

**47% growth**  
Resulting from the strongly positive deal for the YPF compensation and business return.  
Repsol's adjusted net income amounted to €922M.

### Successful asset divestment in Argentina

USD4,997M made selling all the Argentine bonds Repsol held, thus extinguishing the debt Argentina owed.

USD1,316M made selling 12.38% YPF stake.



### Largest hydrocarbon find in Russia in two years

The wells **Gabi-1** and **Gabi-3** could add **240 million barrels of oil equivalent** to the company's reserves tally.



### Excellent quality of company Downstream assets

This resulted in higher business return in a weak environment for refining in Europe.



## Dividend profitability



### Dividend

One-euro-per-share special dividend for current fiscal year revenue was distributed to shareholders on 6 June 2014.

Repsol's Flexible Dividend scheme



63% Acceptance January 2014



76% Acceptance July 2014

Repsol's profit per dividend exceeds

**10%**

It is the Ibx company with the highest return per share.

## Financial strength



### Liquidity

Repsol's liquidity of €11,195M is

**2.9 times**

higher than short-term debt maturities.



### Net debt

€2,392M

€2,966M down as compared to 2013 year-end.

**55.4%**

Resulting from Argentine assets divestment.

## Repsol achieves higher credit rating



Credit rating agencies recognise Repsol's financial strength:

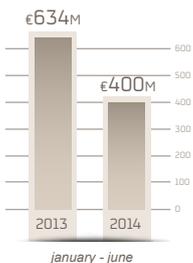
- Fitch and Moody's long term ratings went higher, from BBB- to BBB and from Baa3 to Baa2, respectively.
- Standard and Poor's has raised the outlook on the Spanish oil giant from 'stable' to 'positive'.

## Our main businesses<sup>1</sup>



### Upstream

[Exploration and production]



- 26,800bbl/day in new production, compensating to a great extent for temporary halt in production in Libya, now resumed.
- 3% increase of production (excluding Libya), from rises in Bolivia, Brazil, US and Peru.
- Largest hydrocarbon find in Russia in two years.
- 7 out of 10 key projects for growth have started production.



➤ 275% proven reserves<sup>3</sup> replacement rate, reaching an all-time high in the company and the highest in the industry for the current fiscal year.



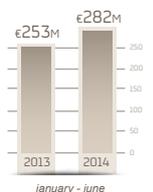
### Downstream

[Refining, Chemicals, Marketing, LPG & New Energies]



- Refining system efficiency
  - 9.4% margins increase y-o-y despite weak environment for refining in Europe, as a result of investments in Cartagena and Bilbao.
- Higher income from Gas&Power
  - Higher turnover in North America and lower expenses in regasification and amortisations.
- Higher income from Chemicals, resulting from boosted sales and improved plant efficiency.

### Gas Natural Fenosa<sup>2</sup> [30% stake]



- Higher income resulting from:
- Higher income from gas wholesale.
  - Capital gain following telecom business sale.
    - Compensation for weak power generation and distribution domestic market.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Hydrocarbon reserves/oil and gas production ratio throughout the same term.

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