

2024

REPSOL Group

Tax Contribution





Methodological note

About this report

Repsol publishes this report to explain its Fiscal Contribution as a manifestation of its commitment to transparency and fiscal responsibility.

In addition to the information included in our Annual Financial Report, we publish detailed tax information on our website ("Responsible Taxation") on Tax Contribution, Country-by-Country Corporate Income Tax (CbCr), Presence in Tax Havens, etc.

On the tax contribution

To explain Repsol's tax contribution, we apply widely used methodologies and classifications and, in particular, the methodology of the TTC (PwC):

1. We consider not only taxes in the proper and legal sense, but also other public charges of equivalent economic purpose. These will be referred to as "taxes" in this paper.
2. We include all the taxes we pay by all the Repsol Group entities, considering associated entities and joint ventures, according to the general methodology of our financial reporting model.
3. There is a wide scientific and practical discussion on the economic incidence of taxes, i.e., whether they are borne by the Company's shareholders, consumers or employees, or how they affect the activity, investment or location of a company. Independently of this, for the sake of clarity of exposition, we distinguish between tax burden and taxes collected for third parties:
 - i. "Company tax burden": are those that represent an effective expense for the Company, reducing its result (corporate tax, production tax, social contributions payable by the company, windfall profit taxes, environmental taxes, etc.), and
 - ii. "Taxes collected for third parties": these are taxes generated in the company's activity but which are withheld or can be translated to third parties (value added tax, tax on hydrocarbon sales, withholdings on salaries, etc.). Repsol assumes the responsibility and the costs of their collection. This category

encompasses certain indirect taxes whose purpose is to tax some types of consumption, regardless of the form in which they are collected, who legally bears them and their effective incidence to allow a homogeneous view of the taxation of fuels. This includes the tax on hydrocarbons, when the company is ultimately responsible for payment (even when it's paid through logistics operators), irrespective of whether the tax is supported by the Company itself and not by the consumers.

4. To measure the tax contribution we take the taxes actually paid in the year (cash basis). In addition, we provide relevant information on taxes accrued in the year, irrespective of the time of payment (accrual basis).

In particular, to measure the impact of our tax burden on our profits, we consider the expense recognised for these taxes in the income statement for the year, regardless of whether the tax is paid in the year itself or in subsequent years. This economic view is reflected in the company's financial statements and is the relevant one for determining the profit obtained in each year.

The cash basis and the accrual basis often differ for several reasons: inter alia, income on account in a year other than the accrual year, use of tax credits for losses from previous years which reduce the cash outflow and recording of deferred taxes whose payment materialises in future years.

5. Taxes are allocated between countries according to where they are actually paid and, in the case of profit tax, according to the rules laid down by the OECD for the Country-by-Country report.

On financial reporting

The data included in this report have been prepared in accordance with the Group's reporting model described in note 3, Segment reporting, of the Consolidated Financial Statements 2024.

On the magnitudes

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

Our tax contribution at a glance	Our company	Our tax policy	Our tax contribution in the world	Our tax contribution in Spain	Tax burden	Taxes collected from third parties	Taxes related to environmental protection	Annex Tax contribution by country
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Repsol's significant tax contribution reflects the high taxes generated by our businesses and activities, taxes that are borne by the company itself and by its customers, employees and investors.

12,382 M€

Our tax contribution in 2024

8,427 M€

Our tax contribution in Spain

60%

of our profit used to pay taxes

Our tax contribution at a glance

In 2024 Repsol has paid 12,382 million euros in taxes and similar public charges¹.

We pay taxes in 26 countries, but the tax contribution in Spain stands out, 8,427 million euros.

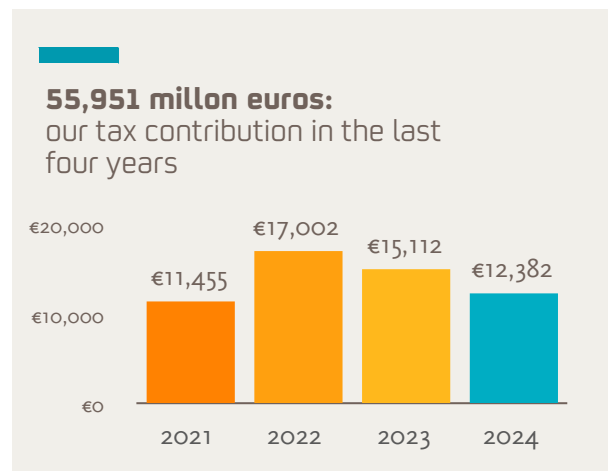
The significant tax contribution generated by our activities and paid by our companies, has been borne both by the company and its clients, employees and investors.

Among our own taxes, corporate income tax stands out.

In addition, Repsol is subject to other taxes that also reduce its profit and, in particular, its operating results: taxes on hydrocarbon production, the temporary energy levy (GTE) in Spain, local taxes, employment taxes, etc. Taking into account the taxes borne in the different countries, our effective tax rate (ETR) is 29%, above the rate applicable in Spain and the average for OECD countries, as well as the 15% rate envisaged in the new OECD minimum tax (pillar 2).

The effective tax rate taking into account our tax burden rises to 60%^{2,3}.

Taxes collected for third parties reflect the high tax burden borne by our products. In Spain, for example, taxes on fuels accounted for 47% of the price of gasoline in 2024.



¹ The main concepts used (taxes, taxes paid and accrued, own and third party taxes, etc.) are explained in the methodological note (page 2).

² Ratio of tax burden in P&L on net income before taxes.

³ The effective tax rate of our tax burden in 2023 amounted to 59%. The average ETR of the last two years was 55%.

Our company

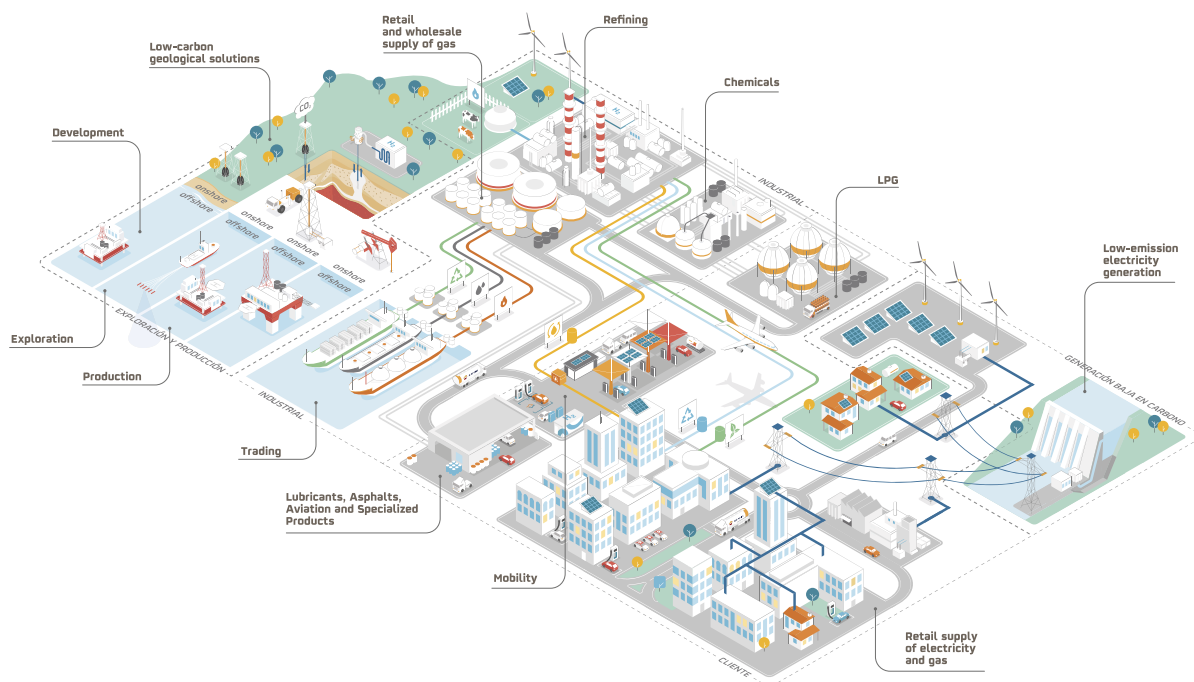
Repsol is a global multi-energy supplier, working to facilitate the evolution towards a low-emission energy model. It produces around 600,000 barrels of oil a day, has one of the largest and most efficient refining systems in Europe and has an extensive network of 4,500 service stations in four countries. It is a major player in the electricity and gas market in Spain, with more than 2.5 million customers, as well as operating low-emission electricity generation assets. It is also a benchmark in sustainable mobility, with more efficient fuels and new solutions.

Repsol has ambitious targets for decarbonising its activities, with the aim of becoming a zero net emissions company by 2050.

Value chain and business

Repsol's activities are structured into four business segments:

- **Exploration and Production (Upstream/E&P):** activities of exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas reserves as well as the development of low-carbon geological solutions, especially CO₂ storage;
- **Industrial:** activities related to oil refining, petrochemicals, trading, transportation, and wholesale marketing of crude oil, natural gas, and fuels, including the development of activities related to new products such as hydrogen, sustainable biofuels, and synthetic fuels.
- **Customer:** mobility businesses (service stations) and commercialization of fuels (gasoline, diesel, liquefied petroleum gases, biofuels, aviation kerosene, etc.), electricity and gas, lubricants and other specialities.
- **Low Carbon Generation:** generation of electricity from renewable sources and combined cycles.



Relevant figures 2024

57,112 M€
Income

25,595
Employees

1,756 M€
Net profit

Our tax policy

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

We make fiscal commitments in our Global Sustainability Plan aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.



We publish detailed tax information on our website ("Responsible taxation"). The following reports are available there:

- Tax Contribution
- Country-by-Country Corporate Income Tax (CbCr)
- Presence in tax havens

Relevant tax information is also available in the **Integrated Management Report 2024** (Annex V, section 4.4.2 Responsible Taxation), in the **annual Financial Statements 2024** (note 8 Income Tax) and in the **Report on Payments to Governments for hydrocarbon exploration and production activities**.

We are committed to managing our tax affairs with good tax practices and transparency, to paying our taxes responsibly and efficiently, and to promoting cooperative relations with governments, seeking to avoid significant risks and unnecessary conflicts.

Repsol is committed to effectively complying with best practices in responsible taxation and tax governance by

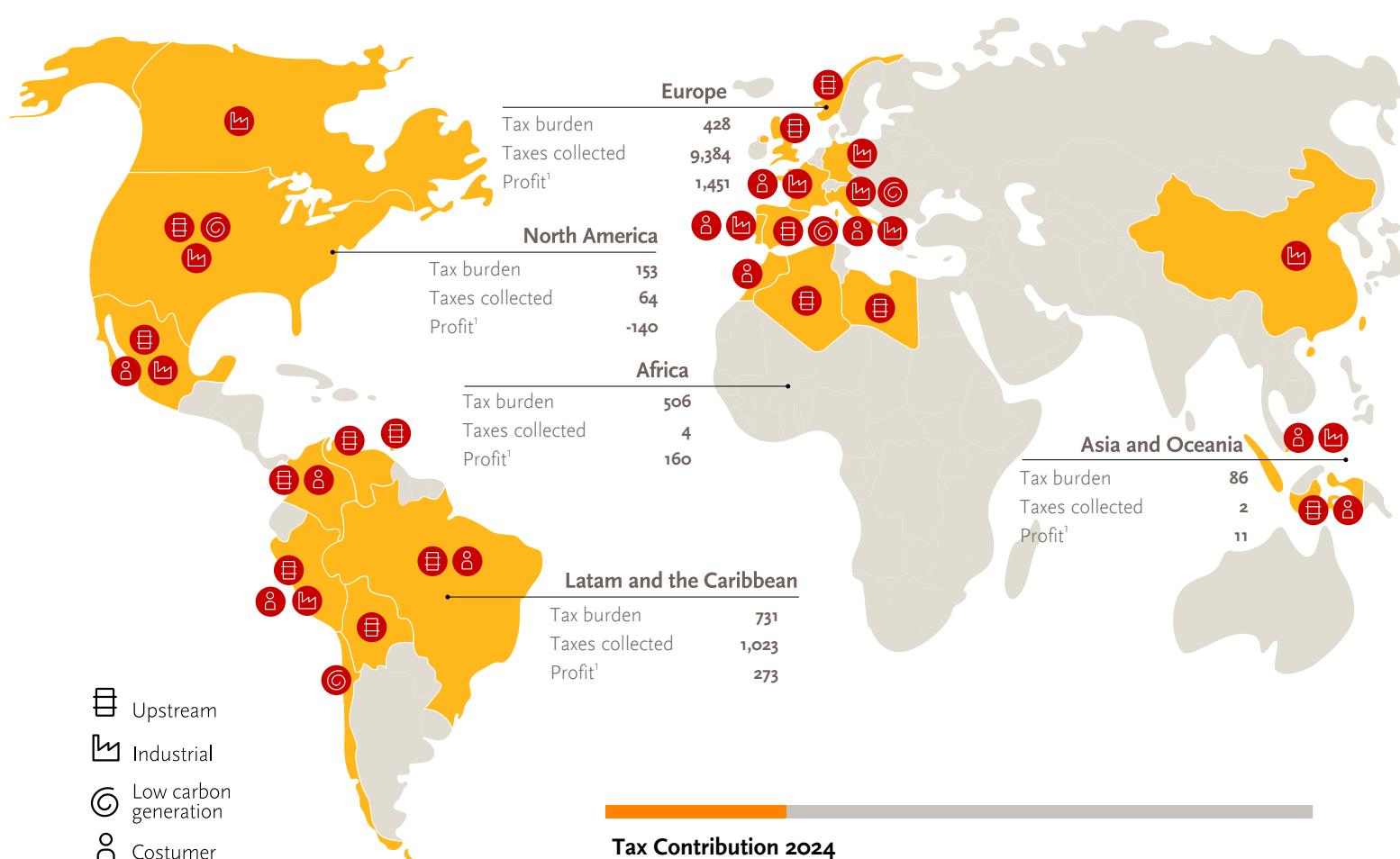
voluntarily following the most prestigious international principles and recommendations.

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

The principles of our tax policy

Responsible compliance	Efficiency	Transparency	Cooperative relations	Tax risk prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the letter and spirit of the law • Compliance with transfer pricing rules • Tax payments by country aligned with the value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eficiencia fiscal de las operaciones • Planificación fiscal no abusiva • Defensa del interés social en conflictos fiscales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not making use of opaque or artificial corporate structures • Compliance with best tax reporting standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and accurate information • Finding solutions to conflicts • Collaboration against tax fraud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orderly and expert tax management • Fiscal risk management and control system

Our tax contribution in the world



Tax Contribution 2024

Millions of euros	Tax burden	Taxes collected from third parties	Total 2024	Total 2023
Europe	428	9,384	9,812	11,975
Latam & Caribbean	731	1,023	1,754	2,002
Asia & Oceania	86	2	88	148
North America	153	64	217	342
Africa	506	4	510	645
Total	1,904	10,478	12,382	15,112

1. Net profit, meaning the Group's total results attributable to the shareholders of Repsol, S.A. For more information on Repsol's financial reporting model, please refer to note 3.6 of the Repsol Group's Annual Accounts 2024 available on our website.

Our tax contribution in Spain

In Spain, the tax contribution in 2024 amounted to 8,427 million euros, 68% of the Group's total tax contribution.

Among the taxes paid, the 335 million corresponding to the temporary energy levy¹ stand out.

Conversely, during 2024, refunds of the Corporate Income Tax paid in previous years have been received (specifically, refunds for excessive advance payments and for undue payments as a result of the recent declaration of unconstitutionality of certain measures approved by Royal Decree 3/2016, which has led to the refund of taxes paid in previous years).

Taking into account the Corporate Income tax borne in Spain, our effective tax rate (ETR) is 20%. The effective tax rate taking into account our tax burden rises to 61%².

Taxes collected for third parties in Spain mainly correspond to the high taxes on fuels: tax on hydrocarbons and VAT accounted for 47% of the selling price of petrol and 44% of the price of diesel at the end of 2024.

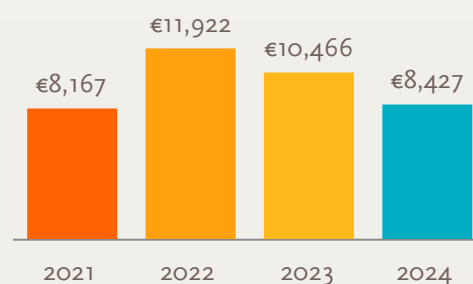
It should be noted that taxes related to the preservation of the environment amounted to 4,487 million euros. Their importance is explained by the fact that they are linked to the refining, chemical, electricity generation and mobility businesses in Spain.

Main figures in Spain

Millions of euros

	Spain	Total	Spain / Total
Revenues	33,465	60,307	55%
Employees	17,634	25,059	73%
Net profit	2,797	3,168	88%
Tax contribution	8,427	12,382	68 %
Tax burden	184	1,904	10 %
Taxes collected from third parties	8,243	10,478	79%

Our tax contribution in Spain: 38,982 M€ in the last four years



8,427 M€
taxes paid

68%
of the Group total
tax contribution

61%
ETR of our tax burden

¹ The Temporary Energy Tax (GTE) amounts to 1.2% of net turnover in Spain, with certain adjustments. Repsol considers that the GTE is a tax that does not respect the Spanish Constitution or European Union law, and has therefore appealed to the courts seeking a refund of the amount paid.

² Ratio of tax burden in P&L on net income before taxes.

Fuel taxation in Spain

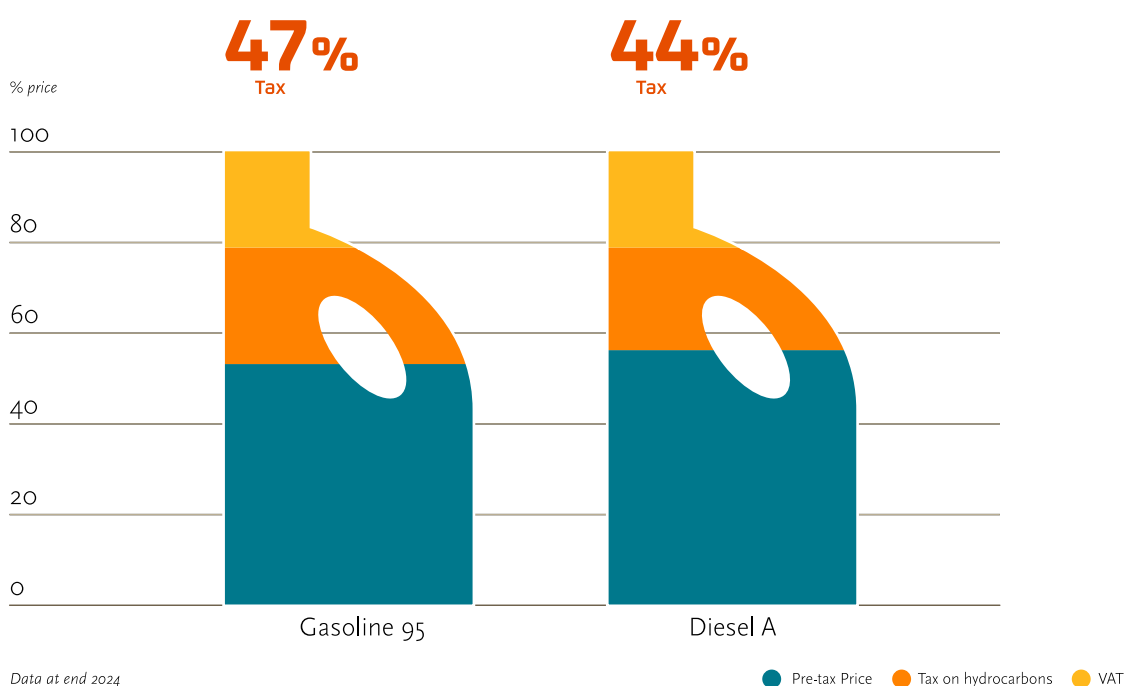
Fuels (petrol, diesel, biofuels) are subject to various taxes. The most important of these are:

- Tax on hydrocarbons: 0.473 per litre of petrol 95 and 0.379 per litre of diesel A.
- VAT: 21% on the price before tax (PAI) and on the Tax on hydrocarbons. These taxes represent 48% of the price of petrol and 42% of diesel and tax the consumption of fossil fuels in the same way as biofuels, which is counterproductive to decarbonisation in the automotive sector.

To these taxes should be added others that are directly or indirectly levied on fuel manufacturing and distribution in Spain (temporary energy levy, National Energy Efficiency Fund, CO2 emission levies, local taxes, etc.).

7,956 M€

taxes paid associated with the manufacturing and distribution of fuels in 2024



Tax burden

Repsol's tax burden in 2024 amounted to 4,226 million euros. The impact of own taxes on the Group's results amounts to a tax burden of 60%.

These are taxes levied on the Company and constitute an expense that reduces its results. They include:

- **Profit taxes:** these are taxes calculated on the basis of companies' results, such as corporate income tax.
- **Temporary energy levy:** extraordinary tax of 1.2% of the income obtained in Spain.
- **Production taxes:** levies on the extraction/production of oil and gas.
- **Local taxes:** taxes on economic activities or real estate, local authority fees.
- **Social charges:** social security contributions and other similar charges borne by the employer.
- **Environmental taxes:** taxes levied on certain activities or consumption for the purpose of environmental protection. For example, hydraulic canon and taxes on electricity production, energy efficiency fund or the cost of CO₂ emission rights.
- **Other¹:** other taxes and similar public charges with an impact on the profit and loss account.

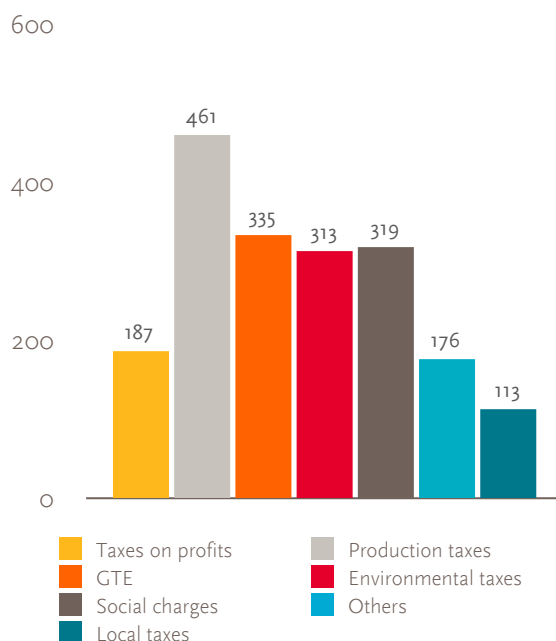
1,904 M€

paid for corporate income tax and other taxes, also impacting our results

60%

Effective tax rate taking into account our tax burden

Tax burden (M€)



Although it is usual to look only at corporate income tax (IS) payments to assess the taxation of companies, this is by no means the only tax levied on Repsol. We are subject to more than 100 different taxes in the different countries where we operate, so the IS only provides a partial view of the total tax burden that the company assumes.

Also noteworthy in 2024 is the payment in Spain of GTE amounting to EUR 335 million.

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

Minimum tax: OECD Pillar 2

The implementation of the political agreement reached in 2021 by 137 countries of the OECD Inclusive Framework to ensure a minimum taxation of 15% for multinationals has crystallised since 2022 in the adoption of an EU Directive as well as corresponding domestic legislation (both EU and non-EU countries).

Although Repsol will be covered by this regulation from 2024, we do not expect significant economic impacts from its application (beyond a notable increase in formal charges) as we are already subject to tax rates well above 15% in the main territories where we operate.

¹ Among others, payments to regulatory bodies, "claw back" -decrease in the remuneration of electricity production due to the effect of the price of natural gas-, social bonus, port tariffs, etc.

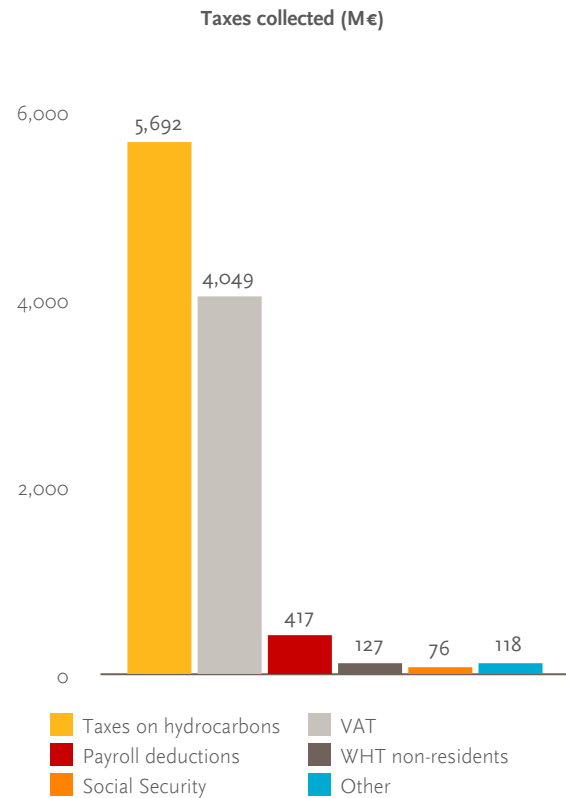
Taxes collected for third parties

Repsol also pays taxes that it withholds, passes on or can be translated to third parties in the course of its operations. Although we assume the responsibility and costs of this collection, these are taxes that fall on consumers, employees, investors, etc.

In particular, among the taxes collected by the Repsol group, the following items are included¹:

- Value added taxes: VAT and similar indirect taxes on the consumption of fuels, combustibles, electricity and other products supplied by the Company.
- Taxes on hydrocarbons²: levies on sales of hydrocarbons, in particular, fuels and combustibles.
- Payroll deductions and social security contributions made on behalf of the employee.
- Withholdings levied on Repsol shareholders and bondholders for dividends and interest paid.

Taxes collected from third parties are very high due to the high tax burden on fuel consumption, especially in Europe.

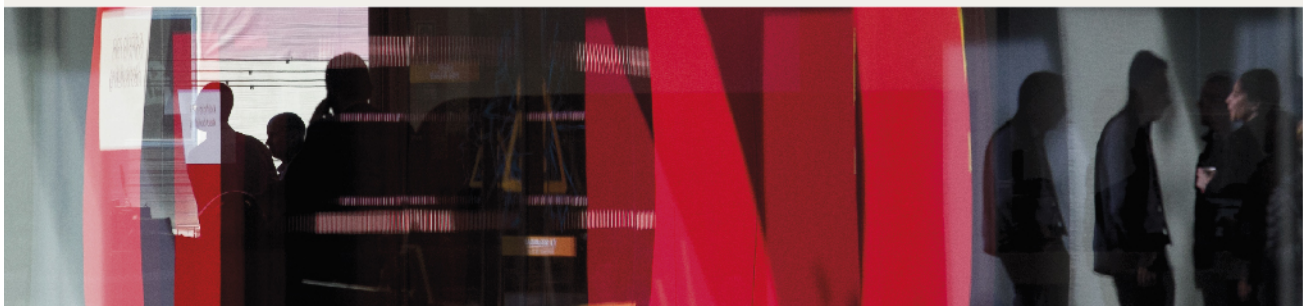


We file more than
37,000 tax reports

10,478 M€

taxes collected related to third parties

Fuel consumption in Europe is subject to high taxation



¹ We follow the TTC (PwC) methodology, which includes under this category certain indirect taxes whose purpose is to tax some types of consumption, regardless of the form in which they are collected, who legally bears them and their effective incidence.

² This category includes the tax on hydrocarbons when the Company is ultimately responsible for the payment (even when it is paid through logistics operators), regardless of whether it is borne by the Company itself and not by its customers.

Taxes related to the environment protection and climate change

Net zero emissions 2050

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

In 2019, the Company was a pioneer in the sector in taking on the challenge of achieving zero net emissions by 2050, a goal aligned with the Paris Agreement. To this end, it has set itself a demanding roadmap, which includes ambitious targets set in the Strategic Plan.

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

PSG 2020 Objective

To be a net-zero emissions company by 2050

+ 6,000M
paid in
environmental
taxes

81%
in Spain

The environment and its conservation, as well as climate change, occupy an important place on the social agenda and in Repsol's objectives.

Environmental taxes are usually extra-fiscal in nature, in that their objective goes beyond raising revenue. Their purpose is to protect the environment or to curb global warming, encouraging environmentally friendly behaviour and becoming an instrument for building a sustainable economy.

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

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

In Spain, fuel (gasoline and diesel) prices are subject to high environmental taxes, even for renewable biofuels. Taking these taxes into account, the Spanish driver would be paying a theoretical price for the CO₂ he emits of about 283 €/tn.

Environmental taxes

€M	Tax burden (2)	Taxes collected from third parties
Spain (1)	294	5
Portugal	-15	776
Peru	0	322
United Kingdom	24	0
Norway	8	0
Canada	1	0
Trinidad & Tobago	1	0
Total 2024	313	5,692
Total 2023	385	6,011

(1) According to Eurostat data, in 2022 (last year with available information) Repsol paid 29% of the environmental taxes collected in Spain.

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

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

Our tax
contribution
at a glance

Our
company

Our tax
policy

Our tax
contribution
in the world

Our tax
contribution
in Spain

Tax burden

Taxes
collected
from third
parties

Taxes related to
environmental
protection

Annex
Tax contribution
by country



Annex

Detail of tax
contribution
by country

Tax contribution by country 2024



Summary table

Millions of euros	Total 2024	Tax burden (affecting profit)			Taxes collected from third parties			
		Total	Taxes on profits	Others	Total	VAT	Tax on hydrocarbons	Others
Spain	8,427	184	-881	1,065	8,243	3,093	4,593	556
Peru	1,226	265	133	133	961	608	322	30
Portugal	1,097	-36	-34	-2	1,133	336	776	21
Lybia	481	480	436	43	1	0	0	1
Norway	253	241	75	166	13	1	0	11
Brazil	245	239	225	14	6	-7	0	13
United States	156	121	4	117	35	0	0	35
Indonesia	85	82	81	0	4	1	0	3
Venezuela	83	75	42	33	8	6	0	1
Mexico	78	56	55	1	22	15	0	7
Trinidad & Tobago	58	26	8	18	32	26	0	6
Colombia	62	60	0	60	1	-2	0	3
Bolivia	46	27	17	10	18	14	0	4
Algeria	30	27	26	1	3	0	0	3
Luxembourg	23	23	15	8	1	1	0	0
The Netherlands	21	16	16	0	5	5	0	0
United Kingdom	-9	0	-46	46	-9	-48	0	38
Other	20	19	16	2	2	-1	0	3
Total	12,382	1,904	188	1,717	10,478	4,049	5,692	737

Tax contribution by country 2024¹

Tax burden

Tax burden									
Millions of euros	Taxes on profits	Production taxes	Local taxes	Social charges	Environmental	GTE and Others	Total 2024	Total 2023	Profits 2024 ⁽¹⁾
Spain	-881.3	0.3	92.0	262.3	293.9	416.8	184.0	1,744.0	979.9
Portugal	-34.0	0.0	0.5	11.8	-14.7	0.4	-36.0	-9.0	69.2
Norway	224.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.8	0.0	238.8	442.0	25.1
France	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.0	-4.4
The Netherlands	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	10.0	126.7
Italy	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	1.8
Germany	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Luxembourg	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	22.6	20.0	285.7
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
United Kingdom	-45.8	0.0	5.3	11.6	23.7	4.8	-0.2	-15.0	-34.1
Europe	-703.8	0.3	98.4	292.5	310.8	429.6	427.8	2,200.0	1,450.8
Peru	132.9	106.1	1.7	4.8	0.0	19.9	265.4	411.0	142.3
Brazil	74.8	152.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	11.8	240.9	310.0	84.8
Trinidad & Tobago	0.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	60.4	114.0	11.7
Bolivia	17.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	0.0	5.1	27.4	29.0	64.6
Colombia	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	56.2	41.0	-139.9
Venezuela	42.2	4.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	26.5	74.9	83.0	160.8
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-4.2
Chile	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	-47.9
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Latam & Caribbean	327.7	321.6	3.9	12.4	1.4	64.3	731.2	989.1	273.4
Indonesia	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	81.8	134.0	27.0
Singapore	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.0	-12.6
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Irak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7
East Timor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8
Asia & Oceania	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	86.0	136.0	11.0
United States	4.1	95.8	10.1	8.3	0.0	2.9	121.2	182.0	-93.7
Canada	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	5.9	14.0	-2.8
Mexico	7.6	0.0	0.7	3.9	0.0	13.7	25.9	62.0	-43.1
North America	16.5	95.8	10.8	12.5	0.7	16.7	153.0	258.0	-139.6
Lybia	436.0	43.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	479.5	610.0	155.3
Algeria	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	26.7	31.0	5.7
Africa	461.9	43.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	506.2	641.0	160.5
TOTAL	187.5	460.9	113.1	319.0	312.8	510.9	1,904.2	4,224.1	1,756.1

(1) Profits data included in this report refer to net profit after tax and minority interests, including the profit of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such, in addition to income from discontinued operations

¹ Previous years tax refunds included.

Tax contribution by country 2024

Taxes collected from third parties

Taxes collected from third parties									
Million euros	VAT	HT ⁽¹⁾	Payroll deductions	Social Security	WHT	Other	Total 2024	Total 2023	Profits 2024 ⁽²⁾
Spain	3,093.4	4,593.4	300.6	53.6	97.3	104.4	8,242.6	8,720.0	979.9
Portugal	336.1	776.2	11.6	5.5	0.1	3.6	1,133.2	1,054.0	69.2
Norway	-7.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.0	25.1
France	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.0	-4.4
The Netherlands	4.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	-1.0	126.7
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.8
Germany	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.0
Luxembourg	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	285.7
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
United Kingdom	-47.6	0.0	33.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	-9.2	-11.0	-34.1
Europe	3,385.1	5,369.6	326.4	59.1	97.5	108.2	9,384.3	9,771.3	1,450.8
Peru	608.5	322.1	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.5	961.0	1,006.0	142.3
Brazil	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.1	9.0	0.6	12.6	5.0	84.8
Trinidad & Tobago	-2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.3	-41.0	11.7
Bolivia	14.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.8	0.0	18.3	13.0	64.6
Colombia	15.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	5.2	22.0	23.0	-139.9
Venezuela	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.8	5.0	160.8
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-4.2
Chile	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	-47.9
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Latam & Caribbean	643.6	322.1	18.0	3.2	28.5	7.8	1,023.2	1,013.0	273.4
Indonesia	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.6	4.0	27.0
Singapore	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3	8.0	-12.6
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Irak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7
East Timor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8
Asia & Oceania	-0.7	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.3	12.0	11.0
United States	0.0	0.0	25.9	8.4	0.0	0.9	35.2	30.0	-93.7
Canada	-5.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	-2.8	42.0	-2.8
Mexico	25.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	31.9	12.0	-43.1
North America	20.9	0.0	32.6	8.8	0.5	1.4	64.2	84.0	-139.6
Lybia	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	155.3
Algeria	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.0	5.7
Africa	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.0	160.5
TOTAL	4,049.0	5,691.6	383.1	71.7	126.5	117.8	10,478.1	10,880.3	1,756.1

(1) Tax on hydrocarbons.

(2) Profits data included in this report refer to net profit after tax and minority interests, including the profit of joint ventures and other companies operationally managed as such, in addition to income from discontinued operations.



2024

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Tax Contribution

For more information on responsible taxation, you can consult, in addition to the Annual Financial Report, other tax reports published on our website

**Profit taxes country by
country 2023**

**Presence in Tax Heavens
and Controversial
Jurisdictions 2024**

**Cooperative
Relationships 2024**