2025

Repsol Group

Interim Consolidated 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 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 2024, 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 2025 (hereinafter, "1H25 Interim Financial Statements"). Both the interim Financial Statements and the interim Management Report of the Repsol Group for 1H25 were approved by the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A. at its meeting held on July 23, 2025.

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 4."*Business segment information*" of the condensed interim consolidated Financial Statements for the first half of 2025.

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 6. Sustainability and Appendix V. *Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and Sustainability Information* of the Group's 2024 Management Report.

The ***forward-looking information*** contained in the various sections of this document reflects the plans, objectives, commitments, aims, forecasts or estimates of the Group's directors at the date of its approval. These are based on assumptions considered reasonable at the date of their preparation, and under no circumstance 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] Hereinafter, the names "Repsol", "Repsol Group" or "the Company" will be 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 2025 in a nutshell

The first half of 2025 has been marked by geopolitical and trade tensions and by high uncertainty.

Against this backdrop, energy markets have experienced high volatility. Crude oil prices have been on average 15% below the price of 2024 (Brent averaged $72/bbl), while gas prices have been on average 69% higher (Henry Hub averaged $3.5/MBtu). Furthermore, industrial refining margins were on average reduced.

• *For more information, see section 2. Enviroment.*

Lower income in a context of high uncertainty and volatility in the energy markets

- Worse results impacted by lower industrial margins.
- Solid financial position and high liquidity.
- Increasing returns for shareholders.

Results and financial position

Income for the first half of the year was lower than that of the same period of the previous year, weighed down by the deteriorating environment of industrial businesses and the drop in the price of crude oil and its derivatives.

Results for the period

(€ million)	1H 2025	1H 2024	Δ
Upstream	897	869	3 %
Industrial	230	1,019	(77)%
Customer	358	314	14 %
LCG	12	(5)	-
Corporate and other	(144)	(71)	(105)%
Adjusted income	**1,353**	**2,126**	**(36)%**
Inventory effect	(408)	(86)	(374)%
Special items	(252)	(390)	35 %
Non-controlling interests	(90)	(24)	(273)%
Net income	**603**	**1,626**	**(63)%**

Adjusted income, which measures the ordinary running of the businesses, amounted to €1,353 million, down 36% on the previous year.

The earnings of the *Upstream* segment (€897 million, up 3%) reflect the rise in gas realization prices and lower production costs and depreciation. These earnings were partially offset by lower crude oil prices and lower volumes sold.

In the *Industrial* segment (€230 million), the lower earnings reflect the drop in refining margins and less use of the plants due to greater shutdowns.

In the *Customer* segment (€358 million, up 14%), income from the Mobility business rose (higher sales of gasoline and diesel fuel —impacted in 2024 by fraud in the Spanish market—) and LPG (higher margins for bottling).

Low Carbon Generation (LCG) reported improved results (€12 millions) as a result of higher captured prices and greater production (due to the greater contribution of both new renewable projects and combined cycle projects).

The ***inventory effect*** is very unfavorable (€-408 million in the period compared to €-86 million in the previous year), due to the drop in the price of crude oil and derivatives during the period.

Special items (€-252 million) mainly include provisions for credit risk in Venezuela and expenses recognized in relation to the agreement signed to put an end to the dispute with Hecate Holdings LLC.

Non-controlling interests (€-90 million) reflects the shareholding held by partners, mainly in the Upstream and Renewables businesses (25%).

All in all, ***net income***, which reflects the profits corresponding to the shareholders of Repsol, S.A., amounts to €603 million, down 63% on 2024. Net income includes corporate income tax expenses of €1,327 million (effective rate of 64%), with a total of €6,088 million paid in taxes in the first half of the year, of which €4,121 million were paid in Spain.

Cash flow from operations in the first half of the year came to €2,860 million, up €574 million on the first half of 2024, despite lower EBITDA. Significant investments (33% lower than those of the previous year) and divestments in non-strategic E&P assets led to a ***free cash flow*** of €520 million.

Net debt came to €5,728 million, which represents a leverage ratio of 17.9%. The high liquidity (over €8,000 million) and the solid financial position have been recognized by the rating agencies, which confirmed Repsol's investment grade rating.

Shareholder return includes the payment of a dividend of €0.475 per share in January and a further €0.5 in July, which represents an increase of 8.3% with respect to 2024. In addition, capital was reduced through the redemption of treasury shares.

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

Progress towards decarbonization and a cost-effective energy transition.

- Decision to invest in the Tarragona Ecoplant, progress towards the construction of the production plant in Puertollano that uses 100% renewable fuels and the sale of 100% renewable diesel (Nexa) in more than 1,200 service stations in the Iberian Peninsula.
- New partners in exploration and production portfolio (new joint venture in the UK) and the renewables portfolio (asset rotations in Spain and the US).
- Development of the multi-energy offer (2.8 million electricity customers) supported by digitalization (10 million digital customers mostly through the Waylet app, etc.).

Business performance and transformation

Repsol continued to drive the transformation of its businesses, focusing on a profitable energy transition.

In the ***Upstream*** segment, strategic lines continued to be rolled out through active portfolio management, prioritizing those areas that best fit strategically in terms of value and competitive advantages, such as the entry of partners in the United Kingdom (agreement with NEO Energy Group) or divestments in certain countries (Colombia and Irak) and in non-strategic assets (Indonesia and the United Kingdom). Production (549 Kbep/d) was down 7% on the same period in 2024, mainly as a result of the divestments.

In the ***Industrial*** segment, the Refining complexes reported lower margins than those of 2024 (due to less favorable gasoline and diesel profit margins) and the Chemicals businesses have adapted their production, logistics and sales structures to respond to an environment of weak demand and low product prices. As regards Spain's industrial complexes, the facilities were affected by the blackout that occurred on April 28.

Meanwhile, Repsol pressed ahead with its transformation of large industrial complexes, focusing on the future sustainability of the industry with the approval of the investment in the Ecoplanta in Tarragona, which will become the first plant in Europe to manufacture renewable and circular methanol from waste, and the progress in the construction of the renewable fuels plant in Puertollano. In addition, a 40% interest was acquired in three industrial complexes that form part of Bunge Ibérica, increasing Repsol's access to a broad portfolio of low-carbon intensity raw materials to produce renewable fuels, thus reaching important milestones for developing renewable hydrogen projects.

In the ***Customer*** segment, highlights include the efforts made to develop the Company's multi-energy offer, which focuses on customers and is supported by digitalization. The number of electricity and gas customers (2.8 million customers) and digital customers (10 million) increased, most of whom are Waylet app users. At the end of the first half of the year, there were 1,262 service stations already supplying 100% renewable fuel in Spain and Portugal, under the 100% renewable diesel (Nexa), and the number of publicly accessible electric charging points in the Iberian Peninsula increased to 3,200.

In the ***Low Carbon Generation*** segment, highlights include the fifth asset rotation in Spain (sale of 49% of a 400 MW wind and solar portfolio) and the agreement to complete the first rotation in the US (sale of 46.3% of a 777 MW solar and storage portfolio). Total installed capacity in operation stood at 6,939 MW (4,029 renewable MW), with the commissioning of new projects in Chile (*Antofagasta Phase 1*), Spain (*Delta 2* and *Pi*) and the US (*Outpost*), which has increased electricity generation by 33%. In addition, progress has been made in the US with the start of construction of *Pecan Prairie* (a 595 MW solar plant in Texas).

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

Sustainability

In pursuing our objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit the effects of climate change, various improvements have been made to the facilities so as to avoid 102 thousand tons of CO_2 emissions.

● *For more information, see section 5. Sustainability and Governance.*

Brand evolution:

"With all the energy"

In June, Repsol began changing its brand to bring it into line with the Company's strategy, a strategy that —through its businesses— responds to the energy needs of society, with a firm commitment to all forms of energy to offer solutions that best suit each individual.

Key figures and indicators

Financial indicators [1][2]	1H 2025	1H 2024
Results		
EBITDA	3,078	4,144
Operating income	2,216	3,114
Adjusted income	1,353	2,126
Net income	603	1,626
Earnings per share (€/share)	0.50	1.33
ROACE (%)	2.2	5.4
Cash and liquidity		
Cash flows from operations	2,860	2,287
Free cash flow	520	(1,341)
Cash generated	(469)	(2,562)
Liquidity	8,069	9,669
Investments	2,618	3,726
Available capital and debt		
Capital employed (CE)	32,081	33,300
Net debt (ND)	5,728	4,595
Leverage (ND/CE) (%)	17.9	13.8
Shareholder return (€/share)	0.475	0.400
Taxes paid (€ million)	6,088	5,802

Sustainability indicators [3]	1H 2025	1H 2024
People		
No. of employees	26,267	26,271
% of women [4]	41	40
New employees	1,440	2,145
Safety		
No. of tier 1 process safety events	—	1
No. of tier 2 process safety events	7	5
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) [4]	1.83	1.33
Energy transition		
CO_2 emissions reduction (kt) [5]	102	104

Stock market indicators	1H 2025	1H 2024
Share price at year-end (€/share)	12.44	14.74
Average share price (€/share)	11.65	14.50
Market capitalization at year-end (€ million)	14,392	17,938

Macroeconomic environment	1H 2025	1H 2024
Brent ($/bbl) average	71.9	84.1
WTI ($/bbl) average	67.5	78.8
Henry Hub ($/MBtu) average	3.5	2.1
Electricity pool – OMIE (€/MWh) [6]	62.4	39.1
Exchange rate ($/€) average	1.09	1.08
CO_2 (€/t)	72.5	65.5

Performance of our businesses [1]	1H 2025	1H 2024
Upstream		
Net liquids production (kbbl/d)	188	208
Net gas production (kboe/d)	361	381
Net hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	549	589
Average crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	66.8	77.4
Average gas realization price ($/bscf)	4.5	3.2
EBITDA	2,196	2,209
Adjusted income	897	869
Cash flows from operations	1,162	1,266
Investments	1,140	1,261
Industrial		
Primary refining distillation capacity (kbbl/d)	1,013	1,013
Total crude oil processed (Mtoe)	19.4	21.4
Conversion utilization Spanish refining (%)	88.5	97.4
Distillation utilization Spanish refining (%)	78.6	88.4
Refining margin indicator in Spain ($/bbl)	5.6	8.9
Chemical margin indicator (€/t)	258	237
Sales of petrochemical products (kt)	915	938
Renewable fuel production capacity (Mt/yr)	1.25	1.25
EBITDA	210	1,342
Adjusted income	230	1,019
Cash flows from operations	707	966
Investments	766	629
Customer		
Service stations (no.) [7]	4,447	4,507
Sales in Spain of diesel and gasoline (km^3) [8]	7,387	6,580
LPG sales (kt)	631	614
Electricity sales (Iberia) (GWh)	3,887	3,149
Electricity and gas customers in Spain (thousands)	2,779	2,358
EBITDA	679	564
Adjusted income	358	314
Cash flows from operations	800	511
Investments	188	198
LCG		
Electricity generation (GWh)	4,934	3,666
Installed capacity in operation (MW) [9]	6,939	5,266
Renewable capacity under development (MW)	2,035	2,988
EBITDA	89	61
Adjusted income	12	(5)
Cash flows from operations	65	6
Investments	506	1,608

(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 Appendix V of the 2024 Management Report.
(4) The figures for 2024 relates to year-end.
(5) Data from 2024 updated with the methane emission factor from the latest IPCC AR6 report.
(6) Iberian Energy Market Operator.
(7) The number of service stations includes controlled and branded stations.
(8) Sales in Spain through the controlled and branded service stations and the Direct Sales business unit.
(9) Includes 592 MW from cogeneration plants.

2. Enviroment

Brent	Henry Hub	Spanish electricity pool
71.9 USD/bbl	**3.5 USD/MBtu**	**62.4 €/MWh**
-15% Change vs 1H24	69% Change vs 1H24	60% Change vs 1H24
High volatility in **energy markets**	Rising **geopolitical and trade** tensions	Depreciation of the **dollar**

2.1 Macroeconomic environment

Recent economic trends

Global activity in 2024 proved to be relatively stable after a prolonged and challenging period marked by significant shocks. Therefore, according to the IMF (World Economic Outlook, April 2025), global economic growth stood at a remarkable 3.3% in 2024 as a whole, with global output close to potential, meaning it can be achieved sustainably without generating inflationary pressures or other imbalances. More importantly, the disinflation process has continued to advance, albeit gradually.

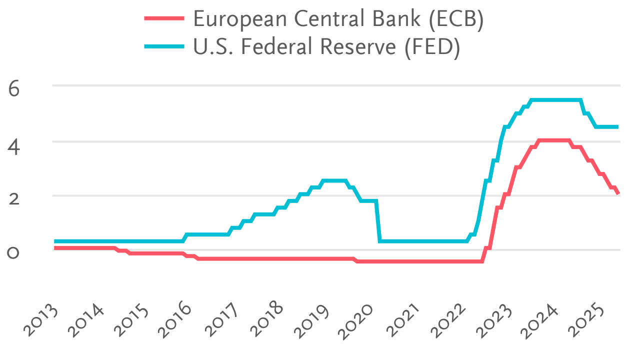
Since the beginning of 2025, the global environment has become substantially more uncertain due to significant trade and geopolitical policy changes driven particularly by the second Trump administration in the US, seeking to significantly accelerate the global economic regime change. Specifically, as of February 2025, the US administration initiated a new wave of protectionist measures, which led the US to impose significant additional tariffs on China, Mexico, and Canada, and on targeted imports of steel, aluminum, copper, automobiles, and technological components from multiple countries. The most disruptive decision occurred on April 2 with the announcement of "*reciprocal tariffs*." In reality, this conceals the application of universal minimum tariffs of 10% and even higher additional tariffs for countries that have large trade surpluses with the US in relation to their imports from that country, which in theory were to be applied starting on April 9.

Following the markets' response, the US announced that an initial extension of 90 days, which was then extended, would be given to negotiate bilateral agreements, during which the reciprocal tariffs were reduced to 10%. But uncertainty remains high, and US tariffs are at their highest levels since 1940, at a time when new risks are being made, thus putting the brakes on global investment and activity.

At the same time, the effects of the tariffs on inflation could be asymmetric depending on regions and components. In the US, the direct impact on consumer prices has been contained by lower energy prices and the downward correction in the price of services. But directly the tariffs will clearly be inflationary on the prices of goods, and they will start to have a greater impact in the coming months. However, currency appreciation and in particular the lower external demand generated will make tariffs deflationary in Europe and other regions.

Against this backdrop, there has been some divergence between the monetary policy stance of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the US Federal Reserve (FED). Since the cycle of rate cuts began in June 2024, the ECB has made a series of 25 basis point cuts at each of its meetings, for a cumulative total of eight cuts up through June 2025. This process has caused the deposit rate to drop from 4.0% to the current 2.0%. Meanwhile, although the FED began a cycle of rate cuts in September 2024, it decided to keep interest rates unchanged within a range of 4.25% to 4.50% after three sharp cuts in early 2025.

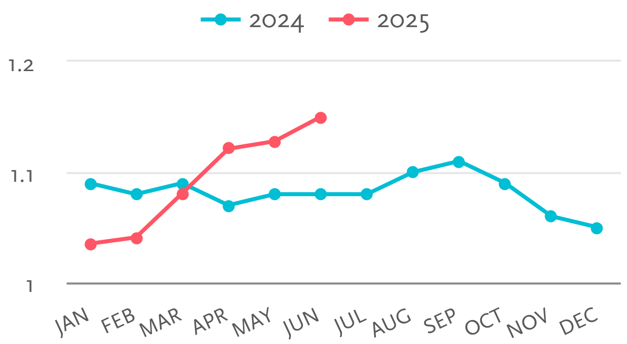
Trend in ECB and FED interest rates



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

With regard to the exchange rate, although the greater relative strength of the US economy and the rate spread favored a strong dollar in 2024, that dynamic was partially reversed in 2025. In recent months, especially following the announcement of the new US tariff scheme, the euro has appreciated significantly, which is partly explained by its perceived status as a alternative reserve currency in a context where safe-haven dollar assets have lost attractiveness or credibility, and more generally by the rebalancing of portfolios in the face of the lower growth expected in the US.

EUR/USD exchange rate performance (monthly averages)



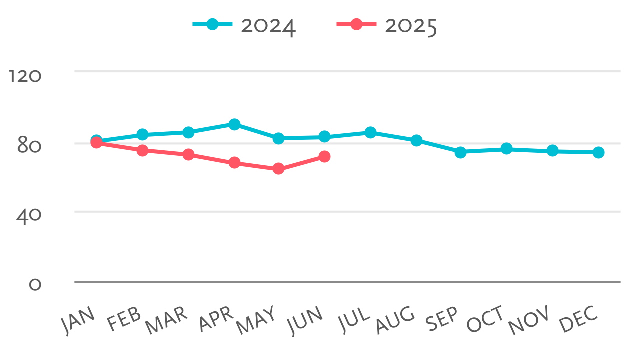
Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

2.2 Energy landscape

Crude oil – Brent

During the first half of 2025, the price of a barrel of Brent crude oil, the international benchmark, averaged $71.9/bbl, exhibiting a significant shift as a result of geopolitical factors, political decisions and weather conditions. The price of Brent has shown high volatility within a range of more than $20/bbl so far this year. The unusually cold winter at the beginning of the year pushed prices to annual highs, but they subsequently fell to their lowest since 2021 as a result of the tariff decisions made by the new US administration and the OPEC+ production policy. In June, the attacks between Israel and Iran and the subsequent US involvement in the conflict pushed crude oil prices above $78/bbl, although prices have subsequently returned to levels before the attacks.

Brent price performance ($/bbl)



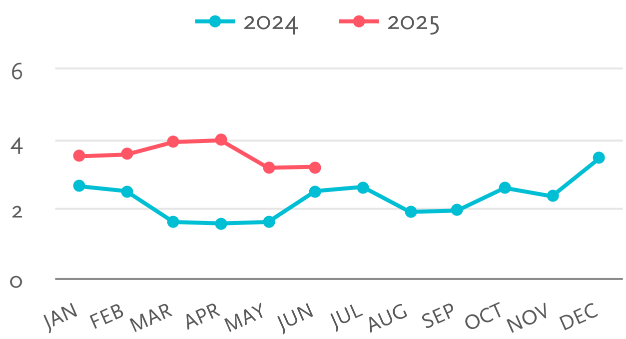
Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

Natural Gas - Henry Hub (HH)

During the first half of the year, the US natural gas HH price averaged $3.5/MBtu, well above the price seen during the same period in 2024 ($2.1/MBtu).

In January and February 2025, the intense cold in the US caused freezes in production and high heating loads, which increased the price during the first quarter and eliminated the surplus of gas stored compared to the average of the last five years and that characterized 2023 and 2024 and kept prices moderate. In the second quarter, the season of gas injection into storage began, which has been supported by future natural gas prices and, therefore, the existing storage deficit has been reduced, exceeding the average of the last five years. Production has been high and, despite the problems at the beginning of the year, rose 3% in the first half of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.

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



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

(1) Henry Hub index (Future).

Electricity prices

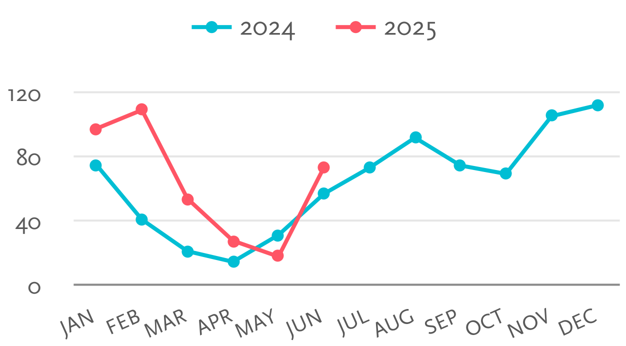
The average wholesale price of electricity in Spain in the first half of 2025 was €62.4/MWh, well above the €39.1/MWh reported in the previous year. Despite having begun the year with much higher water resources than the previous year, which reached their highest levels in recent decades at the end of the six-month period, the increase in gas prices and lower renewable generation led to an increase in electricity prices, all in a context of growing demand.

Despite considerable installation of renewables in recent years, the price for the six-month period was the third highest in the pool's history, only behind 2022 and 2023 (during the gas crisis after the invasion of Ukraine). Price volatility also increased substantially, with minimum prices reaching €-15/MWh and maximum prices hitting €240/MWh (compared to the range of €-2 to €181/MWh in 2024).

For yet another year, the supply side has witnessed new highs in photovoltaic generation as a result of the increase in installed capacity. Despite the increase in solar generation, the drop in wind power and, to a lesser extent, in hydropower (which reduced production even with greater water reserves) caused a reduction in the overall output of renewables during the first half of the year compared to the previous year. However, higher demand and increased exports while renewables decreased led to greater use of combined cycle plants (25%), despite the increase in the price of gas.

But the most significant event of this six-month period was the great blackout on April 28, which affected the entire Iberian Peninsula and the south of France.

Trend in OMIE electricity pool prices (€/MWh)

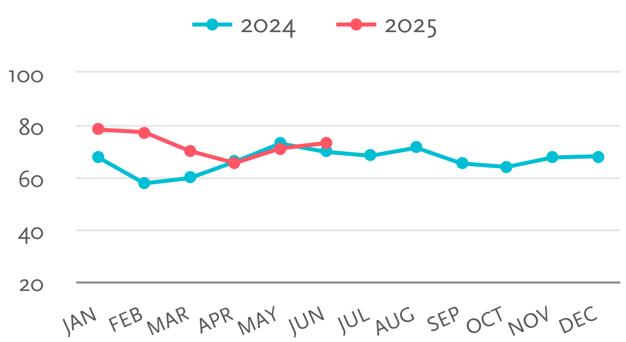


Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

CO_2 emission allowances

The price of CO2 emission allowances fluctuated during the first half of the year, moving within a range of more than €20/t around an average for the period of €72.5/t, some €7/t above the levels at which these allowance were trading in the same period of 2024. Given the uncertainty regarding the development of the EU economy, emission allowances followed market fundamentals and replicated the trend in gas prices in Europe.

Trend in CO2 prices (€/t)



Source: Bloomberg and Repsol Research Unit.

● *For more information, see section 6.1 Outlook for the sector*

3. Financial performance and shareholder return

3.1 Results

Results *(€ million)*	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**	**Δ**
Upstream	897	869	3 %
Industrial	230	1,019	(77)%
Customer	358	314	14 %
LCG	12	(5)	-
Corporate and other	(144)	(71)	(105)%
Adjusted income	**1,353**	**2,126**	**(36)%**
Inventory effect	(408)	(86)	(374)%
Special items	(252)	(390)	35 %
Non-controlling interests	(90)	(24)	(273)%
Net income	**603**	**1,626**	**(63)%**

The results for the first half of 2025 came against a backdrop of lower crude oil prices and higher gas and electricity prices, with low margins for the industrial refining business.

As a result, **adjusted income** for the first half of the year, which measures the ordinary running of the businesses, amounted to €1,353 million, down 36% on the previous year.

Upstream

Operating performance	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**
Net liquids production (kbbl/d)	188	208
Net gas production (kboe/d)	361	381
Net hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	549	589
Average crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	66.8	77.4
Average gas realization price ($/kscf)	4.5	3.2

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

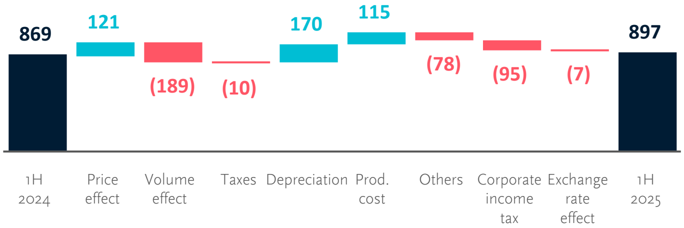
Average **production** for the period (549 Kboe/d) was less than that in 2024, mainly due to the divestment of all productive assets in Colombia in 2025, the divestments of mature assets in Trinidad and Tobago in December 2024, and of Eagle Ford Southwest in the second quarter of 2024, and the maintenance activities in the United Kingdom and Peru, as well as the natural decline of the fields. This has been partially offset by the start-up of Cypre in Trinidad and Tobago, the acquisition of *Tomoporo-La Ceiba* in Venezuela and the absence of any force majeure incidents and the connection of new wells in Libya and Marcellus.

Investments in exploration declined by 48% compared to the same period of 2024 and represents 4% of the total for the segment (activities mainly carried out in Mexico (26%), the US (26%) and Bolivia (16%)). In 2025, five exploratory wells were completed: four under evaluation (two in Bolivia and two in Trinidad and Tobago) and one with a negative result in Libya.

Financial performance			
€ million	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**	**Δ**
Operating income	1,535	1,414	121
Income tax	(640)	(551)	(89)
Investees	2	6	(4)
Adjusted income	**897**	**869**	**28**
Special items	(130)	(403)	274
Non-controlling interests	(169)	(121)	(48)
Net income	**598**	**345**	**253**
Effective tax rate (%)	(42)	(39)	(3)
EBITDA	**2,196**	**2,209**	**(14)**
Revenue from ordinary activities [1]	**3,456**	**3,646**	**(190)**
Operating investments	**1,140**	**1,261**	**(121)**

[1] Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Appendix II of the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.

Adjusted income for this segment in the first half of the year amounted to €897 million, up 3% on the same period of 2024, largely due to:



- Higher gas realization prices (39%), with a significant impact on Marcellus, Trinidad and Tobago, and Peru. However, lower crude oil prices (-14%) have negatively affected earnings in Libya, the United Kingdom, Brazil and the Gulf of Mexico;
- Lower sales volume compared to the previous year in existing assets ("*volume effect*"). Mainly in Brazil, Eagle Ford, Norway, the United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, and Peru, and mitigated by the increase in Libya and Venezuela.
- Higher production taxes and hydrocarbon royalties. Mainly in Trinidad and Tobago, and Alaska, and offset by Brazil;
- Lower depreciation. Due to impairment losses recognized in December 2024, lower production and the classification of RRUK as held for sale;
- Lower production costs. Mainly in the UK, Eagle Ford, Trinidad and Tobago, and Brazil.
- Others (divestments, results of investees, etc.). Mainly as a result of the divestment of all productive assets in Colombia.
- Higher corporate income tax (effective rate -42%). Largely due to the higher operating income and the mix of tax rates.

Industrial

Operating performance	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**
Refining		
Conversion utilization Spanish refining (%)	88.5	97.4
Distillation utilization Spanish refining (%)	78.6	88.4
Crude oil processed - Spain (Mt)	19.4	21.4
Margin indicator - Spain ($/bbl)	5.6	8.9
Chemicals		
Sales of petrochemical products (kt)	915	938
Chemical contribution margin indicator (€/t)	258	237

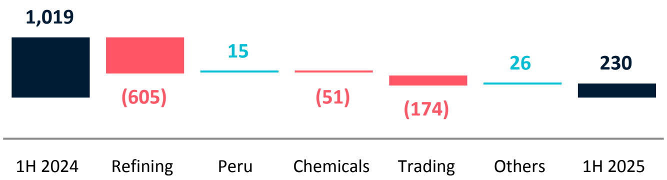
● *For more information, see section 4.2 Industrial.*

Financial figures

€ million	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**	**Δ**
Operating income	294	1,325	(1,031)
Income tax	(70)	(306)	237
Investees	6	—	6
Adjusted income	**230**	**1,019**	**(788)**
Inventory effect	(391)	(73)	(317)
Special items	33	(72)	106
Non-controlling interests	18	(6)	23
Net income	**(110)**	**868**	**(977)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(24)	(23)	(1)
EBITDA	**210**	**1,342**	**(1,132)**
Revenue from ordinary activities [1]	**21,362**	**23,529**	**(2,167)**
Operating investments	**766**	**629**	**137**

[1] Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Appendix II of the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.

Adjusted income in the first half of 2025 amounted to €230 million, compared to €1,019 million for the same period in 2024, with the change being largely due to:



- The ***Refining*** business in Spain reported significantly lower earnings compared to those of the same period in 2024 due to lower refining margins (the margin indicator was $5.6/bbl this year compared to $8.9/bbl the previous year), which were impacted by narrower diesel and gasoline profit margins. In addition, as a result of lower distillation and conversion utilization rates (impacted by more maintenance shutdowns and incidents, such as the presence of water in processed Maya crude oil or the electricity blackout on April 28) and higher energy costs (higher gas prices).
- At ***Repsol Peru***, earnings increased compared to those of 2024 as a result of improved margins, greater distillation and better results in service stations.
- In the ***Chemicals*** business, weak demand and strong international competition have continued, causing European businesses to incur losses, despite efforts to optimize operations and costs. The activity of the plants was also impacted by the electricity blackout on April 28.
- In the ***Trading*** businesses, earnings were down due to the lower contribution from the gas businesses in the US (where the margins captured in the winter season of 2024 were higher) and as a result of the interruption in operations since March with Naphthas in Venezuela.

Customer

Operating performance	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**
Sales in Spain of diesel and gasoline (km^3) [1]	7,387	6,580
Sales of lubricants, asphalts and specialized products (kt)	1,965	2,157
LPG sales (kt)	631	614
Electricity sales (Iberia) (GWh)	3,887	3,149
Electricity and gas customers in Spain (thousands)	2,779	2,358

[1] Sales in Spain through the controlled and branded service stations and the Direct Sales business unit.

● *For more information, see section 4.3 Customer.*

Financial figures

€ million	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**	**Δ**
Operating income	479	423	55
Income tax	(121)	(109)	(11)
Investees	—	—	—
Adjusted income	**358**	**314**	**44**
Inventory effect	(17)	(13)	(4)
Special items	(11)	(68)	57
Non-controlling interests	(8)	(6)	(2)
Net income	**322**	**227**	**95**
Effective tax rate (%)	(25)	(26)	1
EBITDA	**679**	**564**	**115**
Revenue from ordinary activities [1]	**13,241**	**12,591**	**650**
Operating investments	**188**	**198**	**-10**

[1] Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Appendix II of the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.

Adjusted income in the first half of 2025 was €358 million, compared to €314 million in the first half of 2024, with the change being largely due to:

- In the ***Mobility*** business, earnings improved for the service stations (lower supply costs and higher volumes sold) and Direct Sales (mainly due to higher sales of automotive diesel fuels).
- Earnings for ***lubricants, aviation, asphalts and specialized products*** were in line with those of 2024.
- Higher earnings for ***LPG*** were mainly due to improved margins (largely in regulated bottling after updating the price formula).
- ***Electricity and gas sales*** declined due to higher costs of supplying electricity and system cost overruns that increased following the blackout, offset by the increase in customers (reaching 2.8 million customers, including Spain and Portugal).

Low Carbon Generation

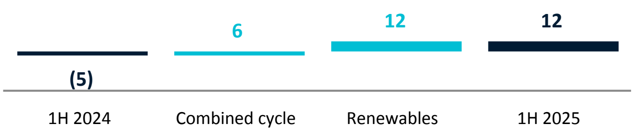
Operating performance	1H 2025	1H 2024
Electricity generation (GWh)	**4,934**	**3,666**
Combined cycle	1,395	838
Renewables	2,871	2,154
Hydro	668	674

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

Financial figures *€ million*	1H 2025	1H 2024	Δ
Operating income	37	12	25
Income tax	(15)	(5)	(10)
Investees	(10)	(12)	3
Adjusted income	**12**	**(5)**	**18**
Special items	(162)	(51)	(112)
Non-controlling interests	38	15	23
Net income	**(112)**	**(41)**	**(70)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(40)	(39)	(1)
EBITDA	**89**	**61**	**28**
Revenue from ordinary activities [(1)]	**447**	**226**	**221**
Operating investments	**506**	**1,608**	**(1,102)**

(1) Reconciliation with the IFRS-EU figure in Appendix II of the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.

Adjusted income in the first half of 2025 amounted to €12 million, compared to €-5 million in the same period in 2024.



- For the ***Combined Cycle*** business, earnings rose as a result of higher volumes (greater contribution of this technology after the blackout experienced throughout the Iberian Peninsula on April 28) and prices, partially offset by higher costs (gas prices).
- For ***Renewables***, earnings were higher than in the first half of 2024, mainly due to the higher prices captured and the volumes included as a result of new wind and solar projects (the operating capacity of which increased by 51% and 77%, respectively), with higher costs incurred from the development of renewable projects (capacity under development of 2,035 MW).

Corporate and other

Financial figures *€ million*	1H 2025	1H 2024	Δ
Results - Corporation	(110)	(102)	(7)
Financial result	(76)	(30)	(47)
Adjustments on consolidation	(19)	42	(61)
Income tax	63	22	41
Investees	(2)	(3)	—
Adjusted income	**(144)**	**(71)**	**(74)**
Special items	18	204	(186)
Non-controlling interests	31	94	(62)
Net income	**(95)**	**227**	**(323)**
Effective tax rate (%)	31	24	6
EBITDA	**(96)**	**(32)**	**(64)**

Results for the first half of the year relating to Corporate amounted to €-110 million (€-102 million in 2024). Further efforts were made to reduce corporate costs, in line with the strategic objectives, while maintaining its push towards digitalization and technology initiatives.

The pre-tax financial result before tax for the first half of 2025 was €-76 million (€-30 million in 2024). The lower results are explained by lower investment income, mitigated by higher capitalization of project-based interest (interim interest) and improved valuation of exchange rate positions.

Adjustments amounted to €-19 million (€42 millions in 2024) due to negative inter-segment adjustments and fewer transactions carried forward in the period.

Net income

Adjusted income is affected by the following factors:

- The **inventory effect**, which reflects the impact on inventories (mainly of the Industrial and, to a lesser extent, Customer businesses) of the downward trend in the price of crude oil and derivatives during the period.

€ million	1H 2025	1H 2024
Inventory effect	**(408)**	**(86)**

- **Special items** for the first half of 2025, which amounted to €-252 million, mainly includes provisions for credit risk in Venezuela and expenses recognized in connection with the agreement signed with Hecate Holdings LLC to put an end to the dispute related to the investment in Hecate Energy Group LLC.

Special items *(€ million)*	1H 2025	1H 2024
Divestments	57	1
Workforce restructuring	(23)	(51)
Impairment [(1)]	11	197
Provisions and other [(2)]	(297)	(537)
TOTAL	**(252)**	**(390)**

(1) In 2025, this mainly includes the impairment of the entire investment in Hecate Holdings LLC and the reversal of an impairment loss on assets held for sale in Indonesia.
(2) This includes provisions for risks in Venezuela, legal, tax, and environmental disputes and also the Temporary Energy Levy in 2024.

- **Income attributable to non-controlling interests** amounted to €-90 million, mainly corresponding to the partners in the E&P and Renewables businesses (25%).

As a result of all of the above, the Group's **net income** in the first half of the year amounted to €603 million compared to €1,626 million in 2024.

Profitability indicators and earnings per share are as follows:

Profitability indicators	1H 2025	1H 2024
ROACE- Return on average capital employed (%)	2.2	5.4
Earnings per share (€/share)	0.50	1.33

3.2 Cash generation

Cash flows *(€ million)*	1H 2025	1H 2024
EBITDA	3,078	4,144
Changes in working capital	85	(560)
Income taxes recovered/(paid)	(118)	(170)
Other collections/(payments)	(190)	(1,133)
Dividends received	5	6
I. Cash flows from operations	**2,860**	**2,287**
Payments on investments	(2,694)	(4,011)
Proceeds from divestments	354	383
II. Cash flow from investments	**(2,340)**	**(3,628)**
Free cash flow (I+II)	**520**	**(1,341)**
Dividends [1]	(597)	(533)
Transactions with non-controlling interests [2]	28	49
Net interests and leases	(176)	(139)
Treasury shares	(244)	(598)
Cash generated	**(469)**	**(2,562)**

[1] In 2025 and 2024, this includes dividends paid in January (see section 3.6) and coupons on perpetual bonds (other equity instruments).
[2] In 2025, it includes, among other items, the partial collection from the sale to Schroders Greencoat of 49% of a portfolio of LCG assets in Spain. In 2024, it included 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 49% of a portfolio of LCG assets in Spain.

EBITDA was down during the period (€3,078 million vs. €4,144 million in 2024). The decrease is explained mainly by the Industrial segment, by low margins and the lower valuation of gas positions in the trading businesses, mitigated by the improvement in the Customer and LCG segments:

EBITDA *(€ million)*	1H 2025	1H 2024
Upstream	2,196	2,209
Industrial	210	1,342
Customer	679	564
LCG	89	61
Corporate and other	(96)	(32)
TOTAL	**3,078**	**4,144**

Cash flow from operations (€2,860 million) was higher than that generated in the first half of 2024, when €986 million was paid as a result of the agreement to settle the arbitration proceedings with Sinopec. The lower earnings in the first half of 2025 were offset by a reduction of €85 million in working capital ("*Changes in working capital*") due to lower inventories in the industrial businesses as a result of lower inventories — including CO2— and lower crude oil prices.

Cash flows from operations	1H 2025	1H 2024
€ million		
Upstream	1,162	1,266
Industrial	707	966
Customer	800	511
LCG	65	6
Corporate and other	126	(462)
TOTAL	**2,860**	**2,287**

The decrease in investments in the period and the divestments in non-strategic assets in the Upstream segment resulted in lower **cash flow from investments** (€-2,340 million).

Free cash flow for the first half of the year amounted to €520 million, compared to €-1,341 million in 2024.

After considering cash outflows to service the debt, dividend payments to shareholders and share buyback plans, the **cash generated** in the period amounts €-469 million.

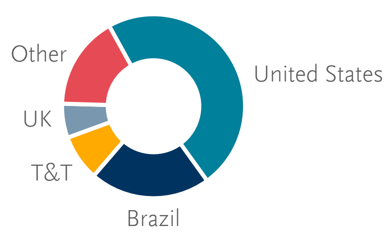
3.3 Investments

Operating **investments** in the first half of the year (€2,618 million) were down 30% compared to those of 2024.

	Organic		Inorganic		Total	
€ million	1H 2025	1H 2024	1H 2025	1H 2024	1H 2025	1H 2024
Upstream	1,140	1,261	—	—	1,140	1,261
Industrial	496	603	270	26	766	629
Customer	173	143	15	55	188	198
LCG	482	868	24	740	506	1,608
Corporate	18	28	—	2	18	30
TOTAL	**2,309**	**2,903**	**309**	**823**	**2,618**	**3,726**

- In the Upstream segment, investments (€1,140 million) were down 10% on those of 2024, and were mainly made in production and/or development assets in the US (assets in Alaska, the Gulf of America and Marcellus), Brazil (*Campos 33*), and Trinidad and Tobago.

Upstream investments



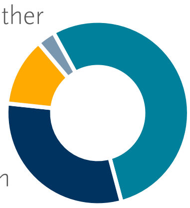
- Investments in the Industrial segment amounted to €766 million, up 22% on the same period of 2024. They include investments in the Sines projects (linear polyethylene and polypropylene), the renewable fuels plant in Puertollano, the polyolefins line in Tarragona and the first payment for the acquisition of 40% of Bunge Iberica, S.A., a company that has three oilseed refining and biodiesel manufacturing plants in Spain, as well as investments in plant maintenance.
- In the Customer segment, investments amounted to €188 million, down 5% on the same period of 2024 The investments were mainly aimed at growing the Electricity and

Gas sales businesses in Spain (customer acquisition) and growing the international Lubricants business (acquisition of 40% of Unioil Lubricants, a lubricants company in the Philippines).

- As regards the LCG segment, investments in the first half of 2025 amounted to €506 million, down 69% on those of 2024 due to lower inorganic investments (acquisition of ConnectGen in 2024), and they relate mainly to the development of renewable projects in the US (*Pinnington*, *Outpost*, etc.) and Spain (*Delta 2*).

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

LCG investments



3.4 Balance sheet

€ million	1H 2025	Dec 2024
Capital employed	**32,081**	**34,107**
Fixed assets and investment in companies	33,023	36,155
Deferred tax assets and liabilities	306	1,173
Working capital	2,346	2,699
Provisions	(4,323)	(6,667)
Other assets and liabilities	729	747
Net financial debt [1]	**(5,728)**	**(5,008)**
Financial liabilities	(12,897)	(13,137)
Financial assets	3,370	3,036
Cash and cash equivalents	3,799	5,093
EQUITY	**26,353**	**29,099**

[1] Includes leases amounting to €3,800 million.

Capital employed

Capital employed amounted to €32,081 million at the end of the first half of the year, down 6% mainly as a result of the impact on assets of the depreciation of the US dollar against the euro.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED *(€ million)*	1H 2025	Dec 2024
Upstream	10,855	11,554
Industrial	11,747	11,917
Customer	2,580	2,801
LCG	6,213	6,185
Corporate and other	686	1,650
TOTAL	**32,081**	**34,107**

Financial position

During the first half of 2025, despite lower earnings, Repsol pressed ahead with various initiatives as part of its policy of financial prudence, 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 second quarter of 2030, without the need for refinancing.

Main financing transactions

In the first half of 2025, Repsol International Finance B.V. repaid the remaining balance of the issuance of subordinated bonds issued in March 2015 for a nominal amount of €726 million.

On June 26, REF issued subordinated perpetual bonds (secured by Repsol, S.A.) for a total of €750 million and a fixed coupon of 4.50% until the first redemption option on March 26, 2031, admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

On June 17, RIF launched a repurchase offer for the subordinated perpetual bonds issued in 2020 with a coupon of 3.75%. The repurchase offer was settled on June 27 with 81.13% acceptance, with a payment to RIF of €614 million (nominal amount repurchased €608 million).

Repsol Europe Finance, S.à.r.l. (REF) has 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, 2025 being €922 million (€743 million at December 31, 2024).

● *For more information, see Note 6.2 Equity and Note 6.3 Financial resources to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

Indebtedness

Net debt (€5,728 million) was up on December 31, 2024, in line with the cash consumption described above.

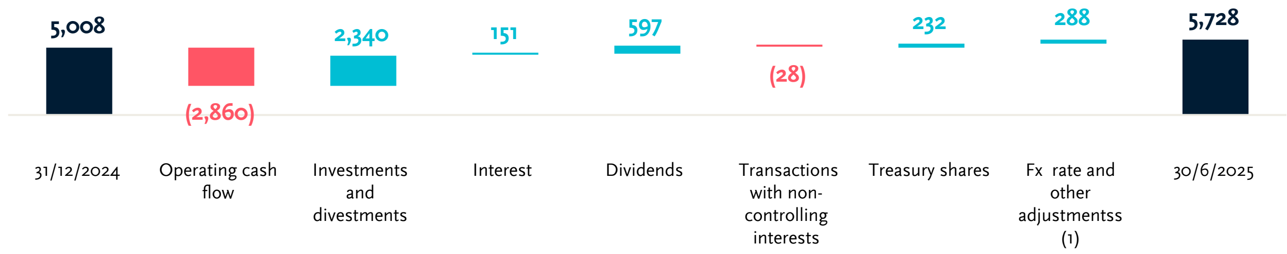
The **leverage** ratio (17.9%) was higher than at December 31, 2024 (14.7%).

Liquidity

The Group's ***liquidity*** at June 30, 2025, including committed and undrawn credit facilities, stood at €8,069 million, which is sufficient to cover its short-term debt maturities by a factor of 2.7. Repsol had undrawn credit facilities amounting to €2,678 million at June 30, 2025 (€2,705 million at December 31, 2024).

Trend in net debt

€ million



(1) Includes, but is not limited to, leases and exchange rate effect.

Gross debt amounted to €12,299 million (€12,929 million at December 31, 2024) and its maturity at June 30, 2025 is as follows:

€ million	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and beyond	TOTAL
Bonds [1]	745	500	749	—	646	2,288	4,927
Leases	336	549	422	393	318	1,793	3,811
Loans and other bank borrowings [2]	383	91	141	159	330	1,308	2,412
Commercial paper (ECP)	922	—	—	—	—	—	922
Other [3]	156	71	—	—	—	—	228

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

[3] This includes mainly interest, derivatives and other items.

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, 2025, the balance of treasury shares in equity was 20,810,174 shares, representing 1.80% of the share capital at that date.

● *For more information, see Note 6.2 Equity to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

During the first half of the year, derivatives transactions involving treasury shares were completed.

● *For more information, see Note 6.5 Derivatives and hedging transactions to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

3.5 Taxation

In the first half of 2025, Repsol paid €6,088 million in taxes and similar public charges.

● *For more information, see section 5. Responsible taxation.*

Repsol's own taxes accrued represent 64% of net income (before taxes). In particular, and in relation to corporate income tax, the Repsol Group's effective tax rate is 41%.

The tax payments are detailed in section 5 of this report.

Taxes paid in the first half of 2025[1]

	Taxes paid		Own taxes[2]	Taxes collected[3]
	2025	**2024**	**Total**	**Total**
Europe	4,775	4,394	(11)	4,787
Americas	947	1,045	464	483
Africa and other	366	363	362	3
TOTAL 2025	**6,088**		**815**	**5,273**
TOTAL 2024		**5,802**	**894**	**4,908**

[1] Information prepared in accordance with the reporting model described in Note 4 to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.

[2] This includes, among other taxes, corporate income tax, tax on production, local property taxes and employer's social security contributions.

[3] This includes, among others, value added tax and the hydrocarbons tax, as well as amounts paid through logistics operators when the Company is ultimately responsible for payment, regardless of whether these taxes are passed on to the Company and not the consumers, allowing for a unified view of fuel taxation.

3.6 Shareholder return

Trend in the share price (€/share)

The share price during the first half of the year rose by 6.4% compared to the price at the beginning of the year, which is above other comparable companies in the Oil & Gas[1] sector (-1.0%). The average share price for the period was down 20% on that of the first half of 2024.

Main stock market indicators	1H 2025	1H 2024
Shareholder return(1) (€/share)	0.475	0.400
Share price at end of period(2) (euros)	12.44	14.74
Average share price for the period (euros)	11.65	14.50
Period high (euros)	13.13	16.18
Period low (euros)	9.58	12.93
No. of shares outstanding at June 30 (millions)	1,157	1,217
Stock market capitalization at June 30(3) (M euros)	14,392	17,938

(1) See previous section.
(2) Share price at year-end in the continuous market of the Spanish stock exchanges.
(3) Share price at year-end multiplied by the number of shares outstanding.

In the first half of 2025, shareholders received dividends totaling €0.475 gross per share, corresponding to: (i) a dividend of €0.45 gross per share charged to voluntary reserves; and (ii) a dividend of €0.025 gross per share charged to 2024 profits. The amount paid totaled €550[2] million.

A cash dividend of €0.5 gross per share was paid in July out of voluntary reserves, for a total amount of €568[1] million.

The shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting also approved the distribution of a dividend of €0.5 gross per share charged to unrestricted reserves, which will be paid in January 2026, on the date to be specified by the Board of Directors.

In addition, in July, the capital reduction approved by the shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, under item eight on the agenda, was implemented through the redemption of 29 million treasury shares with a nominal value of one euro each, acquired for an equivalent amount of €350 million.

Lastly, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on July 23, 2025, agreed to a capital reduction, scheduled to be carried out in 2025, through the redemption of the following treasury shares: (i) shares whose aggregate market value[3] does not exceed €50 million and that are acquired through the settlement of derivatives on treasury shares arranged by the Company; and (ii) shares acquired through a share buyback program with a maximum net investment of €300 million.

● *For more information, see Note 6.2 Equity to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

[1] Peer companies considered in the Oil & Gas sector: Royal Dutch Shell, Total Energies, British Petroleum (BP), Equinor, ENI, OMV and Galp.
[2] Remuneration paid to outstanding shares of Repsol, S.A. conferring the right to receive the dividend.
[3] The market value will be calculated using the listed price of the Company's shares on the Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges at the opening of the trading session on the day or days on which the treasury shares are acquired to settle these derivatives.

4. Performance of our businesses

4.1 Upstream

Agreement with NEO for a **new JV in the UK**

Pulling out of countries (Colombia and Iraq) and **sale of non-strategic assets** (Indonesia and the UK)

25 year extension of the **Block 405a contract** in Algeria

Commissioning of Cypre and SMR projects in Trinidad and Tobago

Accelerated development of Alaska (Pikka)

License revoked **in Venezuela**

Financial figures *€ million*	1H 2025	1H 2024	Δ
Operating income	1,535	1,414	121
Income tax	(640)	(551)	(89)
Investees	2	6	(4)
Adjusted income	**897**	**869**	**28**
Special items	(130)	(403)	274
Non-controlling interests	(169)	(121)	(48)
Net income	**598**	**345**	**253**
Effective tax rate (%)	(42)	(39)	(3)
EBITDA	**2,196**	**2,209**	**(14)**
Investments	**1,140**	**1,261**	**(121)**

Operating figures	1H 2025	1H 2024
Net liquids production (kbbl/d)	188	208
Net gas production (kboe/d)	361	381
Net hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	549	589
Average crude oil realization price ($/bbl)	66.8	77.4
Average gas realization price ($/kscf)	4.5	3.2

Significant events

Efficiency measures and a focus on the value of the asset portfolio have been instrumental in generating strong adjusted earnings in the current context of price volatility.

Portfolio management

During the first half of the year, an agreement was reached with NEO UK to consolidate the Upstream business in the United Kingdom, investments were pulled out of certain countries (Colombia and Iraq) and non-strategic assets were divested (in Indonesia and the United Kingdom). These decisions are part of the portfolio optimization strategy, prioritizing assets with greater alignment with its profitability and sustainability objectives. These divestments allow Repsol to focus resources on key regions and projects with greater potential for long-term value generation.

Average production

Average production in the first half of the year reached 549 kboe/d, down 7% on the same period of 2024 mainly due to the divestment of all productive assets in Colombia in 2025, the divestments of mature assets in Trinidad and Tobago in December 2024, and Eagle Ford Southwest in the second quarter of 2024, and maintenance activities in the United Kingdom and Norway, as well as the natural decline of the fields. This was partially offset by the commissioning of Cypre in Trinidad and Tobago, the acquisition of Tomoporo-La Ceiba (Venezuela), the absence of periods of force majeure and the connection of new wells in Libya and Marcellus.

Exploratory activity

In the first half of the year, the drilling of five exploratory wells was completed: four under evaluation (two in Bolivia and two in Trinidad and Tobago) and one with a negative result in Libya. As at June 30, one exploratory well in Libya was in progress.

Decarbonization projects

During the first half of the year, several decarbonization projects were being carried out in the US, Brazil and Spain for carbon capture and storage.

North America

United States: development of Alaska (Pikka) and GoA (Castile y Leon) and progress on Corpus Christi CCS[1]

On December 31, 2024, Santos Ltd. received approval from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) for the 2025 Plan of Development (2025 POD) for the Pikka field in the North Slope Basin. The Plan began on February 1, 2025 and is progressing as expected with the drilling of 19 wells (6 for production, 11 for injection, and 2 for service) of the 45 wells planned, and with the commissioning of facilities. The Nanushuk Processing Plant is 89% complete, and the 190 km of pipelines required by the project were installed in just two winters. A continuous level of production is expected to be reached in 2026 for Phase I of the project with 80,000 barrels per day.

In April, the Salamanca floating production unit was mobilized to the Gulf of Mexico to start operations in the Leon and Castile fields, in which Repsol holds a 50.00% and 35.62% stake, respectively. Production capacity is 60,000 barrels per day of crude oil and 40 million cubic feet of gas. Production is expected to begin in the third quarter of 2025.

In May, the application for the Class VI permit (describing the Corpus Christi project in the Gulf of America) was submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency. This is a significant milestone for the project in order to obtain the permits necessary for the construction of the wells and the injection of CO_2. The approval process is expected to take between 20 and 24 months. Progress has also been made in executing the conceptual design of the project and drawing up all contracts for the well in 2026.

United Kingdom

In January, Repsol sold its interest in three licenses in the United Kingdom to Bridge Petroleum: 38.18% in P219 (Enoch field), 30.49% in P111 (Blane field) and 100% in P324 (Galley field).

In March, Talisman Colombia HoldCo Limited (TCHL) —a subsidiary of the Group—, NEO Energy Group Limited (NEO UK) and NEO Energy Holding Limited (NEO) entered into a sale and purchase agreement under which TCHL agreed to sell its entire interest in Repsol Resources UK Limited (RRUK) to NEO UK in exchange for 45% of its share capital. Completion of the transaction is subject to certain conditions and approvals, and it is expected to be concluded in the third quarter of 2025.

This transaction is part of the Group's strategy, since the joint venture will focus on resilience, profitability and growth with the aim of building a sustainable business in the United Kingdom. The new entity will operate a diversified portfolio that, as of the date of this Report, includes 11 production centers and significant undeveloped reserves.

The new joint venture will become one of the largest independent oil and gas producers in the UK's North Sea, with an expected production of 130,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day for 2025. In addition, this alliance will significantly enhance the joint venture's operational scale, efficiency and growth prospects, while reinforcing Repsol's long-term commitment to maximizing the value of its exploration and production assets in the United Kingdom.

NEO UK's production at December 31, 2024 was approximately 68,000 boe/d and RRUK's production was 34,000 boe/d.

Rest of the world

Brazil: innovation in CO2 capture

In March, Repsol Sinopec Brazil, a company 60% owned and operated by Repsol, launched the CO2CHEM pilot plant, a groundbreaking project in the country to develop innovative CO_2 capture technologies to produce renewable fuels.

Colombia: pulling out of the country

In February 2025, the sale of 45% of the CPO-9 asset and 25% in SierraCol Energy Arauca LLC was completed.

Trinidad and Tobago: development of Ginger, commissioning of Cypre and SMR

In March, BpTT, a joint venture between BP (70%) and Repsol (30%) approved the development of the Ginger project, an offshore gas field discovered in 2019. This field will be connected to the Mahogany B platform, with a production target of approximately 62,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d). Gas production is expected to start in 2027.

In March, gas production began at the Cypre project, located in Block 3 off the coast. This first phase connects four wells to the Juniper platform, with expected production of up to 45,000 boe/d. A second phase with three additional wells is planned for the second half of the year that will come into production in 2026.

In June, gas production began at the Mento-1ST well, located in the SMR (Ska Mento Reggae) block. This well, which was discovered in 2020, marks the beginning of the development of the Mento field, which includes a facility with a capacity for 12 wells. At the same time, a drilling campaign will be launched to complete the project's remaining seven wells.

Venezuela: US license revoked by the OFAC

In Venezuela, after the OFAC revoked the Specific License in March 2025 that allowed Repsol to continue its operations in Venezuela (granted in 2024), and once the wind down License authorizing all the operations necessary for the wind down of the previously authorized operations until May 27, 2025 has ended, Repsol was no longer able to obtain shipments for payment of the debts that PDVSA has with the Repsol Group, related to the crude oil and gas operations of Repsol's investees.

Repsol continues to participate together with ENI in Cardón IV, the company that operates the natural gas license and that supplies 33% of the gas consumed in Venezuela.

Repsol will maintain its position in its assets in Venezuela and will continue to comply with both local and international regulations and obligations.

● *For information on geopolitical risks in Venezuela, see Note 10.3 Geopolitical risks to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

[1] Carbon capture and storage

Algeria: extension of Block 405a license

In January 2025, the agreement signed to extend operations of Block 405a for 25 years with an option for an additional 10 years was published (the time of its entry into force) in the Algerian Official Gazette.

In February, Repsol received authorization from the Algerian government to carry out its investment in Block 405a (MLN, EMK and Ourhoud licenses), where Repsol is a partner with a 24.5% interest in MLN, 6.37% in EMK and 1.34% in Ourhoud.

Libya: First round of bidding for exploration in 17 years

In December 2024 exploratory activity resumed, after having been suspended for a decade, in the Murzuq basin with the drilling of the Nesser-1 well, which began on December 31 and was declared negative in 2025.

On March 3, 2025, the NOC began a round of bidding that consisted of 22 blocks, 11 onshore and 11 offshore, with a total of 235,000 km^2.

● *For information on geopolitical risks in Lybia, see Note 10.3 Geopolitical risks to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

Iraq: sale of Topkhana and pulling out of the country

In May, Repsol sold Talisman (Block K39) BV along with its mining rights to the Topkhana development project.

Indonesia: sale of Corridor

In June, Repsol agreed to sell its 24% interest in the Corridor block, located in Sumatra (Indonesia), to Medco Energi for $425 million.

Corridor is a gas-producing asset that contributed 19,000 boe/d to Repsol in 2024, representing 3% of its global production and 2% of its reserves.

Spain: TarraCO2 decarbonization project

In March, the European Commission granted Repsol €205 million in aid to develop the TarraCO_2 project, an offshore CO_2 storage facility off the coast of Tarragona. This project, for which research permits have yet to be granted by the Spanish government and the corresponding final investment decision has yet to be taken, could store 2 million tons of CO_2 annually, up to 54 million tons of CO_2, helping to reduce emissions from local industries such as the chemical and cement industries by 30%. This initiative is part of the EU's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030.

4.2 Industrial

Final investment decision in the **Tarragona Ecoplanta**

Acquisition of a 40% stake in **three industrial** facilities of Bunge Ibérica, S.A.

Progress in constructing the **Puertollano biofuel** plant

Progress in renewable **hydrogen projects** at Petronor and Cartagena

Industrial activity in Spain affected by the **power outage on April 28 in the Peninsula**

Progress in **electrifying** chemical complexes

Financial figures			
€ million	1H 2025	1H 2024	Δ
Operating income	294	1,325	(1,031)
Income tax	(70)	(306)	237
Investees	6	—	6
Adjusted income	**230**	**1,019**	**(788)**
Inventory effect	(391)	(73)	(317)
Special items	33	(72)	106
Non-controlling interests	18	(6)	23
Net income	**(110)**	**868**	**(977)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(24)	(23)	(1)
EBITDA	**210**	**1,342**	**(1,132)**
Investments	**766**	**629**	**137**

Operating figures	1H 2025	1H 2024
Refining capacity (kbbl/d)	**1,013**	**1,013**
Europe	896	896
Rest of the world	117	117
Conversion rate – Spain (%)	**63.0**	**63.0**
Conversion utilization Spanish refining (%)	**88.5**	**97.4**
Distillation utilization Spanish refining (%)	**78.6**	**88.4**
Crude oil processed (millions of t)	**19.4**	**21.4**
Europe	17.5	19.7
Rest of the world	1.9	1.8
Refining margin indicator ($/bbl)		
Spain	5.6	8.9
Peru	8.6	6.9
Petrochemical production capacity (kt)		
Base petrochemicals	2,656	2,656
Petrochemical derivatives	2,243	2,243
Sales of petrochemical products (kt)	915	938
Chemical margin indicator (€/t)	**258**	**237**
Renewable fuel production capacity (Mt/yr)	**1.25**	**1.25**
Retail supply of gas/LNG (Tbtu)	**142**	**116**
Gas sales in North America (Tbtu)	**302**	**305**

Significant events

The industrial businesses have been operating amid high international volatility in the commodities and products markets, prompting them to adapt their production, logistics and commercial structures to the changing situation.

All of this has not halted Repsol's ongoing drive toward decarbonization, as evidenced by the progress made toward the various projects at its industrial complexes: final investment decision for the Tarragona Ecoplant, progress in building the second renewable fuels plant at the Puertollano Industrial Complex, acquisition of 40% of three Bunge industrial facilities on the Iberian Peninsula, and several major milestones for the development of renewable hydrogen projects in Spain.

Refining

Performance: lower margins

The refining margin indicator in Spain ($5.6/bbl) is lower than in the first half of 2024, mainly due to the negative impact of narrower gasoline and diesel profit margins. The 2024 margins were driven by fears of a potential supply disruption stemming from the Red Sea conflict, which temporarily caused prices and margins to spike.

Average distillation utilization stood at 78.6% in Spain, compared with 88.4% the previous year, impacted by maintenance stoppages, operational incidents associated with the presence of water in processed Maya crude, as well as those stemming from the electrical blackout that struck the Iberian Peninsula on April 28.

In Peru, the refining margin index stood at $8.6/bbl, compared with $6.9/bbl in 2024, largely due to better product spreads. The average distillation utilization stood at 85.9% in Peru compared with 78.6% the previous year and the increase is due to the fact that in May 2024 the multi-year shutdown of the refinery began.

Chemicals

Performance: low demand and weak margins

The Chemicals business has been performing amid an international environment of low demand, which has led to lower activity and adjustments in plant operations (also impacted by the blackout) and higher margins than in the first half of 2024 (margin indicator of €258/t). Sales stood at 915 kt, 2% lower than in the previous half of the year.

Electrification of the complexes

In May, the electrification work on the ethylene (11 MW) and propylene (6 MW) compressors of the Sines cracker was completed, which will reduce CO_2 emissions by 95 kt/yr.

At Tarragona, the following progress was made in the first half of the year:

- The installation of a new reactor in the oxidation section of the OPSM plant to increase the production of propylene oxide by increasing the residence time. As part of the project, a new propylene recycle compressor with an electric motor was installed to replace a steam turbine. This represents a CO_2 saving of 34.5 kt/yr due to a reduction in CO_2 emissions. It is scheduled to be commissioned in late 2025.
- The electrification of the recycle (4MW) and Propylene (16 MW) compressors and the replacement of the Raw Gas compressor (6 MW reduction of motive power) with a more efficient one at the cracker unit (T-91 project), which will reduce CO_2 emissions by 175.3 kt/yr. It is scheduled to be commissioned in June 2026.

Trading

Performance: uncertain landscape

Good results in 2025, albeit lower than those reported in 2024, thanks to the strength of our value chain and the opportunities presented by the prevailing uncertainty.

In the first half of 2025, a total of 737 vessels were chartered (755 in the same period of 2024) and 334 time-charter voyages were arranged(264 in 2024).

Wholesale and Gas Trading

Performance: higher gas prices

In the first half of 2025, commercial activity went ahead in a environment of rising gas prices but worse margins. In the United States, lower volumes were sold compared with the same period of 2024 (302 TBtu in the first half of 2025), while supply and sales increased in Spain and internationally (142 TBtu in the first half of 2025).

In February, Venture Global announced that its Calcasieu Pass LNG facility would begin commercial operations on April 15 of this year, which has allowed Repsol to begin receiving the volumes corresponding to the long-term contract, albeit with a significant delay compared to what was initially estimated. The first cargo was received on April 30 and four cargoes had been received by the end of June, which improves Repsol's LNG business activities and strengthens security of supply.

Hydrogen, Renewable Fuels and Circular Economy

In January, Repsol announced that it will invest more than €800 million in the Tarragona Ecoplant, the first European plant to transform municipal solid waste into renewable methanol and circular products through a gasification process. The new plant will have a total production capacity of 240,000 metric tons per year and is scheduled to be commissioned in 2029, creating 340 new jobs. The plant is expected to reduce CO_2 emissions by 3.4 Mt in its first ten years of operation, with funding from the EU’s Innovation Fund program.

In March, Repsol completed the acquisition of 40% of Bunge Ibérica, S.A. (a company that operates three plants dedicated to the production of renewable oils and fuels in Bilbao, Barcelona and Cartagena) for a total of €285 million. The company operates three lines of business: (i) soybean processing for the production of soybean meal and vegetable oils; (ii) refining of vegetable oils; and (iii) production of biofuels. It also owns 100% of Biodiesel Bilbao, S.L. (activities related to biodiesel production facilities) and Moyresa Girasol, S.L. (activities related to agro-industrial products, oilseeds, oils and their derivatives).

In April, an important milestone was reached in the construction of the second renewable fuels plant at the Puertollano Industrial Complex, with the installation of the new reactor. The new plant, construction of which remains on track, is expected to be operational in 2026. It will produce up to 200,000 metric tons per year of renewable fuels, which will reduce 750,000 tons of CO_2 emissions per year.

In May, Repsol reached a strategic milestone with the final approval of the Hy2Use Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI), which includes its renewable hydrogen projects in Petronor and Cartagena. These projects, which received a joint allocation of €315 million in public aid (€160 million for Petronor and €155 million for Cartagena), each have an electrolysis capacity of 100 MW. Both projects are integrated into strategic industrial clusters and will contribute significantly to the decarbonization of the industry.

In June, the final resolution was published whereby the Spanish Government has allocated a total of €1,223 million of NextGenEU funds for the H2 Valles program to seven strategic projects located in Aragon, Andalusia, Castilla y León, Catalonia and Galicia, of which Repsol has been awarded €104 million for the T-HYNET project for a 150 MW electrolyzer at Tarragona and €41 million for another electrolyzer in the A Coruña valley.

4.3 Customer

Evolution of the **brand**, further enhancing **Repsol's multi-energy** profile

Now more than **1,200 points of sale with 100% renewable diesel (Nexa)** on the Iberian Peninsula

Milestone of **10 million digital customers** achieved (driven by Waylet)

New agreements for the supply of **renewable fuels** (Aena, Toyota, etc.) and installation of charging points (Correos, Redeia, etc.)

International expansion of Lubricants in Southeast Asia, following the **acquisition of 40% of Unioil Lubricants**

Investment in a new **paraffin pearl manufacturing line** in Palencia

Financial figures *€ million*	1H 2025	1H 2024	Δ
Operating income	479	423	56
Income tax	(121)	(109)	(11)
Investees	—	—	—
Adjusted income	**358**	**314**	**44**
Inventory effect	(17)	(13)	(4)
Special items	(11)	(68)	57
Non-controlling interests	(8)	(6)	(2)
Net income	**322**	**227**	**95**
Effective tax rate (%)	(25)	(26)	1
EBITDA	**679**	**564**	**115**
Investments	**188**	**198**	**(10)**

Operating figures	1H 2025	1H 2024
Sales in Spain of diesel and gasoline (km^3)[(1)]	**7,387**	**6,580**
Number of service stations	**4,447**	**4,507**
Europe	3,792	3,797
Rest of the world	655	710
Sales of lubricants, asphalts and specialized products (kt)	**1,965**	**2,157**
Europe	1,287	1,650
Rest of the world	678	507
LPG sales (kt)	**631**	**614**
Europe	627	607
Rest of the world	4	7
Retail supply of electricity and gas (Iberia)		
Electricity sold (Iberia) (GWh)	3,887	3,149
Electric and gas customers (thousands)	2,779	2,358

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

Significant events

Customers stand to benefit from Repsol's multi-energy profile by having a single supplier for all their energy needs in mobility and the home (automotive fuels, heating fuel, electricity, solar self-consumption, electric mobility, etc.).

During the first half of the year, Repsol achieved a total of 2.8 million customers for electricity and gas sales in the Iberian Peninsula and 10 million digital customers[1], with Waylet being the driving force behind our digital strategy. At the end of June, a total of 1,262 service stations were supplying 100% renewable fuel.

Meanwhile, there are more than 3,200 publicly accessible electric charging points on the peninsula (2,700 operational), and Waylet users have 6,500 charging points (adding the charging points of other interoperated networks).

Mobility

Performance: increased sales

At service stations in Spain, fuel sales were up 2.8% in the first half of the year compared with the same period of 2024 amid increased demand, and direct sales of gasoline and automotive diesel were 41% higher. Fraud in the Spanish fuel market also declined in the period.

Renewable fuels and circular economy

Repsol had 1,262 points of sale on the Iberian Peninsula at the end of the period (1,199 in Spain and 63 in Portugal), where 100% renewable diesel (Nexa) is now available to buy. During the first half of the year, more than 100 million liters were supplied and NEXA B diesel oil began to be marketed for the agricultural sector in Spain and HVO NEXA agro-diesel in Portugal.

[1] Digital customers are registered users who can operate on the Group's various digital media.

Various agreements were reached with the following partners in the first half of the year for the supply of renewable fuels:

1. Aena, for the supply of diesel, biofuel and propane for the 2025–2026 period (extendable by one year) up to a maximum of 700,000 liters of diesel and HVO and up to a 30% increase on each of the lots.
2. Omoda & Jaecoo and Record Go, for the rental of 300 vehicles to support those affected by the flash floods in Valencia, which includes €100 per month in fuel to be used at Repsol service stations.
3. The Repsol Toyota Rally and Toyota Gazoo Racing teams competed in the Dakar Rally using 70% renewable fuels and the agreement with Toyota Gazoo Racing was renewed for the entire World Rally Raid Championship.

Repsol expanded the collection of used cooking oil to 664 service stations, having collected more than 130,000 liters since the start of the project in April 2023.

Lubricants, Aviation, Asphalts and Specialized Products

Performance: drop in sales

Sales of Lubricants, Asphalts and Specialized Products were down (-9%), largely due to lower sales in Specialized Products due to lower production of coke and low availability of other products, and in Asphalts due to unfavorable weather conditions.

International expansion

In February, Repsol acquired 40% of Unioil Lubricants to strengthen its presence in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. This operation allows Repsol to add a fifth lubricant manufacturing plant to those already existing in Spain, Mexico, Singapore and Indonesia, with a total production capacity of 25,000 tons of lubricants.

Capacity increase in Spain

In April, Repsol announced an investment of €2.5 million to build a new paraffin pearl manufacturing line at its specialized products factory in Palencia. This investment will ultimately create a new manufacturing line that will increase production capacity by 33%.

Decarbonization of the airline industry

In January, the European Union regulation (Refuel EU) came into force, which establishes SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel) quotas ranging from 2% in 2025 to 70% in 2050.

In February, an agreement was signed with the Civil Guard for the delivery of 2% SAF to the Aragon base.

In March, the first Book & Claim operation was carried out in Spain (with Iberia Express) and in April in Latin America (with Avianca), enabling them to decarbonize their emissions without the need for the delivery of physical SAF.

LPG

Performance: increased retail sales

During the first half of the year, retail sales both in bottling and in bulk increased, largely due to more favorable weather conditions.

In the first six months, bottled propane with loads of between 8 and 20 kg was liberalized and the formula for calculating prices for regulated bottled products was revised.

Retail supply of electricity and gas

Performance: profitable growth

Repsol's performance in the first half of 2025 was affected by lower electricity margins owing to higher supply costs and system cost overruns, which increased sharply due to the blackout that took place in April.

Volumes sold amounted to 3,887 GWh of electricity (3,149 GWh in 2024) and 1,229 GWh of gas (1,130 GWh in 2024), driven by the higher number of customers.

At the end of June, Repsol had a customer portfolio of 2.8 million customers, including 121 thousand in Portugal.

New businesses

Distributed generation

In January, Zaragoza City Council awarded Repsol the power to generate photovoltaic energy in four public car parks. This project will add a total installed capacity of 2.8 MW, which includes the installation of 40 charging points and will allow municipal facilities and more than 260,000 homes to connect to these solar communities and benefit from this locally generated energy.

Meanwhile, under Solar 360 photovoltaic panels are being installed on the roofs of buildings in the Tarragona complex, with an installed capacity of 830KW, which will produce 1.2 GWh annually, equivalent to the average consumption of 350 homes. This project is being deployed at all the industrial centers on the peninsula.

A further milestone was also reached following the launch of a Local Energy Community (CEL) project, which brings together 29 municipalities in the province of Seville, in which 67 self-consumption photovoltaic installations will be installed with a total aggregate power of 4.5 MW. With this project, Energía Distribuida del Norte, S.A.U. (EDINOR) served a total of 50 municipalities in the first half of the year, with 7 MW of power to be installed, enabling around 10,000 users to access collective self-consumption through CELs.

Electric mobility

In January, Repsol became Redeia's sole partner in electric mobility in Spain, with a 3 year contract for the management of 167 charging points.

In February, it was announced that Repsol will receive €6.48 million in aid for the TEN-T network infrastructure in the EU. It will use this funding to deploy 305 charging points in Spain (286 of 150 kW for light vehicles and 19 of 350 kW for heavy vehicles).

In April, a new functionality was launched in Waylet (Autocharge), enabling users to charge their vehicle without using the app and by simply plugging in the cable. It is currently available for a total of 1,058 connectors and 991 charging points.

In June, a new electricity tariff for electric vehicles was launched, offering Movistar+ free for one year, and the Zunder network, with more than 1,200 charging points was also incorporated into Waylet.

4.4 Low carbon generation

4 GW of **renewable wind and solar** capacity **in operation**

Fifth rotation of **renewable assets** in Spain (400 MW)

First **rotation of renewable assets** in the US (777MW)

Start of **production at Antofagasta Phase 1** in Chile and **Outpost** in the US

Start of **construction of Pecan Prairie** in the US (595 MW)

More than **4,800 GWh of electricity generated** (33% more than in 2024)

Financial figures *€ million*	1H 2025	1H 2024	Δ
Operating income	37	12	25
Income tax	(15)	(5)	(10)
Investees	(10)	(12)	3
Adjusted income	**12**	**(5)**	**18**
Special items	(162)	(51)	(112)
Non-controlling interests	38	15	23
Net income	**(112)**	**(41)**	**(70)**
Effective tax rate (%)	(40)	(39)	(1)
EBITDA	**89**	**61**	**28**
Investments	**506**	**1,608**	**(1,102)**

Operating figures	1H 2025	1H 2024
Installed capacity in operation (MW)	**6,939**	**5,266**
Combined cycle	1,625	1,625
Solar photovoltaic	2,179	1,439
Wind	1,850	986
Hydro	693	693
Cogeneration	592	523
Renewable capacity under development (MW)	**2,035**	**2,988**
Electricity generation (GWh)	**4,934**	**3,666**
Combined cycle	1,395	838
Wind and solar	2,871	2,154
Hydro	668	674

(1) Projects in which the final investment decision has been made but their construction has not begun.

Significant events

Repsol remains firmly committed to its strategy, with a model of entering the development of projects in early stages and enhancing the value of assets with the incorporation of partners or portfolio optimization (asset rotations in Spain and the US in 2025 stand out), which will lead to higher returns.

It has also completed the construction and commissioning of the Antofagasta project, one of the largest in Chile, with a total installed capacity in operation of 364 MW.

In 2025, Repsol added 1,604 MW of renewable operating capacity with respect to the same period of 2024, having ended the six-month period with a portfolio of 4,029 MW in wind and solar capacity.

Performance: lower production and prices

In the first half of 2025, electricity production rose to 4,934 GWh, compared with 3,666 GWh in the same period of 2024 (excluding production from cogeneration plants). This increase was due to greater operating capacity in wind and solar assets, along with higher production at combined cycle facilities.

The sale prices of energy generated in Spain have been significantly higher than those of 2024.

• *For more information, see section 2.2 Energy landscape.*

Capacity (MW)	Solar	Wind
Spain	759	1,287
United States (1)	1,408	—
Chile	—	541
Italy	12	23
TOTAL	2,179	1,850

(1) In the United States, batteries are included.

Generation (GWh)	CCGT	Hydro	Solar	Wind	Total
Spain	1,395	668	492	1,206	3,761
United States	—	—	958	—	958
Chile	—	—	—	184	184
Italy	—	—	7	24	31
TOTAL	1,395	668	1,456	1,414	4,934

Asset rotation in Spain and the United States

In April, Repsol completed the sale of a 49% stake in its 400 MW wind and solar portfolio to Schroders Greencoat, the specialist renewables manager of Schroders Capital, in exchange for €114 million. The portfolio includes eight wind farms, with a total capacity of 300 MW, in the provinces of Huesca, Zaragoza and Teruel, in northern Spain, and two solar plants, with a total capacity of 100 MW, in the province of Palencia. Repsol maintains control of the assets. As part of the transaction, in December 2024, Repsol signed a long-term syndicated financing agreement for €348 million with BBVA, Crédit Agricole CIB, Banco Sabadell and the Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO).

In April, an agreement was announced for the sale to Stonepeak of 46.3% of a company that owns a portfolio of renewable assets (777 MW in solar and storage, in New Mexico and Texas) in the United States for $340 million. Repsol and Stonepeak will jointly control the company. The operation includes the Frye solar farm and the Jicarilla solar and storage complex. The transaction was completed in July 2025.

● *For more information, see section 6.3 Highlights in the second half of the year.*

Progress toward projects in the United States

In February, construction began on Pecan Prairie, a 595 MW solar plant located in the state of Texas, which, together with the Pinnington (825 MW) and Outpost (629 MW) projects, marks a further step forward in achieving the Company's plans to reach 2–3 GW of installed capacity in the country. In June, production of Outpost began.

● *For information on the agreement reached with Hecate Holdings LLC to end the dispute relating to the investment in Hecate Energy Group LLC, see Note 10.1 Litigation to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

Start-up of projects in Spain and Chile

In April, Repsol began electricity production in Antofagasta Phase 1, its largest wind farm to date and one of the largest in Chile. Located in the commune of Taltal, in the Antofagasta region, it has a total installed capacity of 364 MW. With an investment of close to €400 million, Antofagasta Phase 1 is the first renewable project fully developed by Repsol in Chile. In the same Chilean region, Repsol plans to build Phase 2, which will add approximately 450 MW to its portfolio of renewable assets.

In Spain, the wind farms of Canteras I (29.9 MW), Canteras II (49.5 MW), La Paul (46.8 MW), Santa Cruz I (18 MW), Santa Cruz I Ampliación (12 MW), Santa Cruz II (15 MW) and Santa Cruz III (24.4 MW), Santa Cruz IV (24.4 MW), and San Isidro II (15 MW) all began production in the first half of the year, as part of the Delta II project (Aragon). Currently, Delta II has a total of 776 MW of installed capacity.

Staying in Spain, the Páramo de la Mesuca wind farm (15 MW) also started production. This facility is part of the larger Pi project, which, together with the 146 MW that were already operational, represents a total of 161 MW of installed capacity.

5. Sustainability and Governance

5.1 General information

In February 2025, the ninth edition of the Global Sustainability Plan (GSP) was approved. The 2025 GSP sets out 78 medium-term targets, based on environmental, social and governance criteria. In addition, as a deployment of the GSP[1], 18 local plans have been published in the first half of 2025 in 12 countries and 6 industrial centers.

As a further show of its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, the sixth edition of the report *Repsol's contribution to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* has been published, with special attention to those to which Repsol contributes the most through its activity: SDGs 7, 8 and 13 and 6, 9, 12 and 17. The report shows 27 indicators and 39 contribution projects and is available at www.repsol.com.

5.2 Environmental information

Climate change

Repsol continues to advance in complying with its decarbonization roadmap and improving the monitoring of the scope 1+2+3 absolute emissions reduction metric. In the first half of 2025, improvement actions have been implemented in the facilities that have made it possible to avoid the emission of 102 thousand metric tons of CO2e.

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

Environment

During 2025, the Company has disclosed the updated version of its Environmental Policy, reinforcing our goal of providing energy and products to society to meet its needs efficiently, promoting commitments related to protection and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, sustainable management of water resources, the preservation of air quality, the fight against climate change and the application of the principles that govern the circular economy, while extending these commitments extensible to the value chain.

Repsol continues to make progress toward its circular economy strategy and ambition to lead the production of renewable fuels on the Iberian Peninsula. In 2025, it has taken another step towards achieving its 2030 targets, which include reaching a renewable fuel production capacity in the Iberian Peninsula of 2.2 million tons and producing 150,000 tons of circular or bio-based products, following the approval of the Ecoplanta project in Tarragona. Through this initiative, up to 400,000 tons of non-recyclable municipal solid waste will be processed per year, which will be converted into renewable fuels and circular products.

5.3 Social information

Safety

During the first half of the year, further progress was made toward the Safety Excellence Program, with new initiatives in the established lines of work and delving deeper into Human and Organizational Factors across all processes.

The definition of the safety objectives for 2025 is based on the number of HPI incidents, as Repsol endeavors to continue reducing serious accidents, fatalities and permanent injuries, as set out by the Safety Excellence Program.

Additionally, it is worth noting the hosting at our headquarters of the Annual Assembly of Bequinor (National Association for the Standardization of Capital Goods and Industrial Safety). This Safety Conference involved numerous companies and institutions, with all the participants exchanging information on safety and sustainability regulations.

Human rights and relationship with communities

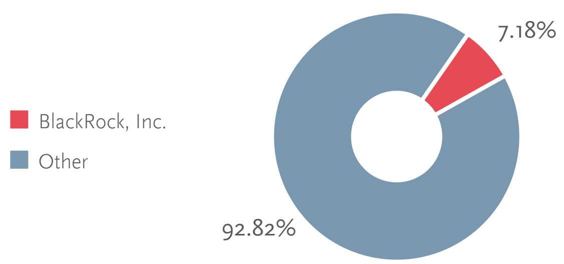
During the first half of 2025, work continued on the Development Phase of the Social Action Plan of La Pampilla[2] through *ImpulsaRed*, a social and economic reactivation program for five districts in the Norte-Chico Corridor that targets the following lines of work: fisheries, trade, nutrition and well-being, environment, circular economy, and sustainable tourism. The main objective of this program is to achieve a socioeconomic reactivation of the five aforementioned districts, through more than 40 entrepreneurship projects that the beneficiaries have launched after receiving technical training and business training, in social economy, innovation and sustainable development. The program has a clear gender focus and more than 70% of the participants are women.

5.4 Governance information

Corporate governance

The shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on May 30 approved the re-election of Ms. Aurora Catá Sala, Ms. Isabel Torremocha Ferrezuelo and Mr. Mariano Marzo Carpio, all of them for the bylaw-mandated term of four years.

Shareholder structure (latest available information)



[1] For more information on the Global Sustainability Plan and Local Sustainability Plans, see www.repsol.com.
[2] For more information, see Note 10.4 Environmental Risks to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.

Responsible tax policy

In the first half of 2025 Repsol, paid €6,088 million in taxes and similar public charges; of this amount, €4,121 million was paid in Spain.

Repsol remains firmly committed to strengthening its cooperative relations with tax authorities and has presented its 2024 Voluntary Tax Transparency Report to the Spanish tax authorities (AEAT).

When it comes to public transparency and accountability to society, the Haz Foundation awarded Repsol the Fiscal Transparency Seal in the three-star[3] category, achieving a 100% compliance rate. The Company was also recognized as a best practice in the IBEX 35 when it comes to tax transparency and responsibility, according to the Corporate Social Responsibility Observatory.[4]

● *For more information, see section 3.5 Taxation.*

Taxes paid in the first half of 2025 [(1)]

	Total taxes paid		Own taxes			Taxes collected			
€ million	**1H 2025**	**1H 2024**	**Total**	Income tax	Others taxes on earnings	**Total**	VAT	HT[(2)]	Other
Europe	4,775	4,394	(11)	(375)	364	4,787	1,691	2,756	340
Latam and Caribbean	876	922	419	208	211	457	258	171	28
Asia and Oceania	42	48	40	39	1	1	—	—	1
North America	71	123	45	(22)	67	26	1	—	25
Africa	324	315	322	294	28	2	—	—	2
TOTAL 1H 2025	**6,088**		**815**	**144**	**671**	**5,273**	**1,950**	**2,927**	**396**
TOTAL 1H 2024		**5,802**	**894**	**168**	**726**	**4,908**	**1,828**	**2,688**	**392**

(1) Information prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model described in Note 4. "*Segment information*" of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the first half of 2025.
(2) Tax on hydrocarbons; includes the amount received through logistics operators when the Company is ultimately responsible for payment.

[3] Seal awarded in May by Haz Fundación, the highest recognition for the quality of the tax information voluntarily published on the website.
[4] Report by the Corporate Social Responsibility Observatory on "*Information on Sustainability of IBEX 35 companies – financial year 2023*", published in April.

6. Outlook

6.1 Outlook for the sector

Macroeconomic outlook

According to the IMF's latest projections (*World Economic Outlook*, April 2025), and under the baseline scenario that incorporates the tariff measures announced up to April 4, global growth will stand at 2.8% in 2025 and 3.0% in 2026, below the projections of 3.6% and 3.2%, respectively, that the IMF had published in the January update, owing to the strong impact of the new protectionist trade policies.

Growth would also be heterogeneous: while advanced economies are expected to grow by 1.4% in 2025, the figure for emerging economies would be 3.7%, with India leading the way (6.5%) and China lagging behind (4.0%). Growth in the United States will slow markedly during 2025, to 1.8%, 0.9 percentage points less than in the January update, but would still exceed that of the euro area, which is expected to reach 0.8% (although in Spain it stands at a higher 2.5%).

IMF macroeconomic forecasts

	Real GDP growth (%)		Average inflation (%)	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
World economy	2.8	3.3	4.3	5.7
Advanced countries	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.6
Spain	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.2
Emerging countries	3.7	4.3	5.5	7.7

Source: IMF (WEO April 2025) and Repsol's Research Unit.

The global economic outlook for 2025 is marked by high uncertainty and risks clearly skewed to the downside. The geopolitical environment remains tense: the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, instability in the Middle East, and steadily worsening relations between the United States and its main trading partners, carrying a heightened risk of energy, financial, and trade disruptions. The new tariff barriers being promulgated by the Trump administration could curb investment, further fragment global trade and raise inflation, especially in basic goods and food.

Added to this is the financial vulnerability resulting from high debt levels and a possible prolonged tightening of monetary conditions, as well as the risks associated with weak demand in China and the destabilizing impact of its industrial overcapacity in strategic sectors. Overall, there is still a significant risk of overestimation of the baseline scenario, as has already occurred in previous cycles with structural shocks.

Energy sector outlook

According to the May estimate of the International Energy Agency (IEA), global demand is expected to increase by 0.74 Mbbl/d in 2025, bringing the average level of demand this year to 104.6 Mbbl/d. Consumption in non-OECD countries would rise by 0.86 Mbbl/d, while OECD countries would contract by 0.12 Mbbl/d.

The IEA expects global supply to increase by 1.6 Mbbl/d, of which 1.3 Mbbl/d would come from countries outside OPEC+, with the United States, Brazil, Canada and Guyana accounting for around 70% of this total. The IEA notes that one of the most immediate impacts of the recent drop in oil prices is expected to be on U.S. shale oil production, which is expected to slow, with the country's total production growing by 0.44 Mbbl/d in 2025, after growing by around 0.7 Mbbl/d in 2024 and 1.5 Mbbl/d in 2023.

The IEA's forecasts consider the production increases announced by OPEC+ for May and June (not the one announced on May 31 for July), and cautions that the actual increase could be lower than the nominal figures, as several countries (including Kazakhstan, UAE, Iraq and Russia) continue to produce above their targets and are committed to making compensatory cuts for previous overproduction, while others are restricted by capacity limits. Moreover, tightening sanctions on Venezuela, Iran, and Russia could offset some of these increases.

Looking at the gas market in the US, demand (including exports) is expected to grow in 2025, with the main drivers of this increase being the increase in LNG feed gas (new LNG export facilities such as Plaquemines LNG stage 1 and additional LNG trains at existing terminals that have come online, such as Corpus Christi LNG stage 3), and the increase in pipeline exports to Mexico.

During May and June, seasonal maintenance work at LNG regasification plants began and demand for gas for cooling is now expected to increase, although high gas prices this summer could slow gas-fired electricity generation and coal generation is recovering some of its market share. Moreover, the greater penetration of renewables is limiting gas consumption.

With regard to the electricity market in Spain, forecasts point to a substantially different second half of the year compared with the first. Due to seasonal factors, what normally happens is that in late spring renewables make a greater contribution to the mix amid lower demand, before giving way to several months of rising prices.

Hydropower is expected to continue contributing more than in previous years, in line with the greater amount of reserves in the reservoirs, although it would do so at higher prices. Meanwhile, the seasonal increase in demand, which could be even higher if expectations are met and a warmer-than-normal summer is recorded, would also push prices higher.

For this reason, and despite the fact that solar energy should help contain prices (especially in the central hours of the day), prices as a whole are expected to increase substantially in the second half of the year compared with the first.

6.2 Outlook for our business

The Group's business plans for the second half of 2025 aim to materialize the commitments enshrined in the Strategic Update 2024–2027: a clear and competitive shareholder return policy, with a growing cash dividend, investments slightly above the average of recent years, and always maintaining financial strength.

The total dividend for 2025, which amounts to €0.975 per share, is up 8% on 2024. In addition, in order to complete the committed shareholder return, equivalent to 25–35% of cash flows from operations, the Company will press ahead with its share buyback programs and subsequent reduction of share capital.

In support the Company's transformation, cumulative investment in 2024 and 2025—stripping out the impact of the rotation of the LCG business's asset portfolio and divestments—is expected to be just under €10 billion, provided that macroeconomic and commercial conditions are favorable.

The Low Carbon Generation (LCG) business will continue to play a key role in the energy transition, through the organic development of the Group's project portfolio with the consequent increase in its renewable capacity. Outstanding project execution, coupled with optimization of the financial structure and the systematic rotation of the asset portfolio, will serve to maximize the profitability of the new projects to be undertaken.

Meanwhile, the Customer area will continue to build our multi-energy business position, with a overarching goal of profitability and cash generation, thanks to the growth in electricity sales and the development of multi-energy platforms. To succeed, Repsol will continue to strengthen its core business, transforming supply points and the distribution of renewable fuels in order to accompany and support customers in the energy transition.

The Industrial businesses will continue to drive transformation and the circular economy, with assets in production, such as the renewable fuels plant in Cartagena and the electrolyzer in Bilbao for the production of renewable hydrogen. In tandem, they will continue to pursue other initiatives to increase the capacity of renewable fuels and low-carbon materials, such as the expansion of the Sines petrochemical complex in Portugal, the investment at the Ecoplanta in Tarragona, the reconfiguration of a diesel hydrodesulfurization unit in Puertollano or additional electrolyzers, and for the decarbonization of industrial processes, such as electrification and energy efficiency. All of this will take place while we champion a culture of safety.

The Upstream division will continue to pursue projects while focusing on operational safety and continuous efficiency improvement, and continuing to optimize its asset portfolio.

And at the corporate areas, work will continue so as to add value to the business through the exercise of the governance and control function and by increasing efficiency, automating processes and flexibly managing corporate services. Meanwhile, further progress will be made in digital transformation, and efforts will be made to attract, retain, and nurture talent through specific programs. In parallel, the Technology area will seek out winning alliances and partnerships in innovative disciplines, thus helping to make the businesses more competitive, agile and efficient.

6.3 Highlights in the second half of the year

On July 11, Repsol announced an agreement to acquire 70% of electricity and gas retail supply company ODF Energía. The deal will enable Repsol to strengthen its position in the business sector by gaining access to ODF Energía's platform, which has a portfolio of 22,000 corporate customers and a long track record in this industry. The transaction is subject to the customary clearance requirements.

In July, Repsol completed the sale to Stonepeak of a 46.3% stake in a company that holds a portfolio of renewable assets (777 MW in solar and storage capacity in New Mexico and Texas).

● *For more information, see section 4.4 Low Carbon Generation.*

6.4 Risks

The main risks to which the Group is exposed are described in section 7.4 and Appendix IV of the 2024 Management Report. Notably, the global geopolitical landscape became a more uncertain place in the first half of 2025, amid concerns over the regulation of global trade and ongoing tensions arising from various armed conflicts, mainly in the Middle East and Ukraine. It is also worth noting that the mass blackout that took place on April 28 impacted the activity of Repsol's industrial and commercial businesses across the Iberian Peninsula. This risk information is updated and supplemented by that disclosed in Notes 6.6 and 10 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the first half of 2025 and in sections 2 and 6 of this document.

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	$1{,}7x10^3$
	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 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	$F^{Tier\ 3}$	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)] Reference average: 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	0.159
	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 meters	**kbep**	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 watts)
Btu/MBtu	British thermal unit/ Btu/million Btu	**km²**	Square kilometer	**MWh**	Megawatts per hour
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	**Kt/Mt**	Thousand tons/ Million tons	**Tcf**	Trillion cubic feet
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas	**Mbbl**	Million barrels	**toe**	Ton of oil equivalent
GWh	Gigawatts per hours	**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 model (see Appendix III).

Unaudited figures in millions of euros

Balance sheet

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Intangible assets	3,128	3,295
Property, plant and equipment	29,254	32,376
Investments accounted for using the equity method	641	484
Non-current financial assets	345	894
Deferred tax assets	3,321	4,540
Other non-current assets	1,289	1,608
CURRENT ASSETS		
Non-current assets held for sale	3,295	557
Inventories	5,282	6,366
Trade and other receivables	7,828	8,318
Other current assets	473	320
Other current financial assets	2,851	1,939
Cash and cash equivalents	3,799	5,093
TOTAL ASSETS	**61,506**	**65,790**
TOTAL EQUITY		
Shareholders' equity	25,167	25,883
Other cumulative comprehensive income	(1,338)	606
Non-controlling interests	2,524	2,610
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Non-current provisions	2,774	5,142
Non-current financial liabilities	9,347	10,262
Deferred tax liabilities and other tax items	3,015	3,367
Other non-current liabilities	900	1,179
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	2,781	35
Current provisions	1,549	1,525
Current financial liabilities	3,550	2,875
Trade and other payables	11,237	12,306
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**61,506**	**65,790**

Income statement

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Revenue from ordinary activities	29,002	30,822
Operating income	**2,216**	**3,114**
Financial result	(76)	(30)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method	(4)	(9)
Net income before tax	**2,136**	**3,075**
Income tax	(783)	(949)
Net income after taxes	**1,353**	**2,126**
ADJUSTED INCOME	**1,353**	**2,126**
Inventory effect	(408)	(86)
Special items	(252)	(390)
Non-controlling interests	(90)	(24)
NET INCOME [1]	**603**	**1,626**

[1] Relates to net income attributable to the parent

Statement of cash flows

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
EBITDA	3,078	4,144
Changes in working capital	85	(560)
Dividends received	5	6
Income tax refunded/(paid)	(118)	(170)
Other proceeds from/(payments for) operating activities	(190)	(1,133)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**2,860**	**2,287**
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for investments:	(2,694)	(4,011)
Organic investments	(2,463)	(3,114)
Inorganic investments	(231)	(897)
Proceeds from divestments	354	383
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(2,340)**	**(3,628)**
FREE CASH FLOW (I+II)	**520**	**(1,341)**
Transactions with non-controlling interests	28	49
Payments for dividends and payments on other equity instruments	(597)	(533)
Net interest and leases	(176)	(139)
Treasury shares	(244)	(598)
CASH GENERATED IN THE PERIOD	**(469)**	**(2,562)**
Financing activities and others	(825)	1,907
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(1,294)**	**(655)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**5,093**	**4,552**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**3,799**	**3,897**

Appendix III. 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.

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 information on APMs, see www.repsol.com.*

1. Repsol's business segment reporting model

In its segment reporting model, Repsol presents the results and other financial figures of its business segments (Upstream, Industrial, Customer and GBC) considering the operational and economic magnitudes of the joint ventures, in accordance with the percentage of the Group's stake in each joint venture, with the same methodology and level of detail as those of the companies consolidated by full[1] integration.

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.

- The measure of the earnings of each segment is known as ***Adjusted income***, which corresponds to income from continuing operations at replacement cost ("*Current Cost of Supply*" or CCS), net of taxes and excluding certain income and expenses ("*Special items*") or income attributable to non-controlling interests ("*Non-controlling interests*"), which are presented separately. The financial result and inter-segment consolidation adjustments are assigned to "Income" under *Corporate and other*.

  Specifically, the CCS considers the cost of volumes sold to be the cost corresponding to the supply and production costs for the same period. 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 non-controlling interests in consolidated income net of taxes. This effect is isolated from Adjusted income, Inventory effect and Special items, so that they fully reflect the results managed by the Group.

● *For more information, see Note 4. Information by business segments to the 1H25 Interim Financial Statements.*

[1] Except in the case of renewable electricity generation businesses (LCG segment) where, due to the way in which the results of these projects are analyzed and decisions are made about their management, the economic figures of the joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

2. Financial performance measures

Adjusted income

Adjusted income is the key measure of financial performance measure that Management (Executive Committee) consults when making decisions.

Adjusted income is calculated as ***net income from operations at current cost of supply*** (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 assigned to the adjusted income of the "*Corporate and other*" 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[2] costs incurred during the period in question. 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 interest ("*Non-controlling interests*"). This Inventory effect mainly 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, etc.), impairment (provisions and reversal resulting from impairment tests on fixed assets, tax relief, 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 running of the businesses (provisions for dismantling and remediation; exchange rate impacts on tax 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 do not consider net income attributable to non-controlling interests ("*Non-controlling interests*").

Special items	**First half**		**Second quarter**	
€ million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Divestments	57	1	15	(3)
Workforce restructuring	(23)	(51)	(10)	(17)
Impairment [(1)]	11	197	12	(62)
Provisions and other	(297)	(537)	(205)	(73)
TOTAL	**(252)**	**(390)**	**(188)**	**(155)**

[(1)] The difference with the heading *"(Charge)/Reversal of impairment provisions"* in the IFRS-EU income statement is mainly explained by the fact that the latter includes impairment of credit risk and dry wells and impairment of exploratory surveys in the normal course of business and excludes the tax effect of impairment, deferred tax impairment on assets, and impairment of joint ventures.

Non-controlling interests

This shows the net income attributable to non-controlling interests in relation to operating income, the Inventory effect and Special items, which are presented separately before Net income.

[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 inventories at the lower of this cost and their market value.

The reconciliation of the Adjusted income under the Group's Reporting model with the Results prepared under IFRS-EU is presented below:

Income	**Second quarter**													
			Adjustments											
	Adjusted income		**Reclassification of joint ventures**		**Special items**		**Inventory effect [2]**		**Non-controlling interests**		**Total adjustments**		**IFRS-EU income**	
€ million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Operating income	1,097 [1]	1,360 [1]	(116)	(192)	(247)	22	(286)	(114)	—	—	(649)	(284)	448	1,076
Financial result	(36)	(12)	37	40	(8)	(82)	—	—	—	—	29	(42)	(7)	(54)
Net income of companies accounted for using the equity method – net of tax	4	(1)	(6)	78	—	(50)	—	—	—	—	(6)	28	(2)	27
Income before tax	**1,065**	**1,347**	**(85)**	**(74)**	**(255)**	**(110)**	**(286)**	**(114)**	—	—	**(626)**	**(298)**	**439**	**1,049**
Income tax	(363)	(488)	85	74	67	(45)	72	29	—	—	224	58	(139)	(430)
Consolidated income	**702**	**859**	—	—	**(188)**	**(155)**	**(214)**	**(85)**	—	—	**(402)**	**(240)**	**300**	**619**
Income attributable to non-controlling interests									(63)	38	(63)	38	(63)	38
TOTAL INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT									**(63)**	**38**	**(465)**	**(202)**	**237**	**657**

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

Income	**First half**													
			Adjustments											
	Adjusted income		**Reclassification of joint ventures**		**Special items**		**Inventory effect [2]**		**Non-controlling interests**		**Total adjustments**		**IFRS-EU Income**	
€ million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Operating income	2,216 [1]	3,114 [1]	(256)	(304)	(396)	(288)	(546)	(115)	—	—	(1,198)	(707)	1,018	2,407
Financial result	(76)	(30)	85	66	53	(61)	—	—	—	—	138	5	62	(25)
Net income of companies accounted for using the equity method – net of tax	(4)	(9)	76	210	(46)	(50)	—	—	—	—	30	160	26	151
Income before tax	**2,136**	**3,075**	**(95)**	**(28)**	**(389)**	**(399)**	**(546)**	**(115)**	—	—	**(1,030)**	**(542)**	**1,106**	**2,533**
Income tax	(783)	(949)	95	28	137	9	138	29	—	—	370	66	(413)	(883)
Consolidated income	**1,353**	**2,126**	—	—	**(252)**	**(390)**	**(408)**	**(86)**	—	—	**(660)**	**(476)**	**693**	**1,650**
Income attributable to non-controlling interests									(90)	(24)	(90)	(24)	(90)	(24)
TOTAL INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT									**(90)**	**(24)**	**(750)**	**(500)**	**603**	**1,626**

[1] Income from operations at current cost of supply (CCS).
[2] The inventory effect represents an adjustment to "*Procurements*" and "*Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress*" in 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, and other items that do not represent cash inflows or outflows from operations (restructurings, capital gains/losses on divestments, provisions, etc.). Operating income relates 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 referred to as ***CCS EBITDA.***

EBITDA	**Second quarter**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Reclassification of joint ventures**		**IFRS-EU[2]**	
€ million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Upstream	1,050	1,184	(315)	(364)	735	820
Industrial	69	465	(2)	(5)	67	460
Customer	351	300	(12)	(12)	339	288
LCG	37	37	—	—	37	37
Corporate and other	(16)	15	(14)	10	(30)	25
EBITDA	**1,491**	**2,001**	**(343)**	**(371)**	**1,148**	**1,630**
Upstream	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	260	103	(3)	1	257	104
Customer	26	11	—	—	26	11
LCG	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate and other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventory effect [1]	**286**	**114**	**(3)**	**1**	**283**	**115**
CCS EBITDA	**1,777**	**2,115**	**(346)**	**(370)**	**1,431**	**1,745**

[1] Before taxes.
[2] Relates to "*Income before tax*" and "*Adjustments to income*" in the consolidated statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA	**First half**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Reclassification of joint ventures**		**IFRS-EU[2]**	
€ million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Upstream	2,196	2,209	(668)	(637)	1,528	1,572
Industrial	210	1,342	(7)	(11)	203	1,331
Customer	679	564	(21)	(24)	658	540
LCG	89	61	—	—	89	61
Corporate and other	(96)	(32)	10	2	(86)	(30)
EBITDA	**3,078**	**4,144**	**(686)**	**(670)**	**2,392**	**3,474**
Upstream	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	522	97	(3)	1	519	98
Customer	24	18	—	—	24	18
LCG	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate and other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventory effect [1]	**546**	**115**	**(3)**	**1**	**543**	**116**
CCS EBITDA	**3,624**	**4,259**	**(689)**	**(669)**	**2,935**	**3,590**

[1] Before taxes.
[2] Relates to "*Income before tax*" and "*Adjustments to income*" in the consolidated statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU.

EBITDA	Second quarter					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassification of joint ventures and other		IFRS-EU[1]	
€ million	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income before tax	523	1,124	(84)	(75)	439	1,049
(-) Financial result	45	95	(38)	(41)	7	54
(-) Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	(3)	49	5	(76)	2	(27)
Operating income	565	1,268	(117)	(192)	448	1,076
Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	688	803	(104)	(101)	584	702
Operating provisions	292	(94)	(122)	21	170	(73)
(Allowance)/Reversal of impairment	91	(158)	(120)	79	(29)	(79)
(Allowance)/Reversal of provisions for risks	201	64	(2)	(58)	199	6
Other items	(54)	24	—	(99)	(54)	(75)
EBITDA	1,491	2,001	(343)	(371)	1,148	1,630

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

EBITDA	First half					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassification of joint ventures and other		IFRS-EU[1]	
€ million	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income before tax	1,200	2,562	(94)	(29)	1,106	2,533
(-) Financial result	24	91	(86)	(66)	(62)	25
(-) Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	50	57	(76)	(208)	(26)	(151)
Operating income	1,274	2,710	(256)	(303)	1,018	2,407
Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	1,437	1,575	(212)	(197)	1,225	1,378
Operating provisions	411	(161)	(218)	(70)	193	(231)
(Allowance)/Reversal of impairment	270	(369)	(216)	(13)	54	(382)
(Allowance)/Reversal of provisions for risks	141	208	(2)	(57)	139	151
Other items	(44)	20	—	(100)	(44)	(80)
EBITDA	3,078	4,144	(686)	(670)	2,392	3,474

[1] Relates to "*Income before tax*" and "*Adjustments to income*" in 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 invested capital (equity and debt).

ROACE *("Return on average capital employed")* is calculated as: (Adjusted income, excluding financial result, + Inventory effect + Special items) / (***Average capital employed*** for the operating period, which measures the capital invested in the Company from its own and external sources, and corresponds to Total Equity + ***Net debt***).

The figure includes the amount pertaining to joint ventures or other companies whose operations are managed as such. If the Inventory effect is not considered in its calculation, it is known as ***CCS ROACE.***

NUMERATOR *(€ million)*	1H 2025	1H 2024
Operating income (IFRS-EU)	**1,018**	**2,407**
Reclassification of joint ventures	256	304
Income tax [(1)]	(499)	(903)
Net income of companies accounted for using the equity method – net of tax	(49)	(59)
I. ROACE result at weighted average cost	**726**	**1,749**

DENOMINATOR *(€ million)*	1H 2025	1H 2024
Total equity	26,353	28,705
Net debt	5,728	4,595
Capital employed at period-end	**32,081**	**33,300**
II. Average capital employed[(2)]	**33,093**	**32,233**
I/II ROACE (%)[(3)]	**2.2%**	**5.4%**

[(1)] Does not include income tax relating to the financial result.
[(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 3.8%.

Capital employed at period-end	Group Reporting Model		Reclassification of joint ventures		IFRS-EU	
€ million	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Jun 2025	Dec 2024
Upstream	10,855	11,554	(1,073)	(991)	9,782	10,563
Industrial	11,747	11,917	(61)	(40)	11,686	11,877
Customer	2,580	2,801	36	38	2,616	2,839
LCG	6,213	6,185	—	—	6,213	6,185
Corporate and other	686	1,650	—	—	686	1,650
TOTAL	**32,081**	**34,107**	**(1,098)**	**(993)**	**30,983**	**33,114**

Capital employed at period-end	Group Reporting Model		Reclassification of joint ventures		IFRS-EU	
€ million	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Jun 2025	Dec 2024
Non-current assets and investment in companies	33,023	36,155	(1,868)	(1,867)	31,155	34,288
Deferred tax assets and liabilities	306	1,173	460	574	766	1,747
Working capital[(1)]	2,346	2,699	(52)	(48)	2,294	2,651
Provisions	(4,323)	(6,667)	58	16	(4,265)	(6,651)
Other assets and liabilities	729	747	304	332	1,033	1,079
TOTAL	**32,081**	**34,107**	**(1,098)**	**(993)**	**30,983**	**33,114**

[(1)] Relates to the balances of inventories, trade receivables and other accounts receivable, other current assets, and trade payables and other accounts payable.

3. Cash flow measures

Cash flows from operations

Cash flow from operations measures generation of cash from operating activities, and is calculated as: EBITDA +/- changes in working capital + collection of dividends + collection / - payment of income tax + other collections / - 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 generation from operating and investment activities, and is quite useful for evaluating the funds available for paying dividends to shareholders debt service payments.

Cash flow generation

Cash generation equates to ***free cash flow*** less dividend payments, payment of remuneration for other equity instruments (coupons on perpetual bonds), transactions with non-controlling interests, (capital dilutions, contributions, dividends, etc.) net interest payments, and payments for leases and treasury stock. This APM measures the funds generated by the Company before financial transactions (mainly from debt issuance and repayments).

The following is a reconciliation of the ***Free cash flow*** and ***Cash flow generation*** with the Consolidated Cash Flow Statements prepared under IFRS-EU:

Cash flow measures	**Second quarter**					
	Cash flow		**Reclassification of joint ventures and other**		**IFRS-EU Statement of Cash Flows**	
€ million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
I. Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (cash flow from operations)	1,718	925	(156)	(107)	1,562	818
II. Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(1,286)	(1,499)	765	1,067	(521)	(432)
Free cash flow (I+II)	**432**	**(574)**	**609**	**960**	**1,041**	**386**
Cash flow generation	**294**	**(1,121)**	**609**	**937**	**903**	**(184)**
III. Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities and others [1]	(190)	614	(612)	(902)	(802)	(288)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**242**	**40**	**(3)**	**58**	**239**	**98**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,557	3,857	(287)	(387)	3,270	3,470
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,799	3,897	(290)	(329)	3,509	3,568

[1] Includes payments for dividends and payments on other equity instruments, interest payments, other proceeds from/(payments for) financing activities, proceeds from/(payments for) equity instruments, proceeds from/(payments for) issuance/(return) of financial liabilities, transactions (collections/payments) with non-controlling shareholders and the exchange rate fluctuations effect.

Cash flow measures	**First half**					
	Cash flow		**Joint venture reclassification and other**		**IFRS-EU Statement of Cash Flows**	
€ million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
I. Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (cash flow from operations)	2,860	2,287	(274)	(229)	2,586	2,058
II. Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(2,340)	(3,628)	363	1,239	(1,977)	(2,389)
Free cash flow (I+II)	**520**	**(1,341)**	**89**	**1,010**	**609**	**(331)**
Cash flow generation	**(469)**	**(2,562)**	**65**	**969**	**(404)**	**(1,593)**
III. Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities and others [1]	(1,814)	686	(44)	(916)	(1,858)	(230)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**(1,294)**	**(655)**	**45**	**94**	**(1,249)**	**(561)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,093	4,552	(335)	(423)	4,758	4,129
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,799	3,897	(290)	(329)	3,509	3,568

[1] Includes payments for dividends and remuneration of other equity instruments, interest payments, other proceeds from/(payments for) financing activities, proceeds from/(payments for) equity instruments, proceeds from/(payments for) issuance/(return) of financial liabilities, transactions (receipts/payments) with non-controlling interests and the exchange rate fluctuations effect.

Meanwhile, the Group measures ***Liquidity*** as the sum of "*cash and other equivalent liquid assets,*" cash deposits with immediate availability arranged with financial institutions, and short and long-term credit facilities undrawn at the end of the period relating to credits granted by financial institutions that may be drawn down by the Company under the terms, amounts, and other conditions agreed in the contract.

Liquidity	**First half**					
	Group Reporting Model		**Reclassification of joint ventures and other**		**IFRS-EU**	
€ million	**Jun-2025**	**Dec-2024**	**Jun-2025**	**Dec-2024**	**Jun-2025**	**Dec-2024**
Cash and banks	2,667	3,745	(288)	(339)	2,379	3,406
Other financial assets	1,132	1,348	(2)	4	1,130	1,352
Cash and cash equivalents	3,799	5,093	(290)	(335)	3,509	4,758
Deposits with immediate availability (1)	1,592	1,655	—	—	1,592	1,655
Undrawn credit lines	2,678	2,705	(34)	(20)	2,645	2,685
Liquidity	**8,069**	**9,453**	**(324)**	**(355)**	**7,745**	**9,098**

(1) Repsol contracts time deposits but with immediate availability, which are recorded 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 investments pertaining to joint ventures or other companies operationally managed as joint ventures.

Investments may be presented as organic (acquisition of projects, assets or companies for the expansion of the Group's activities) or inorganic (funds invested in the development or maintenance of the Group's projects and assets). 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 other**		**IFRS-EU (1)**	
	2025			**2024**			**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
€ million	**Organic**	**Inorganic**	**Total**	**Organic**	**Inorganic**	**Total**				
Upstream	541	—	541	642	—	642	(85)	(50)	456	592
Industrial	264	—	264	362	—	362	(4)	(3)	260	359
Customer	89	1	90	79	54	133	(39)	(38)	51	95
LCG	312	24	336	437	14	451	(40)	27	296	478
Corporate and other	8	—	8	19	—	19	(2)	—	6	19
TOTAL	**1,214**	**25**	**1,239**	**1,539**	**68**	**1,607**	**(170)**	**(64)**	**1,069**	**1,543**

(1) Relates to the headings "*Payments on investments*" of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows prepared under IFRS-EU, not including the items corresponding to "*Other financial assets*".

Investments	First half									
	Operating investments						Reclassification of joint ventures and other		IFRS-EU [1]	
	2025			2024			2025	2024	2025	2024
€ million	Organic	Inorganic	Total	Organic	Inorganic	Total				
Upstream	1,140	—	1,140	1,261	—	1,261	(328)	(195)	812	1,066
Industrial	496	270	766	603	26	629	(83)	(11)	683	618
Customer	173	15	188	143	55	198	(77)	(59)	111	139
LCG	482	24	506	868	740	1,608	(19)	55	487	1,663
Corporate and other	18	—	18	28	2	30	(1)	—	17	30
TOTAL	**2,309**	**309**	**2,618**	**2,903**	**823**	**3,726**	**(508)**	**(210)**	**2,110**	**3,516**

[1] Relates to the headings *"Payments on investments"* of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows prepared under IFRS-EU, not including the items corresponding to *"Other financial assets"*.

4. Financial measures

Debt and financial position ratios

Net debt is the main APM used by Management to measure the Company's level of debt. It is made up of financial liabilities less financial assets, cash and other cash equivalents. It also includes the net debt of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such.

Net debt	Net debt	Reclassification of joint ventures	IFRS-EU balance sheet
€ million	Jun-2025	Jun-2025	Jun-2025
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial instruments [1][2]	519	412	931
Current assets			
Other current financial assets [2]	2,851	150	3,001
Cash and cash equivalents	3,799	(290)	3,509
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities [2]	(9,347)	828	(8,519)
Current liabilities			
Current financial liabilities [2]	(3,550)	(2)	(3,552)
NET DEBT [3]	**(5,728)**	**1,098**	**(4,630)**

[1] Amounts included under "*Non-current financial assets*" in the balance sheet.
[2] Includes non-current and current net leases for an amount of €-3,164 million and €-636 million respectively according to the Reporting model and €-2,638 million and €-535 million respectively according to the IFRS-EU balance sheet.
[3] Reconciliations of this indicator from previous periods are available at www.repsol.com.

Gross debt is the metric used to analyze the Group's solvency, and includes financial liabilities and the net market valuation of derivatives. It also includes the debt corresponding to joint arrangements and other companies operationally managed as such.

Gross debt	Gross debt	Reclassification of joint ventures	IFRS-EU balance sheet
€ million	June 2025	June 2025	June 2025
Current financial liabilities (ex derivatives)	(2,819)	(1)	(2,820)
Net mark to market valuation of current financial derivatives	(153)	—	(153)
Current gross debt	**(2,972)**	**(1)**	**(2,973)**
Non-current financial liabilities (ex derivatives)	(9,327)	828	(8,499)
Net mark to market valuation of non-current derivatives	—	—	—
Non-current gross debt	**(9,327)**	**828**	**(8,499)**
GROSS DEBT [1]	**(12,299)**	**827**	**(11,472)**

[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.

- ***Leverage*** equals ***Net debt*** divided by ***Capital employed*** at the end of the period. This ratio can be used to determine the financial structure and degree of indebtedness with regard to capital contributed by shareholders and entities which provide financing.

  It is the main measure to evaluate and compare the Company's financial situation with those of other Oil & Gas companies.

- The ***Solvency ratio*** is calculated as ***Liquidity*** (see section 3 of this Appendix) divided by ***Current gross debt***, and is used to determine the number of times that the Group could meet its short-term debt maturities with current liquidity.

Due to their usefulness and to understand how financial position ratios evolve between periods while stripping out the effect of leases, they can be presented excluding the impact of leases on net debt (e.g., leverage "excluding leases" or leverage "ex-leases").

Leverage	First half					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassification of joint ventures		IFRS-EU balance sheet	
€ million	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net debt	5,728	4,595	(1,098)	(657)	4,630	3,938
Capital employed	32,081	33,300	(1,098)	(657)	30,983	32,643
Leverage (%) [1]	**17.9**	**13.8**			**14.9**	**12.1**

[1] Leverage (Group Reporting Model) excluding net lease debt (€3,800 million) amounts to 6.8% in 2025.

Solvency	First half					
	Group Reporting Model		Reclassification of joint ventures		IFRS-EU balance sheet	
€ million	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Liquidity	8,069	9,669	(324)	(349)	7,745	9,320
Current gross debt	2,972	3,125	(1)	3	2,971	3,128
Solvency	**2.7**	**3.1**			**2.6**	**3.0**

5. Metrics used to track the 2024–27 Strategic Plan

In February 2024, the Company published Strategic Update 2024–2027, which targets a profitable energy transition and prioritizes the shareholder return. Within the framework of this update, and for monitoring purposes, various new APMs were identified in 2024.

● *For more information, see 2.5 Strategy of the 2024 consolidated management report and www.repsol.com.*

Net investment or ***Net capex*** is used to measure investment effort in the period, after deducting the funds obtained from the divestment operations that finance the Group's growth and transition projects. Its measure most directly comparable to the IFRS-EU Financial Statements is cash flow used in investing activities, net of certain financing operations.

It is calculated on the basis of cash flow from investing activities (including investments of joint arrangements or other companies operationally managed as such and excluding investment activities in financial assets), reduced by receipts (payments) for transactions with non-controlling interests (divestments, asset rotations, etc.) and changes in net debt due to changes in the scope of consolidation (financing projects, portfolio management, etc.).

Net free cash flow is calculated as ***Cash flow from operations*** (see section 3. Cash flow measures) less ***Net capex***.

These measures are used to measure the degree of progress towards transformation, when considering low-carbon projects according to Repsol's criteria:

- Industrial: new businesses aimed at decarbonization (production of renewable fuels – biofuels, renewable hydrogen, synthetic fuels, biogas – chemical products – long-life polymers – and non-combustible specialized products) and investments to reduce the carbon footprint of conventional assets (energy efficiency and electrification).
- Low Carbon Generation (LCG): includes investment in renewable assets (solar, wind and hydropower), but not combined cycle (CCGT).
- Upstream: includes CO2 capture and storage and geothermal energy.
- Customer: includes low-carbon businesses (renewable electric mobility, marketing of renewable electricity and renewable fuels, distributed generation, etc.).
- R&D and corporate venturing investments in low-carbon technologies.

Metrics used to track the 2024–27 Strategic Plan	**Second quarter**		
€ million	**Group Reporting Model**	**Reclassification of joint ventures and other [1]**	**Statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU**
Payments for investments (gross investments)	(1,332)	(500)	(1,832)
Proceeds from divestments	46	1,216	1,262
Other cash flows from investing activities	—	49	49
Cash flows from investing activities	**(1,286)**	**765**	**(521)**
Transactions with non-controlling interests [2]	93		
Changes in debt due to changes in the scope of consolidation	5		
Total net investment	**(1,188)**		

[1] Relates to joint venture investments and investments/divestments in financial assets.
[2] Corresponds mainly to the proceeds from the sale of 49% of a portfolio of wind and solar renewable assets in Spain.

Metrics used to track the 2024–27 Strategic Plan	**First half**		
€ million	**Group Reporting Model**	**Reclassification of joint ventures and other [1]**	**Statement of cash flows under IFRS-EU**
Payments for investments (gross investments)	(2,694)	(1,383)	(4,077)
Proceeds from divestments	354	1,664	2,018
Other cash flows from investing activities	—	82	82
Cash flows from investing activities	**(2,340)**	**363**	**(1,977)**
Transactions with non-controlling interests [2]	157		
Changes in debt due to changes in the scope of consolidation	5		
Total net investment	**(2,178)**		

[1] Relates to joint venture investments and investments/divestments in financial assets.
[2] Corresponds mainly to the proceeds from the sale of 49% of a portfolio of wind and solar renewable assets in Spain and the capital contributions made by the partner Janus Renewables, S.L.