol will acquire 40% of three industrial facilities in the Iberian Peninsula to satisfy growing demand for raw materials with which to produce renewable fuels; and the agreement to acquire up to 40% of Genia Bionergy, to create a biomethane growth platform.

At ***Customer***, highlights included the efforts made to develop the Company's multi-energy offer, focused on the customer and supported by digitalization. The number of electricity and gas customers increased during the period (2.3 million customers). At June 30, a total of 342 service stations were already supplying 100% renewable fuel in Spain and Portugal.

At ***Low Carbon Generation***, highlights included further investment, following the acquisition of renewable projects developer ConnectGen LLC, which has a portfolio of 20 GW (especially in onshore wind power projects in the United States). Total installed capacity in operation stood at 5,266 MW, following the commissioning of the first project in Andalusia, (Sigma, 204 MW), and the Group's largest photovoltaic plant to date (Frye, 637 MW) in the United States, which increased renewable electricity generation by 49%.

Our ***transformation*** strategy continues to receive support from various institutions. For the electrolyzer and geothermal projects, €115 million was obtained from the Innovation Fund Large Scale 2022 and the Strategic Projects for Economic Recovery and Transformation (PERTE). Meanwhile, further financing was secured from the Official Credit Institute and the European Investment Bank, with €420 million granted to undertake transformation projects at our industrial complexes, and €400 million secured for renewable projects, respectively. Repsol has applied for project funding under the NextGenerationEU program, with its planned investments exceeding €3 billion in technological innovation, decarbonization and circular economy.

● *For more information, see section 4. Performance of our businesses.*

To help achieve the objective of ***reducing greenhouse gas emissions*** to limit the effects of climate change, various improvement actions were undertaken at the facilities, which ultimately succeeded in avoiding 97,000 metric tons of CO_2 emissions.

● *For more information, see section 6. Sustainability and Governance.*

Key figures and indicators

Financial indicators[1][2]	1H 2024	1H 2023
Results		
EBITDA	4,144	4,303
Operating income	3,114	3,934
Adjusted income	2,126	2,718
Net income	1,626	1,420
Earnings per share (€/share)	1.33	1.08
ROACE (%)	5.4	5.4
Cash and liquidity		
Operating cash flow	2,287	3,522
Free cash flow	(1,341)	468
Cash generated	(2,562)	1,299
Liquidity	9,669	11,441
Investments	3,726	3,047
Available capital and debt		
Capital employed (CE)	33,300	28,895
Net Debt (ND)	4,595	797
ND / CE (%)	13.8	2.8
Shareholder return (€/share)	0.40	0.35
Taxes paid (€ million)	5,802	7,343

Sustainability indicators[3]	1H 2023	1H 2022
People		
No. of employees	26,271	25,050
New employees	2,145	2,427
Safety		
Tier 1 process safety events	1	4
Tier 2 process safety events	5	1
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)[4]	1.40	1.37
Environment		
Annual CO_2e emissions reduction (Mt)	0.097	0.068
No. of spills[5]	12	16

Stock market indicators	1H 2023	1H 2022
Share price at year-end (€/share)	14.74	13.33
Average share price (€/share)	14.50	14.09
Market capitalization at year-end (million €)	17,938	17,694

Macroeconomic environment	1H 2023	1H 2022
Brent ($/bbl) average	84.1	79.7
WTI ($/bbl) average	78.8	74.8
Henry Hub ($/MBtu) average	2.1	2.8
Electricity Pool – OMIE (€/MWh)[6]	39.1	88.9
Exchange rate ($/€) average	1.08	1.08
CO_2 (€/t)	65.5	89.5

Our businesses performance[1]	1H 2024	1H 2023
Upstream		
Liquids production (kbbl/d)	208	207
Gas production (kboe/d)	381	395
Hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	589	602
Crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	77.4	70.9
Gas realization price ($/bscf)	3.2	4.0
EBITDA	2,209	2,318
Adjusted income	869	884
Operating cash flow	1,266	1,383
Investments	1,261	1,272
Industrial		
Refining capacity (kbbl/d)	1,013	1,013
Crude oil processed (Mt)	21.4	19.9
Conversion utilization Spanish refinery (%)	97.4	95.1
Distillation utilization Spanish refinery (%)	88.4	81.6
Refining margin indicator in Spain ($/bbl)	8.9	11.0
Chemical margin indicator (€/t)	237	242
Sales of petrochemical products (kt)	938	1,039
EBITDA	1,342	1,951
Adjusted income	1,019	1,623
Operating cash flow	966	1,725
Investments	629	430
Customer		
Service stations (No.)[7]	4,507	4,621
Marketing sales in Spain of diesel and gasoline (km^3)[8]	6,580	7,188
LPG sales (kt)	614	635
Electricity commercialization (GWh)	2,946	2,016
Electricity and gas customers in Spain (thousands)	2,286	1,496
EBITDA	564	539
Adjusted income	314	322
Operating cash flow	511	399
Investments	198	132
LCG		
Electricity generation (GWh)	3,666	3,951
Electricity generation capacity in operation (MW)	5,266	4,241
Renewable capacity under development (MW)	6,108	5,080
EBITDA	61	108
Adjusted income	(5)	46
Operating cash flow	6	118
Investments	1,608	1,179

[1] In millions of euros, where applicable.
[2] For more information, see section 3 and Appendix III. Alternative performance measures.
[3] Figures and indicators calculated in accordance with the Group's management policies and guidelines. For more information, see section 7 of the 2023 Management Report.
[4] The figure for 2023 relates to year-end.
[5] Number of hydrocarbon spills greater than 1 bbl that reach the environment.
[6] Iberian Energy Market Operator.
[7] The number of service stations includes those controlled and licensed stations.
[8] Own marketing sales in Spain are those marketed through controlled and licensed subsidiaries and the Direct Sales business unit.

2. Environment

+6 % Brent

-25 % Henry Hub

39 €/MWh Electricity pool – Spain

Fall in **gas and electricity prices**

Inflation easing

Strong USD

2.1 Macroeconomic environment

Recent economic trends

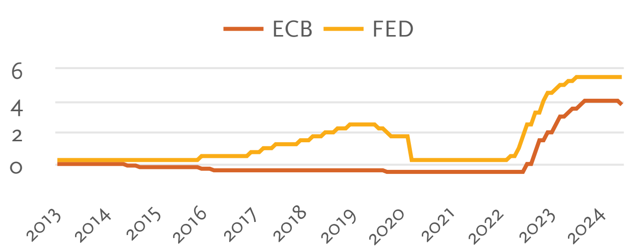
The global economy has proven its resilience in the face of an adverse economic environment, such as the drag effect created by tighter borrowing conditions, and an uncertain geopolitical backdrop, including the ongoing war in Ukraine and the conflicts in the Middle East.

Thus, according to the IMF (WEO – June 2024), following the recent shocks, global growth appeared to bottom out in late 2022, at 2.3%, shortly after global headline inflation peaked at 9.4%. During 2023 and in the first half of 2024, the global economy recorded relatively stable growth of around 3.3%. This growth, while modest in historical terms, is similar to the level that prevailed in the immediate lead-up to the pandemic and is considerably better than the level predicted a year earlier.

Notably, some regions have proved to be more resilient than others. Economic growth has been very strong in the United States, especially in the second half of 2023 (driven by strong household consumption and an unusually expansionary fiscal policy for the country's cyclical context), and in several large emerging economies, notably India, Brazil or Mexico, although not in China, whose recovery following a late reopening of its economy in the wake of Covid was shorter than expected, reflecting serious underlying structural problems. Elsewhere, growth has been somewhat more tepid among the European economies. Europe was the region most heavily affected by the adverse consequences of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and has lost some of its competitiveness, although within this region Spain has recorded a better relative performance.

In tandem, according to the IMF (WEO – June 2024), average inflation in advanced economies has been retreating from 9.9% year on year in the last quarter of 2022 to 3% in the first quarter of 2024. However, while this retreat was indeed rapid during 2023, aided by tight monetary policies, lower energy prices and a continued easing of supply chain pressures, inflation has been more stubborn recently. With goods inflation already at pre-pandemic levels, deflation now falls mainly on basic services, whose price dynamics are more rigid.

Trend in ECB and Fed interest rates

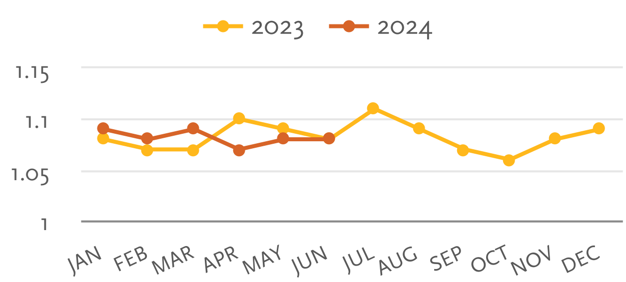


Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

In this context, monetary policy, while still restrictive, has moved away from rate hikes. A certain degree of divergence has also emerged across countries or regions, due to the different factors involved in pushing up inflation or the relative strength of the economies concerned. Thus, while at its June meeting the ECB already started its monetary easing cycle, the somewhat surprising upward trend in the United States regarding both activity and inflation readings have prompted the Federal Reserve (Fed) to hold off with its monetary tightening.

Looking at the exchange rate, an environment of high uncertainty and greater strength of the US economy, coupled with the interest rate spread favorable to that economy due to the Fed's strong monetary tightening, were factors supporting a stronger dollar. As of June 2024, the real effective dollar rate was up 9% since early 2022 and is about 10% above its long-term trend.

EUR/USD exchange rate performance (monthly averages)



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

- *For more information, see section 5.1 Outlook for the sector*

2.2 Energy landscape

Crude oil – Brent

During the first half of the year, Brent crude oil prices moved within a range of 76 dollars per barrel ($/bbl) and 91 $/bbl, exhibiting high levels of volatility and uncertainty and reaching a year-to-date high of 91.2 $/bbl at the beginning of April, driven by the increase in geopolitical risks amid the ongoing conflict between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East.

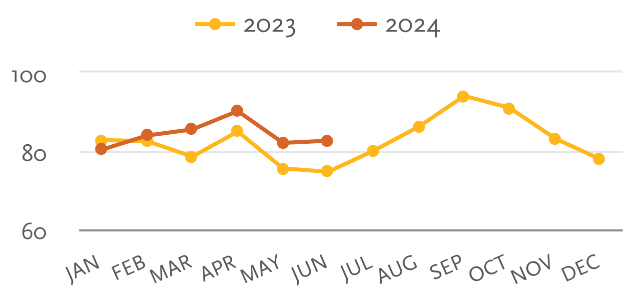
The year began with the lowest price in that range because, while the conflict between Israel and Hamas had started in late 2023, weeks after it began the market began to realize that the risk of it spreading further within the region was minimal. However, the price gradually increased as the conflict escalated.

First, Houthi militants in Yemen began to step up their attacks on commercial cargo ships in the Red Sea —along the crucial Bab al-Mandab Strait— severely disrupting maritime trade, in retaliation against Israel. The heightened risk to ships moving through this strait prompted shipping companies to avoid the Red Sea, in turn preventing access to the Suez Canal and forcing ships to sail around the Cape of Good Hope. This longer trip inevitably pushed up fuel and freight costs, thus reducing shipping efficiency and impacting the prices of the goods transported. In response to the Houthi attacks, the United States has formed a defense coalition led by nine other nations working together to beef up security in the area.

In April, the conflict escalated to a higher risk level, when Israeli attacks on Iran raised the specter of Iran becoming actively and openly involved in the conflict. However, subsequent restrained reactions from both sides allowed the situation to ease. Thereafter, the geopolitical risk diminished significantly, although the market would continue to flinch in response to Ukrainian drone attacks on Russian oil facilities, especially refineries, which led to supply outages.

On the fundamentals side, the bright outlook for demand at the beginning of the year shifted to a more negative sentiment, which, while not implying an actual drop in demand for the year ahead, did imply a slowdown compared to what was initially expected, mainly due to the uncertainty of demand from China, the main driver of oil consumption. On the supply side, OPEC+ pressed ahead with its production cuts to keep the market balanced and to counteract production increases by countries outside the group, mainly the United States. At the last OPEC+ meeting in early June, the group decided to extend most of the cuts until the end of 2025 and, depending on market conditions, to return part of the voluntary cuts carried out since last year to the market, starting in October 2024. The market focused its attention on this particular aspect, which caused prices to lose support on fears of oversupply in the market. However, the price has been recovering and stood at $80/bl at the end of June, leaving the average for the first half of the year at $84.1/bl.

Brent price performance ($/bbl)

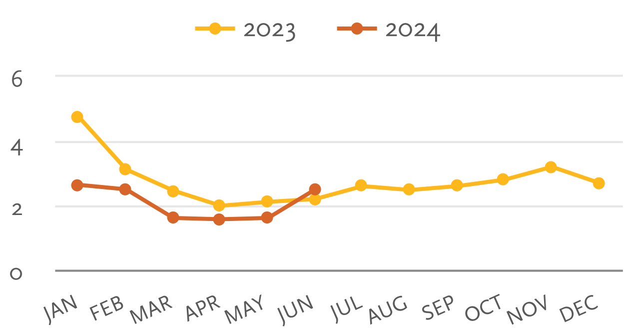


Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

Natural Gas – Henry Hub (HH)

During the six-month period, the US natural gas HH price averaged around $2.1/MBtu, well below the price seen during the same period in 2023 ($2.5/MBtu). The HH price remained low mainly due to a milder than usual winter (excluding the odd cold snap), which, together with electrification and efficiency, led to a decrease in residential/commercial gas consumption, while electricity generation increased following a shift from coal to gas (due to the lower price of gas). The bearish price environment caused production to fall: production had been increasing since the beginning of the year, peaking in February at around 106 Bcf/d, then declining due to the reported production cuts and pipeline maintenance in the Northeast and Gulf Coast in April and May.

Henry Hub price performance ($/MBtu) [1]



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

[1] Henry Hub First of Month index (Future).

In addition, Freeport LNG was shut down, as was Cameron LNG, although both have now resumed production, which is helping LNG exports.

Electricity prices

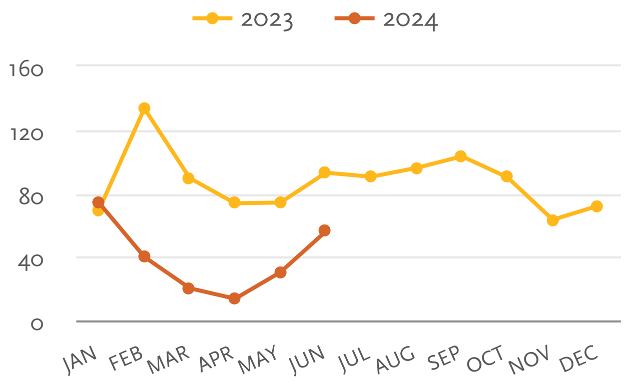
The average wholesale price of electricity in the first half of 2024 was around €39.1/MWh, well below the €88.9/MWh reported in the previous year. Amid weak demand, increased self-consumption and new photovoltaic generation facilities, the period also witnessed much higher than normal rainfall, which allowed hydroelectric reservoirs to accumulate reserves not recorded in many years.

The price was not only one of the lowest seen in the last decade, it even became negative, albeit never falling below €-2/MWh, far from the lows seen in other European countries. There was also a significant number of hours with prices close to zero. More than 1,200 hours with prices below €5/MWh in the first quarter alone, whereas the years with the most hours at low prices (2014 and 2023) barely reached 500 in the whole year. Given that most of these prices have occurred during “sun hours”, it is causing some fear among developers of new photovoltaic installations, although conversely it is a positive factor in studies of energy storage possibilities, whether in the form of pumping stations or batteries, by increasing the need for them and making them more profitable.

Meanwhile, demand increased by slightly more than 1% compared to the same period of the previous year, which becomes even higher after correcting for temperature and seasonal effects. This growth —the first we have seen in several years— suggests that the destruction of industrial demand may have slowed and that we may be entering a phase of relative equilibrium between the increase in demand due to the electrification of the economy, and greater energy efficiency and the steady increase in self-consumption.

For yet another year, the supply side witnessed new highs in photovoltaic generation, not only because of the increase in installed capacity, but also because the technology has benefited from more favorable weather conditions, which happened to be negative for wind power, which saw a slight decline in production during the period. The increase in solar (+16%) and hydro (+58%) generation reduced the need for other sources, leading to a lower use of not only combined cycle plants (-35%), but also nuclear facilities (-10%).

Trend in electricity prices (€/MWh)

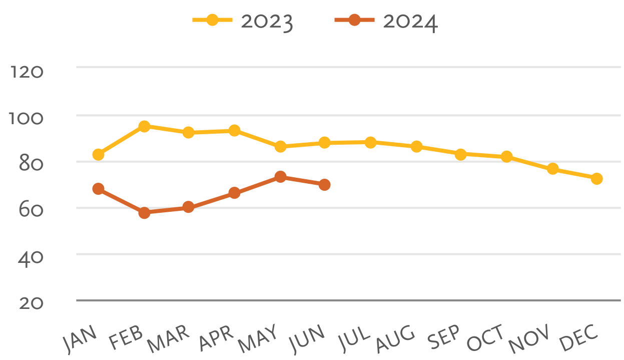


Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

CO_2 emission allowances

The price of CO2 emission allowances fluctuated during the first half of 2024, moving in a range of almost €25/t around an average of €63/t, some €20/t below the levels at which they were trading in the same period of 2023. Despite the entry of the maritime sector into the emission system or the oversupply that occurred at certain times, prices were not affected by fundamentals, but managed to replicate, to near perfection, the trend in gas prices in Europe.

Trend in CO2 prices (€/t)



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

3. Financial performance and shareholder return

3.1 Results

Results *(€ million)*	**1H 2024**	**1H 2023**	**Δ**
Upstream	869	884	(2)%
Industrial	1,019	1,623	(37)%
Customer	314	322	(3)%
LCG	(5)	46	-
Corporate and other	(71)	(157)	55 %
Adjusted income	**2,126**	**2,718**	**(22)%**
Inventory effect	(86)	(505)	83 %
Special items	(390)	(667)	42 %
Non-controlling interests	(24)	(126)	81 %
Net income	**1,626**	**1,420**	**15 %**

The results for the first half of 2024 came against a backdrop of recovering crude oil prices, low gas and electricity prices, slowing refining margins and very low margins at the Chemicals business.

As a result, **adjusted income** for the first half of the year stood at €2,126 million, down 22% on the previous year.

Upstream

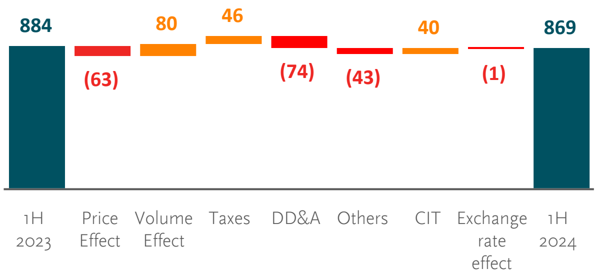
Average **production** for the period (589 Kboe/d) was slightly lower than in 2023, following the sale of assets in Canada, the lower participation at Corridor (Indonesia), and the natural decline of Eagle Ford fields. **Exploratory activity** declined during the period. In the year to date, two exploratory wells have been completed in Colombia (one with a positive result and the other negative).

● *For more information on the activities of the segment, see section 4.1 Upstream.*

Financial performance			
€ million	**1H 2024**	**1H 2023**	**Δ**
Operating income	1,414	1,455	(41)
Income tax	(551)	(591)	40
Investees	6	20	(14)
Adjusted income	**869**	**884**	**(14)**
Special Items	(403)	(343)	(60)
Non-controlling interests	(121)	(105)	(17)
Net income	**345**	**436**	**(91)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(39)	(41)	2
EBITDA	**2,209**	**2,318**	**(109)**
Revenue from ordinary activities [1]	**3,646**	**3,753**	**(107)**
Investments	**1,261**	**1,272**	**(11)**

[1] Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Annex II of the Financial Statements intermediates 1S24.

Adjusted income for this segment in the first six months of the year amounted to €869 million, down 2% on the same period of 2023, largely due to:



• Fall in gas realization prices (-20%). This had a significant impact on the results obtained in Trinidad and Tobago, Norway, Marcellus and Peru, but was mitigated by the improvement in crude oil prices (9%) in Brazil, Gulf of Mexico, Eagle Ford, Colombia and the United Kingdom;

• Higher sales volume compared to the previous year (excluding sales of assets sold, which is reflected in "Other"). This mainly took place in the United Kingdom, following the acquisition of a 49% stake of Repsol Resources UK Limited (RRUK), and in the United States, following the incorporation of new wells at Marcellus, while sales in Eagle Ford, Indonesia and Brazil were down;

• Lower production taxes and hydrocarbon royalties. Mainly in Brazil, mirroring the decline in volumes;

• Increased depreciation. Due to higher investment in USA and higher production in the UK, Marcellus and Norway;

• Other (production costs, divestments, results of investees etc.). Highlights: (i) higher production costs due to, among other factors, the acquisition of a 49% stake in RRUK and increased activity in Trinidad and Tobago and at Marcellus; and (ii) results no longer reported for the assets sold in Canada;

• Lower corporate income tax (effective rate -39%). Largely due to lower operating results.

Industrial

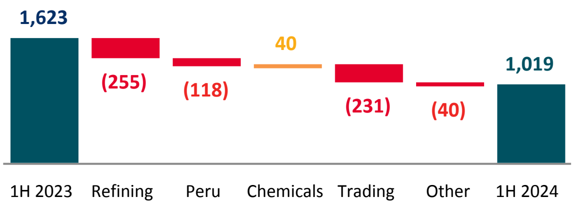
Operating performance	**1H 2024**	**1H 2023**
Refining		
Spain conversion refining use (%)	97	95
Spain distillation refining use (%)	88	82
Spain crude processed (Mtoe)	21.4	19.9
Refining margin indicator – Spain ($/Bbl)	8.9	11.0
Chemicals		
Sales of petrochemical products (kt)	938	1,039
Chemical margin indicator (€/t)	237	242

● *For more information on the activities of this segment, see section 4.2 Industrial.*

Financial performance € million	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Net operating income	1,325	2,168	(843)
Income tax	(306)	(544)	237
Investees	—	(1)	1
Adjusted income	**1,019**	**1,623**	**(604)**
Inventory effect	(73)	(452)	379
Special Items	(72)	392	(464)
Non-controlling interests	(6)	(26)	21
Net income	**868**	**1,537**	**(669)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(23)	(25)	2
EBITDA	**1,342**	**1,951**	**(609)**
Revenue from ordinary activities [(1)]	**23,613**	**22,422**	**1,191**
Investments	**629**	**430**	**199**

[(1)] Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Annex II of the Financial Statements intermediates 1S24.

Adjusted income in the first half of 2024 amounted to €1,019 million, compared to €1,623 million for the same period in 2023, with the change being largely due to:



- The ***Refining*** business in Spain reported lower earnings compared to the same period in 2023. Despite the higher volumes sold, international margins declined throughout the period, due to a weaker performance by gas oils, gasoline and heavy crude, albeit partially offset by lower energy costs.
- At ***Repsol Peru***, earnings were down on 2023, amid lower margins at the refining and sales business, as well as the collection of indemnities for lost profits in 2023.
- At ***Chemicals***, results are improving, although they remain negative due to weak demand and strong international competition. The recovery of margins amid higher styrene prices and cost optimization and tax incentives for investment at Sines (Portugal) was offset by lower sales.
- At ***Trading and Gas Wholesale and Trading***, earnings were down, mainly due to the higher valuation assigned to gas positions in the first half of 2023.

Customer

Operating performance	1H 2024	1H 2023
Sales in Spain of diesel and gasoline (km3)	6,580	7,188
Sales of lubric., asphalts and specialized products (kt)	2,157	2,342
LPG sales (kt)	614	635
Electricity sales (GWh)	2,946	2,016
Electricity and gas customers in Spain (thousands)	2,286	1,496

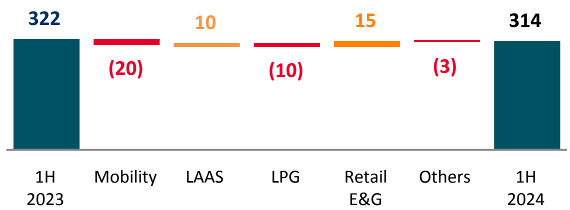
[(1)] Own marketing sales in Spain are those sold through the controlled and licensed service stations and the Direct Sales business unit.

● *For more information on the activities of this segment, see section 4.3 Customer.*

Financial performance € million	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Operating income	423	429	(5)
Income tax	(109)	(109)	—
Affiliates	—	2	(2)
Adjusted income	**314**	**322**	**(8)**
Inventory effect	(13)	(53)	40
Special Items	(68)	(3)	(66)
Non-controlling interests	(6)	(6)	1
Net income	**227**	**260**	**(33)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(26)	(25)	—
EBITDA	**564**	**539**	**26**
Revenue from ordinary activities [(1)]	**12,591**	**13,348**	**(757)**
Investments	**198**	**132**	**66**

[(1)] Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Annex II of the Financial Statements intermediates 1S24.

Adjusted income in the first half of 2024 amounted to €314 million, compared to €322 million in the first half of 2023, with the change being largely due to:



- Earnings at the ***Mobility*** businesses were down, mainly due to lower margins and volumes at Direct Sales (mainly sales of automotive diesel fuels).
- Earnings improved at ***Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialized Products***, on the back of stronger margins in Aviation and Lubricants, partially offset by lower volumes in Specialized Products and Asphalts.
- Lower earnings at ***LPG***, mainly due to a drop in volumes and the trend in international prices in the first half of the year, which affected the unit's margins.
- ***Electricity and Gas sales*** results were up, following an increase in the number of customers (which climbed to 2.4 million, including both Spain and Portugal) and improved electricity margins.

Low Carbon Generation

Operating performance	1H 2024	1H 2023
Electric generation (GWh)	**3,666**	**3,951**
Combined cycle	838	2,052
Wind and solar	2,154	1,296
Hydro	674	602

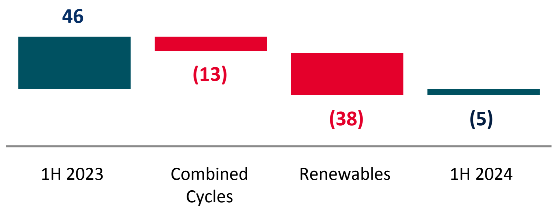
● *For more information on the activities of this segment, see section 4.4 Low Carbon Generation.*

Financial performance

€ million	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Net operating income	12	77	(65)
Income tax	(5)	(20)	15
Investees	(12)	(11)	(1)
Adjusted income	**(5)**	**46**	**(51)**
Special Items	(51)	8	(59)
Non-controlling interests	15	(19)	34
Net income	**(41)**	**35**	**(76)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(39)	(25)	(14)
EBITDA	**61**	**108**	**(48)**
Revenue from ordinary activities [1]	**358**	**599**	**(241)**
Investments	**1,608**	**1,179**	**429**

[1] Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Annex II of the Financial Statements intermediates 1S24.

Adjusted income in the first half of 2024 amounted to €-5 million, compared to €46 million in the same period in 2023.



• At ***Renewables***, earnings were down on the first half of 2023, mainly due to lower prices captured and higher costs, which were partially offset by higher production at wind and solar assets (whose operating capacity increased by 33% and 149%, respectively), and also at hydro power assets (more favorable meteorological conditions).

• At ***Combined Cycles***, earnings were down due to lower production (scheduled stoppages and lower thermal gap) and lower prices captured.

Corporate and others

Financial performance

€ million	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Results – Corporation	(102)	(123)	21
Financial result	(30)	(19)	(10)
Adjustments on consolidation	42	(72)	114
Income tax	22	49	(27)
Investees	(3)	8	(11)
Adjusted income	**(71)**	**(157)**	**86**
Special Items	204	(721)	925
Non-controlling interests	94	30	64
Net income	**227**	**(848)**	**1,075**
Effective tax rate (%)	24	23	2
EBITDA	**(32)**	**(613)**	**581**

Results for the first half of the year at Corporation amounted to €-102 million (compared to €-123 million in 2023). Repsol made further efforts to reduce corporate costs, in line with the strategic objectives, while maintaining its drive for digitalization and technology initiatives.

The pre-tax financial result for the first half of 2024 was €-30 million (€-19 million in 2023). Lower results from foreign exchange and interest rate positions and provision restatements were mitigated by the higher capitalization of project-based interest (intercalary interest) and the improved valuation of treasury stock positions.

Adjustments amounted to €42 million (€-72 million in 2023), due to lower negative intersegment adjustments and transactions carried forward in the period.

Net income

Adjusted income is affected by the following factors:

• The **inventory effect**, which reflects the trend in crude oil and product prices for the period and was significantly better compared to the previous year.

(€ million)	1H 2024	1H 2023
Inventory effect	**(86)**	**(505)**

• **Special items** for the first half of 2024, which amounted to €-390 million and include the Spanish temporary energy levy, exchange rate impacts on tax positions in foreign currency (Brazil) and provisions for risks in Venezuela.

Special Items *(€ million)*	1H 2024	1H 2023
Divestments	1	0
Workforce restructuring	(51)	(23)
Impairment (1)	197	354
Provisions and other	(537)	(998)
TOTAL	**(390)**	**(667)**

(1) In 2024 includes reversals at Refining Spain, following the accrual in January 2024 of the extraordinary temporary energy levy (see Note 2.1.1 to the 1H24 interim financial statements), which had been counted in the future cash flows of the 2023 impairment test; also includes impairments of solar generation assets.
(2) Includes in 2024 the accrual of the temporary energy levy on 2023 operations (see Note 2.1.1 to the 1H interim Financial Statements), provisions for risks in Venezuela, legal, tax and environmental litigation.

• **Income attributable to non-controlling interests**, which amounted to €-24 million. Includes results attributed to partners at the E&P and Renewables businesses.

As a result of the above, the Group's ***net income*** in the first half of the year amounted to €1,626 million, compared to €1,420 million in 2023.

Profitability indicators and earnings per share illustrate this improvement in the segment's results:

Profitability indicators	1H 2024	1H 2023
ROACE – Return on average capital employed (%)	5.4	5.4
Earnings per share (€/share)	1.33	1.08

3.2 Cash generation

Cash flows *(€ million)*	**1H 2024**	**1H 2023**
EBITDA	4,144	4,303
Changes in working capital	(560)	325
Income taxes received/(paid)	(170)	(896)
Other collections/(payments)	(1,133)	(221)
Dividends received	6	11
I. Cash flow from operations	**2,287**	**3,522**
Payments for investments	(4,011)	(3,113)
Proceeds from divestments	383	59
II. Cash flow from investments	**(3,628)**	**(3,054)**
Free cash flow (I + II)	**(1,341)**	**468**
Dividends [1]	(533)	(501)
Transactions with non-controlling interests [2]	49	1,952
Net interest and leases	(139)	(192)
Treasury shares	(598)	(428)
Cash generated	**(2,562)**	**1,299**

(1) Includes dividends paid in January 2024 (see section 3.5) as well as coupons on perpetual bonds (other equity instruments).
(2) In 2024, it includes, among other items, the deferred collection from the sale of 25% of the Upstream business and the collection of milestone payments in connection with the sale to Pontegadea of a 49% stake of a portfolio of assets in Spain. In 2023, it included the first payment on the sale of 25% of Upstream.

EBITDA was down during the period (€4,144 million vs. €4,303 million in 2023), due to the worse valuation of gas positions at the trading businesses, lower margins at Refining, and the fall in gas sales prices at Upstream and in electricity prices at LCG.

EBITDA *(€ million)*	**1H 2024**	**1H 2023**
Upstream	2,209	2,318
Industrial	1,342	1,951
Customer	564	539
LCG	61	108
Corporate and others	(32)	(613)
TOTAL	**4,144**	**4,303**

Cash flow from operations (€2,287 million) was lower than in the first half of 2023, due to lower EBITDA, the unfavorable trend in working capital (owing to higher volumes and prices of inventories at the industrial businesses), and the payment of the agreement to settle the arbitration proceedings with Sinopec (€986 million, as recognized under "Other receivables/payments").

Operating cash flow

€ million	**1H 2024**	**1H 2023**
Upstream	1,266	1,383
Industrial	966	1,725
Customer	511	399
LCG	6	118
Corporate and others	(462)	(102)
TOTAL	**2,287**	**3,522**

The increase in investments, mitigated by divestments in non-strategic assets at the Upstream segment, resulted in a lower **cash flow from investing activities** (€-3,628 million).

Free cash flow for the first six months amounted to €-1,341 million, down on the €468 reported in 2023.

After considering cash outflows for debt service, dividend payments to shareholders and share repurchase plans, **cash generated** in the period amounted to €-2,562 million.

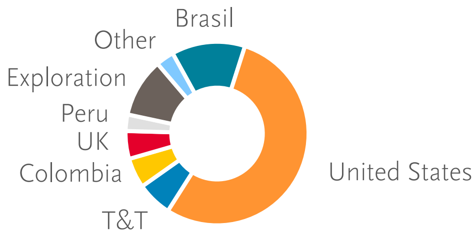
3.3 Investments

Operating **investments** in the first half of the year (€3,726 million) were up 22% on 2023.

	Organic		**Inorganic**		**Total**	
€ million	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Upstream	1,261	1,143	—	129	1,261	1,272
Industrial	603	430	26	—	629	430
Customer	143	132	55	—	198	132
LCG	868	482	740	697	1,608	1,179
Corporate	28	34	2	—	30	34
TOTAL	**2,903**	**2,221**	**823**	**826**	**3,726**	**3,047**

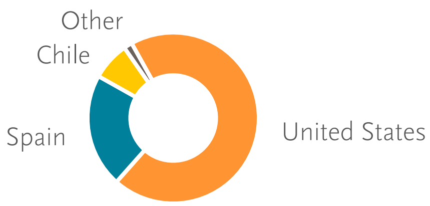
- At Upstream, investments (€1,261 million) were down on 2023 (-1%). They largely relate to assets in production and/or development in the United States (mainly at the Alaska, EF, Marcellus and Leon assets), Brazil (Campos 33) and Trinidad and Tobago.

Upstream investments



- Investment at Industrial amounted to €629 million, up 46% on the same period of 2023. This includes the investment to reach 25.75% of the share capital of Genia Bioenergy, along with the investments made in the Sines projects (linear polyethylene and polypropylene), the advanced biofuels plant at Cartagena and the polyolefins line at Tarragona.
- At Customer, investments amounted to €198 million, up 50% on the same period of 2023. Investments were mainly made to grow the Electricity and Gas sales business in Spain (following significant further efforts to capture customers and acquire a 46% stake in the company OC Electricidad y Gas), acquire a 31% stake in Instalaciones Smart Spain and to grow the international Lubricants businesses, following the purchase of an additional 9% stake in Bardahl de México, S.A. de C.V.
- At LCG, investments in the first half of 2024 amounted to €1,608 million (36% more than in 2023). These funds were mainly used for the acquisition of US renewable energy developer ConnectGen, and also for the development and commissioning of new energy projects in Spain (Delta II wind farm) and the United States (mainly the Outpost and Frye solar power projects).

Investments at LCG



3.4 Balance Sheet

€ million	1H 2024	Dec-2023
Capital employed	**33,300**	**31,166**
Fixed assets and investment in companies	35,635	32,173
Deferred tax assets and liabilities	96	736
Goodwill	3,962	4,435
Provisions	(6,529)	(6,361)
Other assets and liabilities	136	183
Net financial debt [(1)]	**(4,595)**	**(2,096)**
Financial liabilities	(12,929)	(12,118)
Financial assets	4,437	5,470
Cash and cash equivalents	3,897	4,552
EQUITY	**28,705**	**29,070**

[(1)] Includes leases amounting to €4,281 million.

Capital employed

Capital employed amounted to €33.300 million at the end of June and was up 7%, largely due to investments in the period and the increase in inventories at the Industrial businesses.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED *(€ million)*	1H 2024	Dec-2023
Upstream	12,327	12,716
Industrial	11,762	10,929
Customer	2,808	2,788
LCG	5,313	3,897
Corporate and others	1,090	836
TOTAL	**33,300**	**31,166**

Financial position

During the first half of 2024, despite lower results overall, Repsol pressed ahead with various initiatives as part of its financial prudence policy, thus ensuring a high degree of liquidity. Liquid assets at the end of the period (in the form of cash and available credit facilities) were enough to cover debt maturities until the third quarter of 2032, without the need for refinancing, thus making it possible to face the scenarios of volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets with assurance.

Liquidity

Group liquidity, including committed and undrawn credit facilities, stood at €9,669 million at June 30, 2024, which is enough to cover its short-term debt maturities by a factor of 3.1. Repsol had undrawn credit facilities amounting to €2,696 million at June 30, 2024 (€2,637 million at December 31, 2023).

Main financing transactions

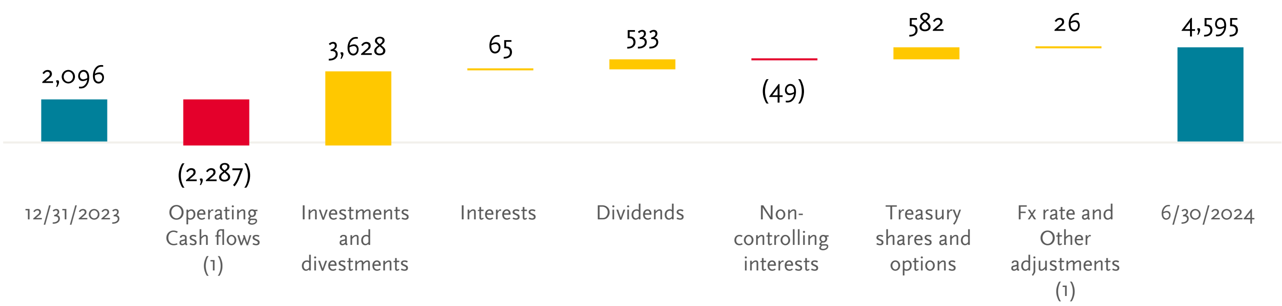
During the first half of 2024, there were issuances, maturities or cancellations of bonds or marketable debt securities.

Repsol Europe Finance, S.à.r.l. (REF) runs a Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) program, secured by Repsol, S.A., for a maximum of €3,000 million. Commercial paper was issued and redeemed under this program during the period, with the outstanding balance at June 30, 2024 being €978 million (€246 million at December 31, 2023). • *For more information, see Note 2.2.3 Financial resources to the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.*

Debt

Net debt (€4,595 million) was up on December 2023, in line with the cash consumption picture described above. The leverage ratio (13.8%) was higher than at December 2023 (6.7%).

Trend in net debt
€ million



(1) Includes the payment of consideration under the Sinopec agreement and the cancellation of the account payable recorded in 2023 (no impact on debt in 2024).

Gross debt amounted to €12,835 million (€12,047 million at December 31, 2023) and its maturity at June 30, 2024 is as follows:

€ million	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2028 and beyond	TOTAL
Bonds (1)	850	749	499	748	—	2,807	5,653
Leases	355	625	514	443	397	1,960	4,294
Loans and credits (2)	476	178	70	48	48	138	958
Commercial paper (ECP)	978	—	—	—	—	—	978
Other (3)	33	44	—	—	—	—	77

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 financing from the Official Credit Institute and the European Investment Bank for projects to transform our industrial complexes and renewable energy projects.

(3) Includes mainly interest, derivatives and others.

Credit ratings

The credit ratings assigned to Repsol, S.A. by the various ratings agencies are currently as follows:

	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

Treasury shares and own equity investments

At June 30, 2024, the balance of treasury shares in equity was 40,927,258 shares, representing 3.36% of the share capital at that date. ● *For more information, see Note 2.2.2 Equity to the 1H24 financial statements.*

During the first half of the year, transactions with derivatives on treasury stock were completed. ● *For more information, see Note 2.2.5 Derivatives to the 1H24 financial statements.*

3.5 Shareholder return

Trend in the share price (€/share)

Main stock market indicators	1H 2024	1H 2023
Shareholder return(1) (€/share)	0.400	0.350
Share price at end of period(2) (euros)	14.74	13.33
Period average share price (euros)	14.50	14.09
Period high (euros)	16.18	15.53
Period low (euros)	12.93	12.53
No. of shares outstanding at June 30 (million)	1,217	1,277
Stock market capitalization at June 30(3) (M euros)	17,938	17,694

(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 shares outstanding .

In the first half of 2024, shareholders received dividends totaling €0.4 gross per share, corresponding to: (i) a dividend of €0.375 gross per share charged to voluntary reserves from retained earnings; and (ii) a dividend of €0.025 gross per share charged to 2023 profits. The amount paid totaled €487[1] million.

In July, a final cash dividend of €0.5 gross per share was paid out of 2023 profits, for a total amount of €588 million. The 2024 General Shareholders' Meeting also approved the distribution of a gross dividend of €0.45 per share, charged to unrestricted reserves. It will be paid out in January 2025, on the date specified by the Board of Directors.

In July, the capital reduction has approved at the 2024 Annual General Meeting was implemented through the cancellation of 40 million treasury shares.

Finally, the Board of Directors, in its meeting held on July 23, 2024, has agreed: (i) a capital reduction through the redemption of 20 million own shares, with a par value of one euro each, which is scheduled to be carried out in 2024 ; and (ii) to implement a buy-back program for a maximum of 20 million own shares.
● *For more information, see Note 2.2.2 Equity to the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.*

Repsol's share price during the first half of the year was up 10% on the beginning of the year, outperforming the company's peer companies in the Oil & Gas sector[2] (+7%). The average share price for the period was 3% higher than in the first half of 2023.

[1] Remuneration paid to outstanding shares of Repsol, S.A. conferring the right to receive the dividend.
[2] Peer companies considered in the Oil & Gas sector: Royal Dutch Shell, Total Energies, British Petroleum (BP), Equinor, ENI, OMV and Galp.

4. Performance of our businesses

4.1 Upstream

January	February	March	April	May	June
Approval of **Sakakemang development** plan in Indonesia	Investment decision at the **Monument development** (US Gulf of Mexico)	**Divestments** at Yucal Placer (Venezuela) and in ancillary assets at Eagle Ford (United States)	**Agreement** to add two new fields to Petroquiriquire in Venezuela	Additional **stake acquired in Monument**	Sales of assets at **South-West Eagle Ford** (UU.EE.)

Strategic Priorities: Yield and upgrade portfolio

1 Unconventionals	2 Conventionals	3 Low-carbon solutions
Reduce break even and gain scale	Produce higher margin / lower carbon barrels	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 (Carbon Capture and Storage) and geothermal
• Improve capital efficiency.	• Optimize cash generation in assets.	• Consolidate technical capabilities
	• Capture emerging opportunities in the portfolio.	

Our performance in 1H 2024

Million euros	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Operating income	1,414	1,455	(41)
Income tax	(551)	(591)	40
Investees	6	20	(14)
Adjusted income	**869**	**884**	**(14)**
Special Items	(403)	(343)	(60)
Non-controlling interests	(121)	(105)	(17)
Net income	**345**	**436**	**(91)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(39)	(41)	2
EBITDA	**2,209**	**2,318**	**(109)**
Investments	**1,261**	**1,272**	**(11)**

Main operating figures	1H 2024	1H 2023
Net production of liquids (kbbl/d)	208	207
Net production of gas (kboe/d)	381	395
Net hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	589	602
Crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	77.4	70.9
Gas realization price ($/kscf)	3.2	4.0

Main events in the period

Repsol began to deploy its new strategy, focusing on the need to improve the project portfolio. Highlights in the first half of the year included the activities carried out in the United States (increased participation in the Gulf of Mexico and selective divestments at the Eagle Ford asset) and Venezuela (where the outlook is improving).

Average production

Average production in the first half of the year was 589 Kboe/d, 2% lower than the same period in 2023, mainly due to the sale of Canadian assets, a smaller stake in the Corridor contract (Indonesia), and the natural decline at the Eagle Ford (United States), Sapinhoa (Brazil) and Gudrun (Norway) fields. All of these have been almost completely offset by the connection of new wells at Marcellus (United States), Yme (Norway) and Akacias (Colombia), the 100% integration of RRUK, increased demand for gas at Block 57 (Peru) and Cardón IV (Venezuela), and the incorporation of Tomoporo and La Ceiba at Petroquiriquire (Venezuela).

Exploration campaign

In 2024, drilling of two exploratory wells was completed in Colombia, one of which yielded positive results, while the other was negative. As of June 30, an exploratory well in Norway and one in Colombia were in progress, as was another in Mexico, which was found to be positive in July.

Acreage

During the first half of the year, in the US Gulf of Mexico, the final investment decision (FID) was made at Monument and the stakes in the Monument, Bobcat and Lucille projects were increased. In Venezuela, a special license was obtained under the sanctions program of the U.S. Government, whereby various Group companies may continue to operate in oil and gas projects, Petroquiriquire's scope of operation has been expanded with the acquisition of the Tomoporo and La Ceiba fields, and the stake in the Yucal Placer gas asset was sold. The southwest area of the Eagle Ford site (United States) was sold.

North America

United States: further interests acquired in the Gulf of Mexico and divestments of non-strategic assets at Eagle Ford.

In February, operating company Beacon made the FID for the Monument development at the Walker Ridge area in the Gulf of Mexico. In May, one of the Progress Resources partners relinquished its interest (blocks 271 and 272) in favor of its other partners (with Repsol increasing its stake by 8.57% to reach 28.57%).

In March, an equity interest in a non-operated ancillary asset at Eagle Ford was sold.

In April, Equinor and Shell exited Alaminos Canyon (AC) blocks 340, 341, 342, 343 and 386 of the Bobcat and Lucille projects. The final interest in both projects will remain 50% for Repsol and 50% for its partner and operator Llog, once the corresponding regulatory clearance has been secured.

In June, Repsol sold its interest in the Southwest Eagle Ford area, comprising the Briggs & Weeks, Cooke and STS assets, to Verdun Oil Company.

Mexico: start of drilling at Block 9.

In May, Repsol and Eni began drilling the Yopaat-1 well at Block 9, where a new discovery was made in July. Block 9, located in deep waters in Cuenca Salina, also happens to lie adjacent to the Repsol-operated block 29, where the Chinwol discoveries were made, and near the world class Zama discovery, thus significantly enhancing the potential to unlock synergies in developing the production facilities. Preliminary estimates indicate a potential discovery of around 300–400 Mboe of oil and associated gas in-situ. Repsol holds a 50% stake, with its partner and operator, Eni, holding the other 50%.

Latin America

Bolivia: return of blocks

In January, state-owned YPFB delivered the letter of approval for the return of the Carohuaicho 8D exploratory block. This block was being operated by YPFB Andina S.A., a company in which Repsol holds a 48.33% stake.

In May, Repsol and YPFB signed an agreement to terminate the operating contract for the Monteagudo and Cambeiti blocks. As a result of this agreement, the operations of both blocks were transferred to YPFB.

● *For information on geopolitical risks in Bolivia, please see Note 4.3.1 Geopolitical risks to the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.*

Colombia: discovery at Cosecha

In January, the REX NE N-01 exploratory well in the Cosecha block, operated by SierraCol, in which Repsol holds a 17.5% stake, was completed with positive results.

Trinidad and Tobago: start of drilling at Cypre

In February, Repsol and operating partner BP began drilling the first well at the Cypre gas project, which is part of the country's strategy to maximize production from existing infrastructure by identifying innovative solutions to bring gas to market faster. A subsea development will connect the field to the Juniper platform. It is the first of seven wells to be drilled in total, with gas production expected to begin in 2025.

Venezuela: license to operate, Petroquiriquire expansion, and sale of Yucal Placer.

In March, the stake in Ypergas, S.A. and in the non-associated gas licenses Yucal Placer Norte and Sur was sold to Sucre Gas Iberoamérica, S.L.

In the context of the sanctions imposed by the United States on Venezuela, Repsol received a special US license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) to continue oil and gas projects in Venezuela and expand its business there.

This option to expand has now materialized, following the agreement approved by the Venezuelan National Assembly, whereby the joint venture Petroquiriquire will acquire the Tomoporo and La Ceiba oil fields. Repsol has a 40% interest in Petroquiriquire.

Likewise, OFAC had previously recognized that European companies with operations in Venezuela, including Repsol and Eni (partners at the Cardon IV gas production field, holding 50% each), could recover their outstanding debt and joint venture dividends in Venezuela by acquiring and refining Venezuelan oil (GL-44A license).

● *For more information on geopolitical risks in Venezuela, see Note 4.3.1 Geopolitical risks to the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.*

Europe, Africa and rest of the world

Norway: start of exploratory campaign

In April, the NO 15/3-13 S Brokk exploration well in the Southern Viking Graben basin of the Norwegian North Sea commenced production.

Libya: limited incidents

Operations at the El Sharara oil field in Libya were halted from January 3 to 21. Thereafter, until the end of June, there were no further stoppages due to force majeure events. Repsol holds interests in blocks NC115 (20%) and NC186 (16%). Its partners are Total, Equinor, OMV and the Libyan state-owned NOC.

In January, an agreement was signed with the national company NOC to carry out a preliminary evaluation of oil potential in the Dur Al Qussah area.

● *For information on geopolitical risks in Libya, please see Note 4.3.1 Geopolitical risks to the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.*

Indonesia: approval of the Sakakemang development

In January, 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 to include a CCS (carbon capture and storage) component to dispose of the CO_2 produced.

In June, Repsol awarded a front-end engineering and design (FEED) contract for the gas project in the country that envisages the construction of a central processing facility around the KBD-2X well pad and the drilling of two production wells.

4.2 Industrial

January	February	March	April	May
Launch of a **new range of ultra-clean polyethylene**	Inauguration of a **polypropylene automotive compounding plant** in Morocco	Alliance with **Bunge to acquire 40%** of its industrial facilities in the Iberian Peninsula	Start of **large-scale production of renewable fuels** at the Cartagena facility	Start of the **multi-year shutdown** of La Pampilla refinery

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.	

Our performance in 1H 2024

Million euros	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Operating income	1,325	2,168	(843)
Income tax	(306)	(544)	237
Investees	—	(1)	1
Adjusted income	**1,019**	**1,623**	**(604)**
Inventory effect	(73)	(452)	379
Special Items	(72)	392	(464)
Non-controlling interests	(6)	(26)	21
Net income	**868**	**1,537**	**(669)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(23)	(25)	2
EBITDA	**1,342**	**1,951**	**(609)**
Investments	**629**	**430**	**199**

Main operating figures	1H 2024	1H 2023
Refining capacity (kbbl/d)	**1,013**	**1,013**
Europe	896	896
Rest of the world	117	117
Conversion rate in Spain (%)	**1**	**1**
Conversion utilization Spanish Refining (%)	**97**	**95**
Distillation utilization Spanish Refining (%)	**0.9**	**0.8**
Crude oil processed (millions of t)	**21.4**	**19.9**
Europe	19.7	18.1
Rest of the world	1.8	1.8
Refining margin indicator ($/bbl)		
Spain	8.9	11.0
Peru	6.9	8.5
Chemical production capacity (kt)		
Basic petrochemicals	2,656	2,656
Petrochemical derivatives	2,243	2,243
Sales of chemical products (kt)	**938**	**1,039**
Chemical contribution margin indicator (€/t)	**237**	**242**
Gas sales in North America (Tbtu)	**305**	**247**

Main events in the period

Activity at the Industrial business was heavily affected by the high volatility within the commodity and product markets, requiring production, logistics and commercial structures to be adjusted accordingly.

All this has not detracted from the drive towards decarbonization, as evidenced by the progress made toward various projects at the industrial complexes: start of the large-scale production of renewable fuels at the industrial facilities in Cartagena, the agreement to acquire 40% of three industrial facilities from Bunge in the Iberian Peninsula, and the purchase of 40% of biogas plant developer Genia Bionergy.

Refining

Performance: margin volatility

The prevailing volatility was evident in the case of the refining margin indicator in Spain ($8.9/bbl). In the first quarter of 2024, the margin indicator remained high and continued to rise (albeit below the level reported in the first quarter of 2023, which started the year above $20/bbl), although it promptly fell in April by up to 70% as stocks were replenished to suitable levels, revealing a well-supplied European market and moderate levels of demand. Average distillation utilization was 88.4% in Spain compared to 81.6% in the previous year, impacted by fewer shutdowns.

In Peru, the refining margin rate was $6.9/bbl, compared to $8.5/bbl in 2023. Average distillation utilization was 78.6% in Peru compared to 80.3% in the previous year. In May, the multi-year shutdown of the refinery began in order to carry out maintenance work and investments in operational improvements and energy efficiency.

Chemicals

Performance: low demand and rallying margins

The performance of the Chemicals business was affected by the international context of low demand, leading to a slump in activity and adjustments in plant operations, and dragging down margins (margin indicator of 237 €/t, which partially recovered compared to the figure for the first half of 2023: 242 €/t). Sales amounted to 938 kt, 10% lower than in the previous year.

Differentiation of our products

In January, Repsol launched its new range of ultra-clean polyethylene, designed for flexible packaging, with the aim of replacing multi-material structures that today cannot be fully recovered due to the difficulty of separating the various materials they contain.

February witnessed the unveiling of the automotive polypropylene compounding plant that Repsol and its partner Ravago have commissioned in Morocco. The total installed capacity will be 18,500 metric tons per year, with the option to increase this capacity in the future.

In March, Repsol launched its new lubricant containers featuring 60% mechanically recycled plastic. The new Repsol Reciclex® high-density polyethylene (HDPE) compound will be used in all 1-, 4- and 5-liter lubricant containers.

Electrification of complexes

In March, the project to expand the Sines Industrial Complex (Alba Project) continued to advance with the arrival of new equipment, such as the linear polyethylene reactor (PEL) to be installed at the new polyolefin plants. In April, following the energizing of the two new 150/30 kV electrical transformers, the new 150 kV electrical substation came on line and the existing 60 kV substation was disconnected.

Trading

Good results in the first half of 2024 —albeit lower than in the same period of 2023— in the main businesses, both in Crude Oil and Products, as well as in Maritime transport and Bunker, supported by the strength of our value chain and the opportunities arising from the volatile environment.

In the first half of 2024, 755 ships were chartered (690 in the same period of 2023) and 264 fleet voyages were made in Time Charter (192 in 2023).

Gas Wholesale and Trading

Performance: low prices and increased demand

In the first half of 2024, commercial activity took place amid low gas prices and higher demand compared to the same period of 2023, which has been reflected in an increase in sales in the United States ([305] TBtu in the first half of 2024) and for supply and sales in Spain and international (116 TBtu in the first half of 2024).

Two new vessels were added to Repsol's fleet (for a 10-year period), namely the HLS Bilbao and the HLS Cartagena. The former has been sailing since February 15 and the latter since June 27.

Repsol has signed an agreement with Centrica, a supplier of gas to domestic customers in the United Kingdom, that will involve the sale of one million metric tons of LNG between 2025 and 2027. These cargoes will be delivered to the Grain terminal in Kent.

Hydrogen, circular economy and renewable fuels

In January, the Renewable Fuels, Circular Economy and Sustainable Mobility Association (CRECEMOS) was formed with the backing of 19 companies, including Repsol, to champion the circular economy in Spain and the use of renewable fuels as an option that is already available and complementing other alternatives, in a bid to decarbonize all segments of transport.

In February, Repsol and the Department of Sustainable Development signed a collaboration agreement to promote the collection of used cooking oil at some 200 Repsol facilities in Castile-La Mancha, where collection points will be set up.

In February, an agreement was signed to acquire a 40% stake in Genia Bionenergy, an engineering company specialized in the development, design and construction of biomethane plants. The deal envisions the development of 19 plants in Spain and Portugal, with a total biomethane production capacity of 1.5 TWh/year, which will be generated from the use of different types of waste.

In March, Repsol signed an agreement to acquire 40% of Bunge Ibérica, a company that operates three plants dedicated to the production of oils and biofuels in Bilbao, Barcelona and Cartagena, in exchange for $300 million. This agreement contributes to Repsol's goal of producing up to 1.7 MTn of renewable fuels by 2027.

In April, large-scale production of renewable fuels began at the Cartagena facility, making Repsol the only company in Spain and Portugal with a plant entirely devoted to the production of renewable fuels on an industrial scale. The plant produces renewable diesel, which will be sold to reduce emissions in the transportation sector. Repsol has invested €250 million and has the capacity to produce 250,000 t/year of advanced biofuels from waste, allowing it to cut CO2 emissions by 900,000 t per year.

In April, Petronor signed an agreement with the Port of Amsterdam, Dutch gas operator Gaslog and German energy company EnBW to develop a renewable hydrogen market in Europe that will boost the decarbonization of industry and mobility.

In April, a collaboration agreement was signed with SHYNE, Spanish Hydrogen Network, to promote renewable hydrogen projects and maximize value all along the value chain, with a network of partners comprising eight promoter companies and more than 30 collaborators.

4.3 Customer

January		March	April	May	June
Agreements to **promote distributed generation**		**Agreement with Spanish rail operator Adif for the installation of 1,000 electric charging stations**	Renewal of the **commercial agreement** with Nissan and **sponsorship agreement** with the main music	Largest **renewable fuel supply agreement reached** in Spain	First test of **100% renewable fuel for the maritime sector**

Strategic priorities: Profitability and growth in multienergy

Strengthen our core businesses	• Differentiation. • Efficiency and optimization. • Non-oil growth. • Selective network expansion. • Low carbon fuels.
Create a successful multi-energy business	• Growth in electricity and retail gas. • Build multi-energy platforms: ▪ Value propositions. ▪ Digital. ▪ Physical channels.
Scale up new business platforms.	• Electric mobility. • Distributed generation. • International growth in lubricants. • New businesses.

Our performance in 1H 2024

Million euros	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Operating income	423	429	(5)
Income tax	(109)	(109)	—
Investees	—	2	(2)
Adjusted income	**314**	**322**	**(8)**
Inventory effect	(13)	(53)	40
Special items	(68)	(3)	(66)
Non-controlling interests	(6)	(6)	1
Net income	**227**	**260**	**(33)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(26)	(25)	—
EBITDA	**564**	**539**	**26**
Investments	**198**	**132**	**66**

Main operating figures

	1H 2024	1H 2023
Own marketing sales – Spain diesel and gasoline (km³)[1]	**6,580**	**7,188**
Number of service stations	**4,507**	**4,621**
Europe	3,797	3,799
Rest of the world	710	822
Sales of Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialties (kt)	**2,157**	**2,342**
Europe	1,650	1,448
Rest of the world	507	893
LPG sales (kt)	**614**	**635**
Europe	607	1
Rest of the world	7	—
Electricity and gas commercialization (Spain)		
Electricity sold (GWh)	2,946	2,016
Electricity and gas customers in Spain (thousands)[2]	2,286	1,496

[1] Own marketing sales in Spain are those marketed through the controlled and licensed subsidiaries and the Direct Sales business unit.

[2] The customer portfolio in Portugal amounts to 72 thousand customers.

Main events in the period

Customers stand to benefit from Repsol's multi-energy profile by having just one supplier for all their energy needs in mobility and the home (automotive fuels, heating fuel, electricity, solar self-consumption, electric mobility, etc.) through a commercial proposition known as Planes Energías.

Mobility

Performance: reduction in sales

At service stations in Spain, fuel sales fell 4% in the first half of the year compared with the same period of 2023, as did Direct Sales of gasoline + automotive diesel, which dropped by 18%, due to fiercer levels of competition following an increase in imports compared to 2023.

100% renewable fuel, new partnership agreements and circular economy

At the end of the period, Repsol had 342 service stations supplying 100% renewable diesel (310 in Spain and 32 in Portugal), as well as three service stations in Madrid that sell 100% renewable gasoline. The aim is to exceed 600 service stations with 100% renewable fuel by the end of 2024 across the Iberian Peninsula.

In January, Repsol and the regional government of Castilla y León joined forces to promote renewable fuels on seven routes of the public road transport service in Palencia.

In April, Repsol reached an agreement valid until 2026 whereby both Petronor and Repsol will be the official suppliers of top-flight soccer club Athletic Club de Bilbao for its electricity and renewable fuels needs, which includes the installation of photovoltaic panels, electric charging stations at the club's stadium, and the supply of renewable fuels for the team's frequent traveling.

In May, Repsol and Sesé reached the largest renewable fuel supply agreement in Spain, whereby Repsol will supply eight million liters over the next two years. Sesé has already traveled more than 4.5 million kilometers with this eco-friendly technology and 15% of its own fleet of road freight transport in Spain already operates with renewable fuel.

In June, the first 100% renewable fuel test for the maritime sector was carried out along the Ibiza-Formentera route. Trasmapi is the first Spanish shipping company to test this diesel.

Since the launch of the used cooking oil collection project in April 2023, almost 40,000 liters have been collected at the 454 participating service stations.

Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialized Products

Performance: reduction in sales

Sales of Lubricants, Asphalts and Specialized Products were down (-8%) on 2023, largely due to lower sales at Specialized Products and Asphalts amid lower demand.

Decarbonization of the airline industry

In the first half of 2024, the agreements signed in 2023 with Gestair and Iberojet for the supply of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) were extended, and new agreements were forged with IAG.

LPG

Performance: reduction in retail sales

During the first half of the year, sales in the retail channel declined, mainly in bottled products, due to a smaller market, and bulk products.

Decarbonization of factories

In the first half of 2024, four self-consumption photovoltaic plants continued to power the Puertollano, Montornés, Pinto, Huelva and Algeciras factories (657.56 MWh; avoiding the emission of 263 metric tons of CO_2). Following the incorporation of Alcúdia and Tarragona in the second half of the year, which are currently being assembled, these values are expected to double by the end of the year.

Electricity and gas sales

Performance: profitable growth

Repsol's performance in the first half of 2024 was affected by lower margins in electricity.

Volumes traded at the end of June amounted to 2,946 GWh of electricity (2,016 GWh in 2023) and 1,128 GWh of gas (897 GWh in 2023), impacted by an increase in customers following the acquisition of a 50.01% stake in CHC Energía and the takeover of Gana Energía in the second half of 2023.

At the end of June, Repsol had a customer base of 2.4 million customers, including 72 thousand from Portugal.

New businesses

Distributed generation

In January, Solar360 teamed up with Turbo Energy to apply Artificial Intelligence (AI) to solar self-consumption. Sunbox, a device capable of managing and storing photovoltaic energy via a digital platform featuring an AI algorithm that maximizes energy savings and performance for users, is already on the market. Partnership agreements were also signed with various organizations (Portico Sport, Cetursa Sierra Nevada, Observatorio de los Servicios Funerarios, Asociación de Hostelería y Turismo de León) to promote sustainable energy models, energy transition and decarbonization, while addressing solutions to promote photovoltaic self-consumption, Solmatch solar communities, renewable electricity consumption and energy efficiency.

Electric mobility

In March, an agreement was reached with Adif whereby Repsol will install and operate 1,000 charging points at its service stations for a term of two years, with an initial investment of €18 million. In May, the commercial agreement with Nissan was renewed under which the carmaker's new customers will obtain exclusive advantages by charging the vehicles via Waylet.

Repsol currently has one of the largest electric vehicle charging networks in the Iberian Peninsula, with more than 2,385 public access charging stations installed in Spain and Portugal, of which 1,680 are operational.

Promotion of multi-energy renewable solutions

In April, Repsol signed a sponsorship agreement with the six biggest music promoters in the country (Advanced Music, Bring the Noise, Centris, elrow, The Music Republic and Sharemusic!) to jointly promote, initially at 77 musical events, the use of various multi-energy solutions. As a result, major music festivals that attract more than one million people each year will be powered by 100% renewable fuels, among other solutions, to reduce their CO_2 emissions.

4.4 Low Carbon Generation

January	March	April	May	June
Start of production at **Sigma** (204 MW) in Spain	**Successful acquisition of ConnectGen**, with a project portfolio of 20 GW in the United States	Completion of construction of the **Frye project** (637 MW)	Start of production at **Rochas II** (35 MW) and **San Isidro** (48 MW) in Spain	Start of production at **Rochas I (45 MW)** in Spain

Strategic Priority: Grow a successful platform

Develop and optimize the portfolio on the Iberian Peninsula	Create and grow international platforms	Maximize the benefits of combined cycle gas and monetize the Group's gas
• Develop and optimize the portfolio on the Iberian Peninsula: 2–3 GW in 2024-27. • Make further progress at Aguayo II, in response to regulatory developments. • Develop advantages for integration in renewable hydrogen. • Leverage the flexibility of hydro and gas positions. • Offshore wind: explore opportunities.	• Growth in the U.S. ◦ Develop 2-3 GW of additional capacity between 24-27. ◦ Consolidate the ConnectGen project portfolio with a greater share of wind power. ◦ Deploy a new operating model for the US platform. • Global control and integration of Ibereólica (JV) in Chile. • Scale up Repsol's presence in Italy.	• Maximize energy management and optimization (exposures to different maturities).

Our performance in 1H 2024

Million euros	1H 2024	1H 2023	Δ
Operating income	12	77	(65)
Income tax	(5)	(20)	15
Investees	(12)	(11)	(1)
Adjusted income	**(5)**	**46**	**(51)**
Special items	(51)	8	(59)
Non-controlling interests	15	(19)	34
Net income	**(41)**	**35**	**(76)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(39)	(25)	(14)
EBITDA	**61**	**108**	**(48)**
Investments	**1,608**	**1,179**	**429**

Main operating figures

	1H 2024	1H 2023
Installed capacity in operation (MW)	**5,266**	**4,241**
Combined cycle	1,625	1,625
Solar photovoltaic	1,439	579
Wind	986	744
Hydro	693	693
Cogeneration	523	600
Renewable capacity (MW)	**6,108**	**5,080**
In operation	3,118	2,016
Under construction	2,870	1,235
Insured projects (1)	120	1,829
Electricity generation (GWh)	**3,666**	**3,951**
Combined cycle	838	2,052
Wind ans Solar	2,154	1,296
Hydro	674	602

(1) Projects for which a final investment decision has been made but construction has not yet started.

Main events in the period

Performance: lower production and prices

In the first half of 2024, electricity production amounted to 3,666 GWh compared to 3,951 GWh in the same period of 2023 (excluding cogeneration plant production). The change is due to lower output at combined cycle plants, partially offset by the start-up of new renewable energy projects.

Selling prices of energy generated in Spain were significantly lower than those reported in 2023. ● *For more information, see section 2.2 — Energy landscape.* This impact is partially mitigated by the long-term energy sales strategy.

Acquisition of ConnectGen

Repsol continues to grow, with a business model of entering into projects at the early stage and building asset value by bringing in partners, thus allowing for higher returns.

In March, the renewable energy company ConnectGen, with a 20 GW project portfolio and further development capabilities, was acquired in exchange for $796 million. With this agreement, Repsol has added an onshore wind energy platform in the United States, thus complementing Hecate's solar and storage assets and strengthening our position as a global player in this energy sector, while also building the Group's international presence and helping to achieve the goal of reaching 9–10 GW of installed capacity by 2027.

● *For more information, please see Note 2.3.1 Intangible assets to the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.*

Commissioning of projects in Spain and the United States

Production got underway in the first half of 2024 at the Las Majas, San Isidro I, La Rochas I and La Rochas II wind farms, within the larger Delta II project (Aragón), thus adding to the 277 MW already in operation and bringing the total installed capacity to 416 MW. The Delta II project will have a total installed capacity of 860 MW once development is complete.

In April, construction was completed on the Frye project in the United States, Repsol's largest photovoltaic plant to date, with almost one million solar panels and a total installed operating capacity of 632 MW.

5. Outlook

5.1 Outlook for the sector

Macroeconomic outlook

According to the latest IMF projections (World Economic Outlook (WEO) – April 2024), in its baseline scenario it expects global growth to remain at 3.2% in both 2024 and 2025, the same figure as for the whole of 2023.

By region, the IMF expects an acceleration in advanced economies —from 1.6% in 2023 to 1.7% in 2024 and 1.8% in 2025—, which would be offset by a slight slowdown in emerging economies, from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.2% in 2024 and 2025. Within the advanced block, there has been a significant divergence between the United States and the Eurozone. Notably, the IMF upgraded its US growth forecast for 2024 to 2.7% and to 1.9% in 2025, while the forecast for the Eurozone for 2024 was lowered to 0.8%, although some recovery is expected to 1.5% in 2025.

IMF macroeconomic forecast

	Growth in real GDP (%)		Average inflation (%)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Global economy	3.2	3.3	5.9	6.7
Advanced countries	1.7	1.7	2.7	4.6
Spain	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.4
Emerging countries	4.3	4.4	8.2	8.3

Source: IMF (WEO – July 2024) and Repsol Research Unit.

Despite a more balanced overall risk outlook around the baseline scenario, significant concerns and substantial uncertainty remain.

Indeed, heightened geopolitical tensions, particularly in the Middle East, could disrupt energy and financial markets, causing inflation to rise and growth to stagnate.

Alternatively, the “last mile” of inflation may prove to be slower and more arduous than hoped if cost pressures and spreads remain high, which would force central banks to keep policy rates higher for longer than expected and could expose financial vulnerabilities.

Meanwhile, persistently weak demand in China and the adjustment of its real estate sector have become risk factors, and have also fuelled fears that Chinese companies with overcapacity, such as in electric vehicles, will seek to flood the international markets.

Energy sector outlook

According to the July estimate of the International Energy Agency (IEA), global demand is likely to rise 0.97 Mbbl/d in 2024, to bring the average level of demand this year to 103.1 Mbbl/d. Consumption in non-OECD countries would increase by 1.06 Mbbl/d, while in OECD countries it would contract by 0.09 Mbbl/d. The IEA expects non-OPEC to increase its production by 1.05 Mbbl/d in 2024, concentrated by more than 70% in the United States. Meanwhile, the IEA expects OPEC’s crude needs to decrease by 140 kbbl/d this year, although the market will be closely watching whether or not the group ultimately returns part of the barrels it cut last year to the system from October 2024, which, according to the agreement reached in early June, will depend on market conditions if the barrels are to be taken without impacting prices. Another factor that will play a major role in what remains of the year is how the currently active geopolitical conflicts pan out, including the conflict in the Middle East between Israel and Hamas and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

Regarding the US gas market, dry gas production is expected to reach 102 Bcf/d in the second half of 2024, slightly below estimates previously made as a result of low natural gas prices. On the price front, dry gas production is expected to recover by the end of the year and increase throughout 2025, while prices climb in response to rising levels of demand: seasonal demand (cooling in summer and heating in winter) and gas demand to power LNG facilities (launch of new projects and further lines added to existing LNG facilities). How the summer unfolds, the extent of production cuts and the shift from gas to coal for power generation will determine how prices recover throughout 2024.

Looking at the electricity market in Spain, the latter half of the year is expected to be very different to the first six months, which were somewhat atypical in that we witnessed a large volume of renewable power amid low demand caused by the appearance of negative prices for the first time in history.

Hydro power will likely contribute more than in previous years, following an increase in reserves at reservoirs, although it would do so at higher prices. Meanwhile, the seasonal increase in demand, which could be even greater if expectations are met and a warmer-than-normal summer is recorded, would also push up prices.

As a result, and while solar energy would help to contain prices, especially towards the middle of the day, broadly speaking prices are expected to increase substantially in the second half of the year compared to the first six months.

5.2 Outlook for our businesses

The Group's business plans for the second half of 2024 respond to the recently published Strategic Update for the 2024-2027 period. The new capital allocation framework prioritizes investment (at a slightly higher level than the average in recent years) and shareholder return, with an unwavering commitment to preserve the Group's financial strength.

The LCG business remains a central pillar in the Group's ongoing energy transition. In the second half of 2024, Repsol will continue to organically grow the project portfolio (solar and wind) and optimize it in Spain, the United States and Chile to achieve the expected level of renewable capacity. Excellent project performance, coupled with further efforts to optimize the financial structure and the systematic rotation of the asset portfolio, will maximize the profitability of new projects.

The Customer area will continue to carve out a position for Repsol as a multi-energy leader, through growth in electricity and gas sales, the use of multi-energy channels, and by building scale in new businesses (electric and hydrogen mobility, distributed generation), while also optimizing the core business by transforming supply points and boosting the distribution of renewable fuels in order to accompany customers in their energy transition.

The Industrial businesses will continue to drive transformation and the circular economy, through the advanced biofuels plant in Cartagena and the electrolyzer in Bilbao for the production of renewable hydrogen, both of which are currently in operation. At the same time, further progress will be made in developing other initiatives to increase the capacity of low-carbon fuels and materials, to expand the Sines petrochemical complex in Portugal, and to decarbonize industrial processes, such as electrification and energy efficiency; all while fostering a culture of safety.

E&P will focus on project execution and on the continuous improvement of operational efficiency and safety, while continuing to optimize its asset portfolio and implement its Geological Low Carbon Solutions and greenhouse gas capture strategy.

Meanwhile, at the corporate areas, the Group will make further efforts throughout the second half of 2024 to add value to the business by exercising governance and control, increasing efficiency, automating processes and flexibly managing corporate services. The deployment of the "Second Digital Wave" will continue as we work to ramp up the digital transformation, and the Technology area will seek out the best alliances and partners in innovative disciplines, thus supporting the businesses by making them more competitive, agile and efficient.

With the aim of accelerating the Company's transformation, investment in 2024 —discounting the impact of asset portfolio turnover and divestment at the LCG business— is expected to be around €5 billion, provided that the macroeconomic and business environment is conducive to this level of investment.

Moreover, an attractive return will be offered to shareholders in 2024, equivalent to 30–35% of cash flow from operations. This payout took the form of a dividend of €0.90 per share, an increase approximately 30% on 2023, and a reduction of capital stock.

5.3 Highlights in the second half of the year

On July 5, the sale of the distributed generation business in France to Altarea for 140 million euros was completed. These renewable energy generation assets, specialized in the development of small and medium-sized rooftop photovoltaic projects, were part of the Asterion Energies group (acquired by Repsol in February 2023).

5.4 Risks

The main risks to which the Group is exposed are those described in the sections 6.3 and Appendix IV of the 2023 Management Report. This information on risks is updated and complemented by the information included in Note 4 to the consolidated interim Financial Statements for the first half of 2024 and in sections 2 and 5 of this report.

6. Sustainability and Governance

In February 2024, the eighth edition of the Global Sustainability Plan (GSP) was approved. The 2024 GSP sets 76 mid-term objectives, all built around the Sustainability Model. Moreover, 18 local plans were published in the first half of 2024 in 12 countries and at 6 industrial centers, as part of the process of deploying the GSP[1].

The 2023 GSP reached 88% compliance, while the local plans achieved more than 86% compliance.

As a sign of Repsol's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, the fifth edition of the report titled *Repsol's contribution to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) has now been published, focusing on those goals that Repsol contributes the most to due to its activities: SDGs 7, 8 and 13 and 6, 9, 12 and 17. The report shows more than 30 indicators and contribution projects.

Repsol has a work plan in place involving the Company's different areas and businesses, with the aim of meeting the requirements imposed by the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), applicable to the 2024 annual reporting.

Environmental information

Climate change

At Repsol's last General Shareholders' Meeting, held on May 10, 2024, the company's energy transition strategy was submitted to the advisory vote of its shareholders, after presenting the latest version of its Strategic Plan on February 22, 2024. The strategy was approved with a 70% vote in favor among shareholders.

As every year, Repsol carried out annual verifications of its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, according to the ISO 14064 standard. These verifications were carried out at the E&P operated assets, as well as at the La Pampilla refinery, the combined cycle plants of the Low Carbon Generation business and the Group's headquarters in Madrid. The verification of the Refining and Chemical centers is also expected in the second half of 2024.

In addition, the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII), which measures progress towards the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 within the framework of sustainability bonds issued in 2021, has been verified for the third year. The report is available on (www.repsol.com).

Repsol continues to make progress toward its decarbonization roadmap. During the first half of 2024, improvement actions were implemented in the facilities that managed to avoid the emission of 97 thousand tons of CO2e.

Technology and digitalization for decarbonization

In the first half of 2024, the Company invested in technologies that contribute to decarbonization and circular economy, including Ingelia, a startup that has an HTC (hydrothermal carbonization) industrial process technology capable of treating biomass and valorizing it into a high value-added product with applications such as biofuel, biomaterial or fertilizer. Meanwhile, SC *Net Zero Ventures*, a venture capital investment fund that drives the energy transition and is managed by Suma Capital, in strategic alliance with Repsol as anchor investor, completed its first closing by raising €125 million.

At Repsol *Technology Lab*, the BIOS1 Pilot Plant has been commissioned to serve industrial units such as the C43 in Cartagena and process unconventional feeds,. It also completed the adaptation of the circular economy space for the characterization of raw materials. The new capabilities provide the Company with facilities where it can study, characterize and conduct in-depth studies of different energy processes focused on reducing the carbon footprint.

The All4Zero industrial technological innovation hub, promoted by Repsol and founded alongside ArcelorMittal, Holcim and Iberia, has attracted 186 projects following the launch of its first technological challenges.

In relation to Repsol's Digital Program, an analysis was carried out to identify the best way of implementing the new methodology for evaluating the contribution of digital initiatives to Repsol's decarbonization objectives. All the digital initiatives launched during the year will be evaluated in the second half of 2024.

Environment

In 2024, Repsol joined the list of TNFD Early Adopters, presented at the Davos Forum in January, with the aim of aligning the reporting of environmental issues in the Management Report with the recommendations of the TNFD[2]. This initiative seeks to pave the way for business organizations to prioritize nature as a central and strategic risk management issue, alongside climate change.

Repsol has pledged to help prevent the emission of plastic particles into the environment, and to this end its industrial facilities have passed external audits that have allowed them to obtain OCS (Operation Clean Sweep) certification, based on the scheme developed by Plastic Europe. OCS is a voluntary program that promotes responsible management and the application of good practices for cleaning and controlling plastic particles in order to prevent them from reaching the environment.

Social information

Safety

On February 12, two people from a service company died while dismantling a scaffolding at the Sines Industrial Complex in Portugal. The accident is still under investigation, en which Repsol is fully cooperating with the authorities. These events reinforce the need to depend on the Safety Excellence Program, which was launched in the second half of 2022. During the first half of 2024, further progress was made in collaboration and alignment with contractor companies to improve safety performance.

The corporate safety scorecard has undergone certain changes to include new indicators aimed at preventing serious accidents (Serious Incidents and Fatalities) and promoting learning through a more demanding assessment of potential consequences (High Potential Incidents). The monitoring of

[1] For more information on the Global Sustainability Plan and the local Sustainability Plans, see www.repsol.com.
[2] Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

these indicators is accompanied by the deployment of specific actions for their improvement, including the new Company Lessons Learned platform or the new procedure for evaluating the potential of incidents, with the consequent improvement in terms of learning and preventive action.

In the realm of cybersecurity, Repsol has invested in CardinalOps, a startup that offers a technology that automates and makes cybersecurity operations more efficient, most notably by including the attacker's vision in detection coverage optimizations, as well as the use of machine learning.

Human rights and community relations

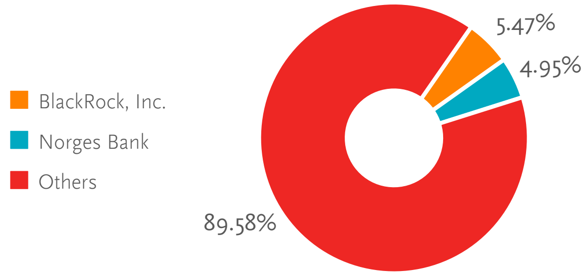
Repsol has updated its *Human rights and Repsol report*, which shows the processes and good practices of the Company as a guarantor of human rights in its operations and with its employees, communities and value chain. This document reinforces the company's commitment to transparency and accountability in this regard. The report incorporates the changes made to the latest version of the Human Rights and Community Relations Policy, and includes a specific section on the social remediation of the spill at the La Pampilla refinery.

Further progress has been made during the remediation and development phases of the La Pampilla Social Action Plan[3]. I During the first half of 2024, the 2nd phase of the ImpulsaRed Programme began, following the implementation of its pilot in 2023. Phase two targets fishing, nutrition and welfare, environment and circular economy, sustainable tourism and training in specific trades. The scope of this phase of the program covers all the affected districts and the main aim is to achieve a socioeconomic reactivation through more than 40 enterprises that the beneficiaries will start up. As was also the case during the pilot, the project has a clear gender focus and the majority of beneficiaries are women.

Governance information

Repsol's commitment to sustainability is widely recognized in the market, as evidenced by the fact that, as of the reporting date, 40% of the Company's institutional investors are socially and environmentally responsible investors.

Shareholder composition (latest information available)



Responsible tax policy

In the first half of 2024, Repsol paid €5,802 million in taxes and similar public charges; of this figure €3,895 million was paid in Spain.

Own taxes accrued account for 52% of our net income. In particular, and in relation to corporate income tax, the Repsol Group's effective tax rate was 35%, well above the nominal rate applicable in Spain and the average rate for OECD countries.

Repsol remains committed to fostering cooperative and transparent relations with the tax authorities and has voluntarily prepared its 2023 Tax Transparency Report for the Spanish tax authorities.

In June, the EU Tax Observatory awarded Repsol the highest score (100 out of 100) for tax transparency, making it the only Spanish company to achieve this score.[4]

Taxes paid in the first half of 2024(1)

	Total taxes paid(2)		Own taxes			Third-party taxes			
Million euros	**1H 2024**	1H 2023	**Total**	Income tax	Other taxes on profit	**Total**	VAT	TH(3)	Other
Europe	**4,394**	5,709	**72**	(374)	446	**4,322**	1,488	2,497	337
Latam and Caribbean	**922**	1,073	**369**	192	177	**553**	336	191	26
Asia and Oceania	**48**	79	**47**	47	—	**1**	(1)	—	2
North America	**123**	175	**93**	16	77	**30**	5	—	25
Africa	**315**	306	**313**	287	26	**2**	—	—	2
TOTAL 1H 2024	**5,802**		**894**	**168**	**726**	**4,908**	**1,828**	**2,688**	**392**
TOTAL 1H 2023		**7,343**	**1,802**	**891**	**911**	**5,850**	**2,536**	**2,986**	**328**

(1) Information prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model described in "Information" (page 2 of this document).
(2) The amount includes refunds from previous years totaling €585 million in 2024 and €307 million in 2023.
(3) Tax on hydrocarbons. Includes what is paid through logistics operators when the Company is ultimately responsible for payment.

[3] For more information, see Note 4.3.2 — Peru spill to the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.
[4] The analysis focuses on country-by-country corporate tax reports published up to financial year 2021. The assessment has been carried out taking into account the degree of geographical disaggregation and the completeness of the information shown on certain variables among a broad universe of multinational companies from multiple sectors and geographical areas. The results are available at www.taxplorer.eu.

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)	toe	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	0.1781	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 meters 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 meter	**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 watt)
Btu/MBtu	British thermal unit/ Btu/million Btu	**km2**	Square kilometer	**MWh**	Megawatts per hour
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas	**Kt/Mt**	Thousand metric tons/ Million of metric tons	**Tcf**	Trillion cubic feet
LNG	Liquefied natural gas	**Mbbl**	Million barrels	**toe**	Ton of oil equivalent
Gwh	Gigawatts per hour	**Mboe**	Million barrels of oil equivalent	**USD/Dollar/$**	US dollar

Appendix II. Consolidated Financial Statements – Repsol reporting model

Prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting policies (see Appendix III).

(Unaudited figures in millions of euros)

Balance Sheet

	06/30/2024	12/31/2023
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Intangible assets	3,331	2,599
Property, plant and equipment	31,843	29,060
Investments accounted for using the equity method	461	514
Non-current financial assets	653	905
Deferred tax assets	3,975	4,700
Other non-current assets	1,255	1,081
CURRENT ASSETS		
Non-current assets held for sale	148	3
Inventories	7,196	6,767
Trade and other receivables	8,746	8,783
Other current assets	419	269
Other current financial assets	3,660	4,410
Cash and cash equivalents	3,897	4,552
TOTAL ASSETS	**65,584**	**63,643**
TOTAL EQUITY		
Shareholders' equity	25,988	26,150
Other cumulative comprehensive income	104	47
Non-controlling interests	2,613	2,873
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Non-current provisions	4,805	4,798
Non-current financial liabilities	9,717	8,808
Deferred tax liabilities and other tax items	3,879	3,964
Other non-current liabilities	1,056	746
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	87	—
Current provisions	1,724	1,563
Current financial liabilities	3,212	3,310
Trade and other payables	12,399	11,384
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**65,584**	**63,643**

Income statement

	06/30/2024	06/30/2023
Revenue from ordinary activities	30,822	29,778
Operating income	**3,114**	**3,934**
Financial result	(30)	(19)
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	(9)	18
Net income before tax	**3,075**	**3,933**
Income tax	(949)	(1,215)
Net Income / loss after taxes	**2,126**	**2,718**
ADJUSTED INCOME	**2,126**	**2,718**
Inventory effect	(86)	(505)
Special items	(390)	(667)
Non-controlling interests	(24)	(126)
NET INCOME [1]	**1,626**	**1,420**

(1) Corresponds to net income attributable to the parent

Statement of cash flows

	06/30/2024	06/30/2023
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
EBITDA	4,144	4,303
Changes in working capital	(560)	325
Dividends received	6	11
Income tax refunded/(paid)	(170)	(896)
Other proceeds from/ (payments for) operating activities	(1,133)	(221)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**2,287**	**3,522**
II. CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Payments for investments:	(4,011)	(3,113)
Organic investments	(3,114)	(2,296)
Inorganic investments	(897)	(817)
Proceeds from divestments:	383	59
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	**(3,628)**	**(3,054)**
FREE CASH FLOW (I+II)	**(1,341)**	**468**
Transactions with non-controlling interests	49	1,952
Payments for dividends and payments on other equity instruments	(533)	(501)
Net interest and leases	(139)	(192)
Treasury shares	(598)	(428)
CASH GENERATED IN THE PERIOD	**(2,562)**	**1,299**
Financing activities and others	1,907	(2,657)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(655)**	**(1,358)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**4,552**	**6,945**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**3,897**	**5,587**

Appendix III. Alternative performance measurements

Repsol's financial information contains indicators and measures prepared in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards and regulations, as well as other measures prepared in accordance with the Group's Reporting Model, defined as Alternative Performance Measures (APMs). APMs are measures that are "adjusted" compared to those presented in accordance with IFRS-EU or with Supplementary Information on Oil and Gas Upstream Activities, and the reader should therefore consider them in addition to, but not instead of, the latter.

Repsol presents its segment performance measures including joint ventures or other companies which are jointly managed in accordance with the Group's investment percentage, considering its operational and economic indicators within the same perspective and degree of detail as those for companies consolidated under the full consolidation method[1]. Thus, the Group considers that the nature of its businesses and the way in which results are analyzed for decision-making purposes is adequately reflected and that its disclosures allow for comparisons to be drawn with other companies operating within the sector.

● *For more information, see Note 1.3 — Repsol´s bussiness segment of the 1H24 interim Financial Statements.*

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. Financial performance measures

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

For current cost of supply (CCS) earnings, the cost of volumes sold is calculated on the basis of procurement and production costs[2] incurred during the period in question and not based on weighted average cost (WAC), which is the accepted methodology under European accounting law and regulations. The difference between CCS earnings and WAC earnings[3] 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, recoverability of tax credits, 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 non-controlling interests.

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.

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[1] 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 integrated using the equity method.

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

Special Items	First half		Second Quarter	
€ million	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Divestments	1	—	(3)	(16)
Indemnities and workforce restructuring	(51)	(23)	(17)	(11)
Impairment	197	354	(62)	(7)
Provisions and others	(537)	(998)	(73)	(191)
Total	**(390)**	**(667)**	**(155)**	**(225)**

The following is a reconciliation of the Adjusted income under the Group's reporting model with the income prepared according to IFRS-EU:

Results	Second quarter													
			Adjustments											
	Adjusted income		Reclassifications of joint ventures		Special items		Inventory effect[2]		Non-controlling interests		Total adjustments		IFRS-EU income	
€ million	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Operating income	1,360 [1]	1,132 [1]	(192)	(139)	22	(222)	(114)	(314)	—	—	(284)	(675)	1,076	457
Financial result	(12)	(19)	40	58	(82)	25	—	—	—	—	(42)	83	(54)	64
Net income of companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	(1)	17	78	78	(50)	(6)	—	—	—	—	28	72	27	89
Net income before tax	**1,347**	**1,130**	**(74)**	**(3)**	**(110)**	**(203)**	**(114)**	**(314)**	—	—	**(298)**	**(520)**	**1,049**	**610**
Income tax	(488)	(303)	74	3	(45)	(22)	29	80	—	—	58	61	(430)	(242)
Net income	**859**	**827**	—	—	**(155)**	**(225)**	**(85)**	**(234)**	—	—	**(240)**	**(459)**	**619**	**368**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests									38	(60)	38	(60)	38	(60)
Net income attributable to the parent company									**38**	**(60)**	**(202)**	**(519)**	**657**	**308**

[1] Net income from operations at current cost of supply (CCS).
[2] The inventory effect represents an adjustment to "*Procurement*" and "*Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress*" on the IFRS-EU income statement.

Results	First half													
			Adjustments											
	Adjusted income		Reclassifications of joint ventures		Special items		Inventory effect[2]		Non-controlling interests		Total adjustments		IFRS-EU income	
€ million	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Operating income	3,114 [1]	3,934 [1]	(304)	(260)	(288)	(686)	(115)	(679)	—	—	(707)	(1,625)	2,407	2,309
Financial result	(30)	(19)	66	91	(61)	—	—	—	—	—	5	91	(25)	72
Net income of companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	(9)	18	210	44	(50)	(6)	—	—	—	—	160	38	151	56
Net income before tax	**3,075**	**3,933**	**(28)**	**(125)**	**(399)**	**(692)**	**(115)**	**(679)**	—	—	**(542)**	**(1,496)**	**2,533**	**2,437**
Income tax	(949)	(1,215)	28	125	9	25	29	174	—	—	66	324	(883)	(891)
Net income	**2,126**	**2,718**	—	—	**(390)**	**(667)**	**(86)**	**(505)**	—	—	**(476)**	**(1,172)**	**1,650**	**1,546**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests									(24)	(126)	(24)	(126)	(24)	(126)
Net income attributable to the parent company									**(24)**	**(126)**	**(500)**	**(1,298)**	**1,626**	**1,420**

[1] Net income from operations at current cost of supply (CCS).
[2] The inventory effect represents an adjustment to "*Procurement*" and "*Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress*" on the IFRS-EU income statement.

EBITDA

EBITDA, or Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, is a financial indicator showing the operating margin of a company before deducting interest, taxes, impairment, 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 that do not represent cash inflows or outflows from transactions (restructuring, 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 **CCS EBITDA**.

EBITDA	Second quarter					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU[1]	
€ million	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net income before tax	**1,124**	**614**	**(75)**	**(4)**	**1,049**	**610**
(-) Financial result	95	(5)	(41)	(59)	54	(64)
(-) Net Income from investments accounted for using the equity method	49	(12)	(76)	(77)	(27)	(89)
Operating income	**1,268**	**597**	**(192)**	**(140)**	**1,076**	**457**
Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	**803**	**738**	**(101)**	**(141)**	**702**	**597**
Operating provisions	**(94)**	**249**	**21**	**(48)**	**(73)**	**201**
(Allowance)/Reversal of impairment	(158)	82	79	(32)	(79)	50
(Allowance)/Reversal of provisions for risks	64	167	(58)	(16)	6	151
Other items	**24**	**23**	**(100)**	**1**	**(76)**	**24**
EBITDA	**2,001**	**1,607**	**(372)**	**(328)**	**1,629**	**1,279**

[1] Relates to "*Income before tax*" and "*Adjustments to profit*" on the consolidated statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA	First half					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU(1)	
€ million	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net income before tax	**2,562**	**2,562**	**(29)**	**(125)**	**2,533**	**2,437**
(-) Financial result	91	20	(66)	(92)	25	(72)
(-) Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	57	(13)	(208)	(43)	(151)	(56)
Operating income	**2,710**	**2,569**	**(303)**	**(260)**	**2,407**	**2,309**
Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	**1,575**	**1,449**	**(197)**	**(275)**	**1,378**	**1,174**
Operating provisions	**(161)**	**264**	**(70)**	**(182)**	**(231)**	**82**
(Allowance)/Reversal of impairment	(369)	(182)	(13)	(140)	(382)	(322)
(Allowance)/Reversal of provisions for risks	208	446	(57)	(42)	151	404
Other items	**20**	**21**	**(100)**	**(1)**	**(80)**	**20**
EBITDA	**4,144**	**4,303**	**(670)**	**(718)**	**3,474**	**3,585**

[1] Relates to "*Income before tax*" and "*Adjustments to profit*" on the consolidated statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA	Second quarter					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU[2]	
€ million	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Upstream	1,184	1,007	(364)	(320)	820	687
Industrial	465	388	(5)	(1)	460	387
Customer	300	251	(12)	(9)	288	242
LCG	37	44	—	—	37	44
Corporate and others	15	(83)	10	2	25	(81)
EBITDA	**2,001**	**1,607**	**(371)**	**(328)**	**1,630**	**1,279**
Upstream	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	103	271	1	(3)	104	268
Customer	11	43	—	—	11	43
LCG	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate and others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventory effect[1]	**114**	**314**	**1**	**(3)**	**115**	**311**
CCS EBITDA	**2,115**	**1,921**	**(370)**	**(331)**	**1,745**	**1,590**

[1] Before taxes.

[2] Relates to "*Income before tax*" and "*Adjustments to profit*" on the consolidated statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA	First half					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU[2]	
€ million	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Upstream	2,209	2,318	(637)	(731)	1,572	1,587
Industrial	1,342	1,951	(11)	(2)	1,331	1,949
Customer	564	539	(24)	(16)	540	523
LCG	61	108	—	—	61	108
Corporate and others	(32)	(613)	2	31	(30)	(582)
EBITDA	**4,144**	**4,303**	**(670)**	**(718)**	**3,474**	**3,585**
Upstream	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	97	605	1	(11)	98	594
Customer	18	74	—	—	18	74
LCG	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate and others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventory effect[1]	**115**	**679**	**1**	**(11)**	**116**	**668**
CCS EBITDA	**4,259**	**4,982**	**(669)**	**(729)**	**3,590**	**4,253**

[1] Before taxes.

[2] Relates to *"Income before tax"* and *"Adjustments to profit"* on the consolidated statement of cash flows 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 the efficiency of Capital employed (equity and debt).

ROACE ("*Return on average capital employed*") is calculated as: (Adjusted income, excluding financial income, + Inventory effect + Special items) / (Average ***capital employed*** for the period in continuing operations, which measures own and external capital employed by the Company, and comprises Total equity + ***Net debt***). The figure includes joint ventures or other companies managed operationally as joint ventures. If the Inventory effect is not used in the calculation process, it is known as ***CCS ROACE***.

NUMERATOR *(Million euros)*	1H 2024	1H 2023
Operating income (IFRS-EU)	**2,407**	**2,309**
Reclassification of joint ventures	304	260
Income tax[1]	(903)	(1,035)
Net income of companies accounted for using the equity method - net of tax	(59)	12
I. ROACE result at weighted average cost	**1,749**	**1,546**

DENOMINATOR *(Million euros)*	1H 2024	1H 2023
Total equity	28,705	28,098
Net debt	4,595	797
Capital employed at period-end	**33,300**	**28,895**
II. Average capital employed[2]	**32,233**	**28,561**
I/II ROACE (%)[3]	**5.4 %**	**5.4 %**

[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 period.
[3] CCS ROACE (without taking into account the Inventory Effect) amounts to 5.7%.

2. Cash flow measurements

Operating cash flow

Operating cash flow measures the generation of cash flow corresponding to operations and is calculated as: EBITDA +/- Changes in working capital + Dividends received + Income tax received / - paid + Other proceeds / - 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 useful for evaluating the funds available for paying shareholder dividends and servicing debt.

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 (dilutions, capital contributions, dividends, etc.), net interest payments, and payments for leases and treasury shares. This APM measures the funds generated by the Company before financial transactions (mainly debt issuance and repayments).

The following is a reconciliation of the ***Free cash flow*** and ***Cash generation*** under the Group's reporting model with the consolidated statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU:

Cash flow measurements	**Second quarter**					
	Cash flow		**Reclassification of joint ventures and others**		**Statement of cash flows IFRS-EU**	
Million euros	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
I. Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (operating cash flow)	925	1,695	(107)	(49)	818	1,646
II. Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(1,499)	(1,303)	1,067	(66)	(432)	(1,369)
Free cash flow (I+II)	**(574)**	**392**	**960**	**(115)**	**386**	**277**
Cash generated	**(1,121)**	**133**	**937**	**(88)**	**(184)**	**45**
III. Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities and others [(1)]	614	(595)	(902)	79	(288)	(516)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**40**	**(203)**	**58**	**(36)**	**98**	**(239)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,857	5,790	(387)	(300)	3,470	5,490
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3,897	5,587	(329)	(336)	3,568	5,251

(1) Includes payments for dividends and returns on other equity instruments, interest payments, other proceeds from/ (payments for) financing activities, proceeds from / (payments for) the issue / (return) of equity instruments, proceeds from / (payments for) financial liabilities, transactions (proceeds/payments) with minority interests and the effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

Cash flow measurements	**First half**					
	Cash flow		**Reclassification of joint ventures and others**		**Statement of cash flows IFRS-EU**	
Million euros	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
I. Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (operating cash flow)	2,287	3,522	(229)	(268)	2,058	3,254
II. Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(3,628)	(3,054)	1,239	(395)	(2,389)	(3,449)
Free cash flow (I+II)	**(1,341)**	**468**	**1,010**	**(663)**	**(331)**	**(195)**
Cash generated	**(2,562)**	**1,299**	**969**	**(642)**	**(1,593)**	**657**
III. Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities and others [(1)]	686	(1,826)	(916)	760	(230)	(1,066)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**(655)**	**(1,358)**	**94**	**97**	**(561)**	**(1,261)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4,552	6,945	(423)	(433)	4,129	6,512
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3,897	5,587	(329)	(336)	3,568	5,251

(1) Includes payments for dividends and returns on other equity instruments, interest payments, other proceeds from/ (payments for) financing activities, proceeds from / (payments for) the issue / (return) of equity instruments, proceeds from / (payments for) financial liabilities, transactions (proceeds/payments) with minority interests and the effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

Liquidity

The Group measures ***liquidity*** as the sum of "Cash and cash equivalents" in the form of immediately available cash deposits arranged with financial institutions, and undrawn short- and long-term credit facilities loans at the end of the period relating to credit granted by financial institutions and that the Company may draw on for the amounts and subject to the timeframes and other terms agreed upon in the contract.

Liquidity	**First half**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Reclassification of joint ventures and others**		**IFRS-EU**	
Million euros	**Jun 2024**	**Dec 2023**	**Jun 2024**	**Dec 2023**	**Jun 2024**	**Dec 2023**
Cash and banks	2,968	3,151	(314)	(408)	2,653	2,744
Other cash equivalents	929	1,401	(15)	(16)	915	1,385
Cash and cash equivalents	3,897	4,552	(329)	(423)	3,568	4,129
Deposits with immediate availability [1]	3,076	3,878	—	—	3,076	3,878
Undrawn credit lines	2,696	2,637	(20)	(18)	2,676	2,619
Liquidity	**9,669**	**11,067**	**(349)**	**(441)**	**9,320**	**10,626**

[1] Repsol arranges time deposits but with immediate availability, as recognized 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 (funds invested in the development or maintenance of the Group's projects and assets) or inorganic (acquisition of projects, assets or companies for the expansion of the Group's activities). 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	**Second quarter**									
	Operating investments						**Reclassification of joint ventures and others**		**IFRS-EU[1]**	
	2024			**2023**			**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Million euros	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**				
Upstream	642	—	642	531	—	531	(50)	(120)	592	411
Industrial	362	—	362	273	—	273	(3)	(5)	359	268
Customer	79	54	133	78	—	78	(38)	(13)	95	65
LCG	437	14	451	330	88	418	27	(50)	478	368
Corporate and others	19	—	19	21	—	21	—	(1)	19	20
Total	**1,539**	**68**	**1,607**	**1,233**	**88**	**1,321**	**(64)**	**(189)**	**1,543**	**1,132**

[1] Relates 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	**First half**									
	Operating investments						**Reclassification of joint ventures and others**		**IFRS-EU[1]**	
	2024			**2023**			**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Million euros	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**	Organic	Inorganic	**Total**				
Upstream	1,261	—	1,261	1,143	129	1,272	(195)	(239)	1,066	1,033
Industrial	603	26	629	430	—	430	(11)	(9)	618	421
Customer	143	55	198	132	—	132	(59)	(29)	139	103
LCG	868	740	1,608	482	697	1,179	55	(61)	1,663	1,118
Corporate and other	28	2	30	34	—	34	—	—	30	34
Total	**2,903**	**823**	**3,726**	**2,221**	**826**	**3,047**	**(210)**	**(338)**	**3,516**	**2,709**

[1] Relates 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*".

3. Financial position measures

Debt and financial position ratios:

Net debt is the main APMs 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 euros	**Jun-2024**	**Jun-2024**	**Jun-2024**
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial instruments [(1)(2)]	777	448	1,225
Current assets			
Other current financial assets [(2)]	3,660	76	3,736
Cash and cash equivalents	3,897	(329)	3,568
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities [(2)]	(9,717)	467	(9,250)
Current liabilities			
Current financial liabilities [(2)]	(3,212)	(5)	(3,217)
NET DEBT [(3)]	**(4,595)**	**657**	**(3,938)**

[(1)] Amounts included under "*Non-current financial assets*" in the consolidated balance sheet.
[(2)] Includes net non-current and current leases amounting to €-3,582 and €-699 million, respectively, according to the Reporting model and € -3,068 and €-572 million, respectively, according to the IFRS-EU balance sheet.
[(3)] The reconciliations in the 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 net mark-to-market value of derivatives. It also includes the debt of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such.

Gross Debt	Gross debt	Reclassifications of joint ventures	IFRS-EU balance sheet
Million euros	**Jun-2024**	**Jun-2024**	**Jun-2024**
Current financial liabilities (ex derivatives)	(3,104)	3	(3,107)
Net mark to market valuation of current financial derivatives	(21)	—	(21)
Current gross debt	**(3,125)**	**3**	**(3,128)**
Non-current financial liabilities (ex derivatives)	(9,710)	468	(9,242)
Net mark to market valuation of non-current financial derivatives	—	—	—
Non-current gross debt	**(9,710)**	**468**	**(9,242)**
GROSS DEBT [(1)]	**(12,835)**	**465**	**(12,370)**

[(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 2 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	First half					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU balance sheet	
Million euros	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Net debt	4,595	797	(657)	480	3,938	1,277
Capital employed	33,300	28,895	(657)	480	32,643	29,375
Leverage (%)	**13.8 %**	**2.8 %**			**12.1 %**	**4.3 %**

Solvency	First half					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassifications of joint ventures		IFRS-EU balance sheet	
Million euros	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Liquidity	9,669	11,441	(349)	(349)	9,320	11,092
Current gross debt	3,125	1,985	3	97	3,128	2,082
Solvency	**3.1**	**576.4 %**			**3.0**	**5.3**