2023

REPSOL Group

Main Alternative Performance Measures (APM)

3rd Quarter

2023

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

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. 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.

In 2023, following the entry of certain non-controlling interests in our Upstream and LCG businesses, Repsol has revised the way it presents its results. As of this year, the “Adjusted income” of the businesses does not include the stakes held by non-controlling interests and therefore reflects solely the results managed by the Company. For the same reason, non-controlling interests are not taken into account either in the “Inventory effect” or in “Special items”. The impact of “Non-controlling interests” is shown in a separate line immediately before “Net income”. Although the amount of non-controlling interests in previous years was not significant, Repsol has restated the information for 2022 to allow readers to track the figures over time and compare periods. Repsol also updated the definitions of its reporting segments in 2023, in response to the performance of its businesses and changes in its organizational structure. For more information, see Note 2 Segment information of the 1H23 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 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 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

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1. The business segment hitherto known as “Commercial and Renewables” has been split into “Customer” (commercial business with a customer-focused multi-energy offering) and “Low Carbon Generation” (low-emission power generation and renewables business).
2. The measure of each segment's earnings (formerly known as “Adjusted Net Income”) has been updated in 2023 (see introductory paragraphs).
3. Cost of supplies is calculated on the basis of international quoted prices in the reference markets in which the Company operates. The relevant average monthly price is applied to each quality of distilled crude. Quoted prices are obtained from daily crude oil publications according to Platts, while freight rates are estimated by Worldscale (which publishes global reference prices for freight costs from one port to another). All other production costs (fixed and variable costs) are valued at the cost recognized in the accounts.
Inventory effect largely affects the Industrial segment. Repsol management considers that this measurement is useful for investors, considering the significant variations arising in the prices of inventories between periods.

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**

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 without counting income attributable to 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.

**EBITDA**

*EBITDA*, or “Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization”, is a financial indicator which determines the operating margin of a company prior to deducting interest, taxes, impairment, restructuring costs, 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 + amortization + impairment as well as other items which 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*.

**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 the financial result, + Inventory effect + Special items) / (Average capital employed for the period in operations, which measures own and external capital employed by the company, and comprises Total equity + Net debt). This includes capital employed in 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*.

2. Cash flow measurements

**Cash flow from operations** measures the generation of cash flow corresponding to operations and is calculated as: EBITDA +/- changes in working capital + collection of dividends + collection / - payment of income tax + other collections / - payments relating to operating activities. For its usefulness and to show how cash flow evolves between periods by isolating changes in working capital, Cash flow from operations can be presented excluding working capital (Cash flow from operations "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).

Liquidity

The Group measures liquidity as the sum of “cash and cash equivalents” on-demand cash deposits at 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.

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.

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.

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.

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) 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.