

Repsol

.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

🗹 EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Repsol, a global multi-energy provider, has established itself as a leader in addressing climate change within the oil and gas industry over the past two decades. Notably, Repsol was the first company to endorse the Kyoto Protocol and set an ambitious goal: achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, aligned with the objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Our integrated business model spans the entire energy value chain, operating in 100 countries worldwide. We develop our activity through four main business lines: Upstream: Repsol's Upstream business covers oil and gas exploration and production. We manage the entire value chain, from resource exploration to commercial utilization. Industrial: In Europe, we lead due to our competitive edge and high-quality assets. Our efficient refining systems transform crude oil and alternative raw materials into value-added products. Additionally, we focus on circular economy principles in our chemical processes. Customer: At Repsol, customer satisfaction is paramount. We aim to meet all energy needs, whether at home or on the move. Our product and service portfolio increasingly emphasizes low-emission energies, complemented by digitalization for personalized customer interactions. Low-Emissions Businesses: As part of our net-zero strategy, we invest in low-emission energy generation. Our portfolio includes hydropower plants, combined gas cycles, solar photovoltaic generation, and wind farms. We plan to expand internationally, targeting 9-10 GW installed capacity by 2027 and 15-20 GW by 2030. Repsol believes that access to energy is a universal right. We ensure a safe, competitive supply while preserving the environment for future generations. Sustainability remains a core value, guided by rigorous safety and environmental controls. Moreover, Repsol demonstrates its commitment to sustainable water management by supporting the UN's 2030 Agenda and SDGs, particularly Goal 6 (Clean water and sanitation). Since 2022, we've been part of the CEO Wate improvement in water management. Technological innovation drives our journey toward a more efficient, secure, competitive, and sustainable energy model. This commitment is assigned to the Repsol Technology Center: a leading European center where we promote R&Di with high investments every year. [Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
12/30/2023	Select from: ✔ Yes	Select from: ✓ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

58948000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

✓ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

The sustainability information contained in this questionnaire is reported aligned with sector practices and the IPIECA reporting guide. The figures and indicators have been calculated in accordance with the corporate standards that establish the applicable criteria and common methodology for all matters. In general, the reporting criterion for sustainability information is operational control. The reported information includes 100% of the data from companies in which Repsol holds control over operations, with the following considerations: GHG emissions are reported under the operational control approach, except for those related to scope 3-category 1, which are based on the Company's primary energy production and, therefore, are assigned based on the different applicable contractual agreements.

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ES0173516115

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

✓ No [Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

✓ Peru	✓ Brazil
✓ Chile	✓ Canada
✓ Italy	✓ France
☑ Libya	✓ Norway
✓ Spain	✓ Algeria
✓ Colombia	☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
✓ Portugal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
✓ Indonesia	

Trinidad and Tobago

✓ United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	We can't report this due to confidentiality reasons.

[Fixed row]

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain

Downstream

✓ Upstream

Other divisions

✓ Biofuels

✓ Grid electricity supply from gas

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream value chain

✓ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

✓ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The process of defining Repsol's double materiality began with an analysis of context and business model, which included defining Repsol's value chain by business segment. The value chain was broken down into the following components: 1. Upstream: Involves investors, partners, suppliers, and regulatory bodies. 2. Core Operations: Encompasses all business lines (Exploration & Production, Industrial, Customer, and Green Building Certification). 3. Downstream: Includes customers, local communities, and media outlets.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)		
1		
(2.1.3) To (years)		
1		

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This is the time horizon of the annual budget

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)	
----------------------	--

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium term corresponds to results of the 2030 assessment. Based on anticipated global and sectoral trends relevant for Repsol, to carry out the risks assessments in the medium and long term, the indicative time horizons 2030 and 2050 have been considered. These time horizons are consistent with those of the

International Energy Agency and with the decarbonization roadmap of Repsol and its commitment to be a Net Zero Emissions company by 2050. For water and biodiversity medium-term is defined between 1 and 3. This time horizon corresponds to the medium term according to the new Sustainability Directive CSRD - European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

🗹 No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long term corresponds to results of the 2050 assessment. Based on anticipated global and sectoral trends relevant for Repsol, to carry out the risks assessments in the medium and long term, the indicative time horizons 2030 and 2050 have been considered. These time horizons are consistent with those of the International Energy Agency and with the decarbonization roadmap of Repsol and its commitment to be a Net Zero Emissions company by 2050. For water and biodiversity long-term is defined between 3 and 6. This time horizon corresponds to the medium term according to the new Sustainability Directive CSRD - European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
Select from: ✓ Yes	Select from: ✓ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
Select from:	Select from:	Select from:
✔ Yes	✓ Both risks and opportunities	✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

✓ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Dependencies

✓ Impacts

✓ Risks

✓ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

✓ Direct operations

✓ Upstream value chain

✓ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

✓ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

✓ Short-term

✓ Medium-term

✓ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

WRI Aqueduct

Repsol Water Tool

✓ IBAT for Business

- ✓ IBAT Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- ✓ TNFD Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- ☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- ✓ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ✓ Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

✓ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Reads, ENCORE,

✓ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ✓ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Tornado
- Avalanche
- ✓ Landslide
- ✓ Wildfires
- ✓ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Sea level rise
- ✓ Change in land-use
- Permafrost thawing
- Changing wind patterns
- ✓ Declining ecosystem services

- ✓ Heat waves✓ Subsidence✓ Toxic spills
- Cold wave/frost
- Pollution incident

- ✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ✓ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ✓ Changes to national legislation
- ✓ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ✓ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ✓ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ✓ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ✓ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
- ✓ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- $\ensuremath{\overline{\mbox{$\! V$}$}}$ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- $\ensuremath{\overline{\mathbf{V}}}$ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- ✓ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- ☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

✓ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Select all that apply

- ✓ NGOs
- ✓ Customers
- ✓ Employees
- ✓ Investors
- ✓ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

🗹 No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate change, Water and Biodiversity related risks management is integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risks management process. The objective of this process is to ensure risks are controlled, anticipating their potential internal impacts in order to ensure they are managed according to the decided policy, and taking advantage of the opportunities. The result of this process is the Company-wide Risks Map and aims to help in the decision-making process and also to perform an effective risk reporting, in compliance with laws and regulations. To build this Map, we use a bottom-up approach. Risks and opportunities are identified and assessed on all business units using its expertise for the next 5 years. The process starts with, a context analysis to know how these changes have modified their identified risks (and opportunities). Then a number of them are prioritized to be assessed in accordance with capital employed and marginal severity threshold criteria. After applying an analysis methodology combining both quantitative techniques for the analysis of frequency and economic loss, and qualitative techniques for the analysis of impacts on reputation and people, severity value for each risk is obtained. A comparison of estimated losses one each other, with the previous year value. and with expected EBITDA in most cases allows us to define the risks that could have a substantive strategic and financial effect on each business. The next milestone is the consolidation process, it consists in aggregation of the risks contained in the individual risk maps (business unit level), in terms of severity and loss, to produce the Company-wide Risks Map (company level). As a complement of the Company-wide Risks Map, Climate change risks analysis in the Medium & Long term are carried out, for both transition and physical risks according to TCFD recommendations. In the case of transition risks assessment, a top-down approach and qualitative techniques are used. Regarding the physical risks of climate change, given the nature and location of the Company's activities are decisive, the team of experts has agreed to perform a bottom-up approach and a semiguantitative methodology has been defined to analyze them in detail. A similar process would be developed in the coming years for nature related risks and opportunities as we have become a TNFD Early Adopters, making the public commitment to report following TNFD recommendations in 2025, based on natural capital dependencies and impacts assessments. In addition to this, another complementary process is carried out by identifying and assessing External Impacts, Risks and Opportunities related to Climate change, Water and Biodiversity, in order to get a Double Materiality Assessment according to the European Sustainability Reporting Standars CSRD. Through impact materiality we identify and measure impacts that our activity trigger on the environment, for this purpose questionnaires and interviews are performed to the different stakeholders. Through financial materiality we identify and assess the material risks and opportunities from a financial perspective. External impacts are taken into account in the risk assessment through the weighted reputational topics. Dependencies are analyzed within this process if they can trigger critical risks. These are identified and analyzed in detail by environmental specialists and are incorporated as risks in the business units maps when relevant. [Add row]

Local communities

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

🗹 No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

✓ No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Repsol, as an energy company committed to a sustainable world, is not oblivious to the urgency and importance of taking action to manage nature-related financial risks and opportunities, so we are taking several steps forward on that sense: Since Repsol is planning to report following TNFD recommendations in the coming years, we are assessing at the moment nature related impact and dependencies and their relationship with transition and physical risks respectively, incorporating local sensitivity to nature to assess risk levels of our assets. [Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In 2013 Repsol self-developed its own water tool, Repsol Water Tool (RWT), based on reference and recommended tools such as World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Global Water Tool (GWT), GEMI Local Water Tool(LWT) and WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. This facility-level assessment tool has enabled Repsol businesses to identify and evaluate substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities and prioritize actions on what and where it matters the most to address water impacts and risks for enhancing business resilience. The scope of the analysis is own direct operations (operated assets), and the periodicity is bi-annual. The perimeter varies according to the acquisitions and divestments of assets in the Company's portfolio. To date, we have analyzed all of Repsol businesses: Upstream (on-shore and off-shore), Refining, Chemicals, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Lubricants, Asphalts and specialized products, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) and photovoltaic plants, enabling us also to meet both internal and external reporting requirements and make strategic response decisions at the Corporate level. Internal risks assessed are related to level of measurement and monitoring of the main water flows (volume and quality), types of water use (volumetric water balance), water quality and treatment technologies implemented, current and future risks due to water stress at water withdrawal sources and at discharge points, etc. Likewise, external risks assessed are those associated with future water availability, regulatory changes and reputational aspects. As a result of this comprehensive analysis, 12/51 of our sites (detailed further in 9.3.1), representing 24% of the facilities in direct operations, have been identified as being exposed to substantive water risk and greatest dependency in terms of freshwater withdrawal. Therefore, as these facilities pose the biggest water risk of impact to the organization (98% of total freshwater withdrawal) t

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it *[Fixed row]*

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

✓ Qualitative

✓ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

0.2

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

 \checkmark Time horizon over which the effect occurs

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the Company-wide risk map, Repsol uses a quantitative indicator to rate its risks, which is called severity (on a scale of 0 to 16). This dimensionless metric let us know the relative importance of any given risk and is defined as the impact of the 5% probability scenario for the next 5 years. Severity is based on 3 types of impacts: economic, reputational and people and is built from a weighted average of the economic impact (60%) which considers P&L (Profit & Loss) impact (EBITDA loss in most cases), the impact on the company's reputation (20%) and the impact on people (20%). These last two impacts are determined using qualitative techniques. Repsol identifies the group's Business Units and Corporate Areas material risks in order to ensure the integrity and consistency of the risk profile. The number of risks that are quantitatively analyzed in each Business Unit is linked to their relevance in terms of capital employed. This figure is subsequently adjusted based on the marginal severity of the smallest risk in current risk profile. Once each risk has been analyzed and become part of the company-wide risk profile, the highest visibility is given to those that lie in the first quartile in terms of severity so, in order to report them, substantive financial impact corresponds with the impact

whose severity is above the boundary between first and second quartiles. This severity corresponds to a P&L deviation of around 300M in the next 5 years period with 5% probability. (around 2% of net profit). In the Medium & long-term Climate change Risk Map, as it is based on a top-down qualitative assessment, due to the higher level of uncertainty, a scale with 3 level has been defined. Materiality threshold has been set up above the first level (transition from low to medium level).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

0.2

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

✓ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the Company-wide risk map, Repsol uses a quantitative indicator to rate its risks, which is called severity (on a scale of 0 to 16). This dimensionless metric let us know the relative importance of any given risk and is defined as the impact of the 5% probability scenario for the next 5 years. Severity is based on 3 types of

impacts: economic, reputational and people and is built from a weighted average of the economic impact (60%) which considers P&L (Profit & Loss) impact (EBITDA loss in most cases), the impact on the company's reputation (20%) and the impact on people (20%). These last two impacts are determined using qualitative techniques. Repsol identifies the group's Business Units and Corporate Areas material risks in order to ensure the integrity and consistency of the risk profile. The number of risks that are quantitatively analyzed in each Business Unit is linked to their relevance in terms of capital employed. This figure is subsequently adjusted based on the marginal severity of the smallest risk in current risk profile. Once each risk has been analyzed and become part of the company-wide risk profile, the highest visibility is given to those that lie in the first quartile in terms of severity so, in order to report them, substantive financial impact corresponds with the impact whose severity is above the boundary between first and second quartiles. This severity corresponds to a P&L deviation of around 300M in the next 5 years period with 5% probability. (around 2% of net profit). In the Medium & long-term Climate change Risk Map, as it is based on a top-down qualitative assessment, due to the higher level of uncertainty, a scale with 3 level has been defined. Materiality threshold has been set up above the first level (transition from low to medium level). [Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

✓ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Repsol aims to reduce and effectively manage pollution by identifying and classifying potential water pollutants that could detrimentally impact water bodies, ecosystems or human health from our operations and products. Our policies and processes are based on national and supranational regulations (EU REACH, SEVESO, Water Framework Directive), regional conventions (Barcelona, OSPAR) and international frameworks (IFC World Bank). Potential water pollutants are identified and classified according to specific industrial activities, as per the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU and managed under national/local IPPC permits. Standards and methodologies also reference industry best practices from IOGP, IPIECA and CONCAWE, particularly for E&P and Industrial businesses. Through the Environmental Impact Assessment process water discharges are characterized and potential pollutants are identified to assess environmental impacts on water ecosystems or human health throughout the project life cycle. Environmental Management System compliant with ISO 14001:2015 (Industrial) and internal norms on "Environmental aspect management" and Environmental Performance Practices (E&P), ensure all sites control and monitor water pollutants, regulated by local Environmental Permits and implement mitigation measures to reduce residual impacts to acceptable levels. Key metrics for classifying water pollutants include Toxicity, Ecotoxicity (EC50), Bioaccumulation (Log KoW) and Biodegradation (%). [Fixed row] (2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Inorganic pollutants refer to heavy metals (such as lead, mercury, and arsenic), mineral acids, inorganic salts, other metals, complexes of metals with organic compounds, cyanides, sulphates, etc. As they are non-biodegradable substances, these water pollutants can be persistent, with long-term negative effects on aquatic ecosystems and human health. They can also potentially cause toxicity to aquatic life. Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in aquatic organisms can disrupts food chains, endangering species and biodiversity. Exposure to inorganic pollutants through consumption or contact with contaminated water can potentially have grave implications for human health. Many of these pollutants, such as lead and mercury, are neurotoxins, impacting cognitive function and development. Others, like arsenic, are carcinogenic.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ✓ Water recycling
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We integrate safety and environmental protection criteria throughout the entire cycle of our operations to proactively manage risks and prevent environmental impacts. Our Environment Policy and Health and Safety Policy outline principles and commitments to maintain people's health, safety and environmental protection. Specific internal safety and maintenance procedures at the site level ensure asset integrity, preventing leaks, spills and pipe erosion. Field operators use preventive measures e.g. monitoring devices, critical infrastructure and storage facilities audits, training and practical drills for anomalous or emergency situations to avoid industrial accidents. Operating procedures are regularly updated with digital tools and innovative technologies to enhance surveillance and control systems. Early spill detection mechanisms are in place to prevent recurrence. In all operated facilities, including those in water-stressed areas, we implement water recycling to maximize water use and minimize discharges. Each site has an Environmental Management System to control and reduce adverse water pollutant impacts. In E&P activities, Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) are set as common standards for all geographical areas, exceeding regulatory requirements, which are periodically audited for compliance.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

🗹 Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Hydrocarbons are organic compounds containing carbon and hydrogen that are naturally found in crude oil and natural gas. The potential impacts of oil and its derivatives can be low, medium or high depending on the volume, concentration of hydrocarbons discharged and on the vulnerability of the affected area where the oil spill occurs. When hydrocarbons are released into the water environment in large quantities, they can form a surface layer that blocks sunlight penetration, affecting the photosynthesis of aquatic plants and disrupting the food chain. Additionally, hydrocarbons can be toxic to aquatic fauna (fish, benthic fauna, plankton, and invertebrates) causing direct mortality or sublethal effects such as behavioral and reproductive alterations. In ecosystems, the presence of hydrocarbons can lead to the bioaccumulation and biomagnification of toxic compounds in the food chain, affecting not only aquatic organisms but also top predators, including human health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ✓ Water recycling
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We integrate safety and environmental protection criteria throughout the entire cycle of our operations to proactively manage risks and prevent environmental impacts. Our Environment Policy and Health and Safety Policy outline principles and commitments to maintain people's health, safety and environmental protection. Specific internal safety and maintenance procedures at the site level ensure asset integrity, preventing leaks, spills and pipe erosion. Field operators use preventive measures e.g. monitoring devices, critical infrastructure and storage facilities audits, training and practical drills for anomalous or emergency situations to avoid industrial accidents. Operating procedures are regularly updated with digital tools and innovative technologies to enhance surveillance and control systems. Early spill detection mechanisms are in place to prevent any incidents and also internal standards guide spill response and management in marine and terrestrial environments. Incident root causes are analyzed to prevent recurrence. In all operated facilities, including those in water-stressed areas, we implement water recycling to maximize water use and minimize discharges. Each site has an Environmental Management System to control and reduce adverse water pollutant impacts. In E&P activities, Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) are set as common standards for all geographical areas, exceeding regulatory requirements, which are periodically audited for compliance.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrate and nitrite occur as natural stages of the nitrogen cycle and are essential components of the molecular building blocks for plant life and growth. However, an uncontrolled discharge of nitrates into water bodies can cause eutrophication and acidification, by increasing algae growth, reducing the available oxygen concentration, which is detrimental for aquatic ecosystems, such as rivers, lakes, estuaries, coasts and groundwater (aquifers), causing death of marine organisms and fishes. They can also cause over time accumulations of salts in the substrate and excessive accumulations of nitrates in plant species. Nitrates can lead to freshwater quality degradation, limiting its availability and increasing costs for water treatment and reclaim, creating potential damage to human health in case of intake of drinking water that contain high concentrations of nitrates.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ✓ Water recycling
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We integrate safety and environmental protection criteria throughout the entire cycle of our operations to proactively manage risks and prevent environmental impacts. Our Environment Policy and Health and Safety Policy outline principles and commitments to maintain people's health, safety and environmental protection. Specific internal safety and maintenance procedures at the site level ensure asset integrity, preventing leaks, spills and pipe erosion. Field operators use preventive measures e.g. monitoring devices, critical infrastructure and storage facilities audits, training and practical drills for anomalous or emergency situations to avoid industrial accidents. Operating procedures are regularly updated with digital tools and innovative technologies to enhance surveillance and control systems. Early spill detection mechanisms are in place to prevent recurrence. In all operated facilities, including those in water-stressed areas, we implement water recycling to maximize water use and minimize discharges. Each site has an Environmental Management System to control and reduce adverse water pollutant impacts. In E&P activities, Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) are set as common standards for all geographical areas, exceeding regulatory requirements, which are periodically audited for compliance.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphorus is the second most important plant nutrient after nitrogen and is essential for optimal growth of plants and animals. The most common form of phosphorus used by biological organisms is phosphates. However, at certain concentration levels, phosphates are usually considered to be a pollutant. They are particularly important as a contributor to freshwater, coastal and estuarine algal blooms. High concentration of phosphates can stimulate excess growth of algae,

which leads to low dissolved oxygen levels, potential for harmful algal toxins, blockage of sunlight needed by organisms and plants in the water and degraded habitat conditions for benthic macroinvertebrates and other aquatic life. This leads to many water quality problems including increased purification costs, interference with the recreational and conservation value of impoundments, loss of livestock and the possible sub-lethal effects of algae toxins on humans using eutrophic water supplies for drinking.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ✓ Water recycling
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We integrate safety and environmental protection criteria throughout the entire cycle of our operations to proactively manage risks and prevent environmental impacts. Our Environment Policy and Health and Safety Policy outline principles and commitments to maintain people's health, safety and environmental protection. Specific internal safety and maintenance procedures at the site level ensure asset integrity, preventing leaks, spills and pipe erosion. Field operators use preventive measures e.g. monitoring devices, critical infrastructure and storage facilities audits, training and practical drills for anomalous or emergency situations to avoid industrial accidents. Operating procedures are regularly updated with digital tools and innovative technologies to enhance surveillance and control systems. Early spill detection mechanisms are in place to prevent any incidents and also internal standards guide spill response and management in marine and terrestrial environments. Incident root causes are analyzed to prevent recurrence. In all operated facilities, including those in water-stressed areas, we implement water recycling to maximize water use and minimize discharges. Each site has an Environmental Management System to control and reduce adverse water pollutant impacts. In E&P activities, Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) are set as common standards for all geographical areas, exceeding regulatory requirements, which are periodically audited for compliance.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

It refers to nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants other than nitrates and phosphates (which are reported separately). The release of large amounts of other nutrients (e.g. Carbon) causes nutrient enrichment, which results in an excessive growth of algae, and dissolved oxygen depletion. Dissolved oxygen is a key element in water quality that is necessary to support aquatic life. Oxygen-demanding substances can be decomposed by oxygen requiring bacteria. The amount of oxygen consumed by bacteria and other microorganisms while they decompose organic matter under aerobic conditions at a specific temperature is known as Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD. Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD is the amount of oxygen required to chemically breakdown the pollutants. Both metrics help determine the level of organic and inorganic pollution in the water environment. The greater the BOD and COD are, the more rapidly oxygen is depleted in that water body. This means less oxygen is available to higher forms of aquatic life; aquatic organisms become stressed, suffocate and die.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ✓ Water recycling
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We integrate safety and environmental protection criteria throughout the entire cycle of our operations to proactively manage risks and prevent environmental impacts. Our Environment Policy and Health and Safety Policy outline principles and commitments to maintain people's health, safety and environmental protection. Specific internal safety and maintenance procedures at the site level ensure asset integrity, preventing leaks, spills and pipe erosion. Field operators use preventive measures e.g. monitoring devices, critical infrastructure and storage facilities audits, training and practical drills for anomalous or emergency situations to avoid industrial accidents. Operating procedures are regularly updated with digital tools and innovative technologies to enhance surveillance and control systems. Early spill detection mechanisms are in place to prevent any incidents and also internal standards guide spill response and management in marine and terrestrial environments. Incident root causes are analyzed to prevent recurrence. In all operated facilities, including those in water-stressed areas, we implement water recycling to maximize

water use and minimize discharges. Each site has an Environmental Management System to control and reduce adverse water pollutant impacts. In E&P activities, Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) are set as common standards for all geographical areas, exceeding regulatory requirements, which are periodically audited for compliance.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

✓ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

A vast array of chemicals is included in this category. Examples include detergents, household cleaning aids, heavy metals and other than pesticides (which are reported separately). Many of these substances are toxic to fish and aquatic life and many are harmful to humans. Some are known to be highly poisonous at very low concentrations. Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) tend to create both acute and chronic health effects and tend to damage the nervous system, kidneys; they may also pose a potential cancer risk.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ✓ Water recycling
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We integrate safety and environmental protection criteria throughout the entire cycle of our operations to proactively manage risks and prevent environmental impacts. Our Environment Policy and Health and Safety Policy outline principles and commitments to maintain people's health, safety and environmental protection.

Specific internal safety and maintenance procedures at the site level ensure asset integrity, preventing leaks, spills and pipe erosion. Field operators use preventive measures e.g. monitoring devices, critical infrastructure and storage facilities audits, training and practical drills for anomalous or emergency situations to avoid industrial accidents. Operating procedures are regularly updated with digital tools and innovative technologies to enhance surveillance and control systems. Early spill detection mechanisms are in place to prevent any incidents and also internal standards guide spill response and management in marine and terrestrial environments. Incident root causes are analyzed to prevent recurrence. In all operated facilities, including those in water-stressed areas, we implement water recycling to maximize water use and minimize discharges. Each site has an Environmental Management System to control and reduce adverse water pollutant impacts. In E&P activities, Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) are set as common standards for all geographical areas, exceeding regulatory requirements, which are periodically audited for compliance.

Row 7

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

✓ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

It includes heat, radiation, light, noise/vibration, suspended solids and sediments. Potential impacts of physical pollutants as heat, radiation and noise/vibration on water are decrease in available oxygen, increase in fish metabolic rates, increase in algal abundance, change in the amount, type of animals present and in migration patterns. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are particles that are larger than 2 microns found in the water column. Most suspended solids are made up of inorganic materials, though bacteria and algae can also contribute to the total solids concentration. They all reduce water clarity by creating an opaque, hazy or muddy appearance. Excessive suspended sediment can impair water quality for aquatic and human life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ✓ Water recycling

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We integrate safety and environmental protection criteria throughout the entire cycle of our operations to proactively manage risks and prevent environmental impacts. Our Environment Policy and Health and Safety Policy outline principles and commitments to maintain people's health, safety and environmental protection. Specific internal safety and maintenance procedures at the site level ensure asset integrity, preventing leaks, spills and pipe erosion. Field operators use preventive measures e.g. monitoring devices, critical infrastructure and storage facilities audits, training and practical drills for anomalous or emergency situations to avoid industrial accidents. Operating procedures are regularly updated with digital tools and innovative technologies to enhance surveillance and control systems. Early spill detection mechanisms are in place to prevent any incidents and also internal standards guide spill response and management in marine and terrestrial environments. Incident root causes are analyzed to prevent recurrence. In all operated facilities, including those in water-stressed areas, we implement water recycling to maximize water use and minimize discharges. Each site has an Environmental Management System to control and reduce adverse water pollutant impacts. In E&P activities, Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) are set as common standards for all geographical areas, exceeding regulatory requirements, which are periodically audited for compliance.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

🗹 No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Climate change, Water, Biodiversity and Circular Economy related risks management is integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risks management process and in the complementary process is carried out by identifying and assessing External Impacts, Risks and Opportunities in order to get a Double Materiality Assessment according to the European Sustainability Reporting Standars CSRD. After applying the methodology of our our multi-disciplinary company-wide risks management process no risks related with water management were considered substantive in terms of severity and loss. In the process to get our double materiality assessment two risks were asses: Regulatory changes in the framework of water management and competition for the use of water resources and both were considered no relevant.

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

🗹 No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

I Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Climate change, Water, Biodiversity and Circular Economy related risks management is integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risks management process and in the complementary process is carried out by identifying and assessing External Impacts, Risks and Opportunities in order to get a Double Materiality Assessment according to the European Sustainability Reporting Standars CSRD. After applying the methodology of our our multi-disciplinary company-wide risks management process no risks related with circular economy management were considered substantive in terms of severity and loss. [Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy ✓ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Portugal

✓ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Repsol assesses the potential effects of current regulation in countries and markets where the company has business interests. An example of this risk is the potential deviation in the cost of procurement of the EUAs (European Union Allowances). As an example, the price of CO2 emission allowances fluctuated significantly during 2023, moving within a range of almost 30/t around an average of 85.3 /t, slightly above the 81.3 /t at which it traded in 2022. Despite the fuel price situation and lower security of supply, the European Union has made it clear that decarbonization is a priority objective, and this has continued to support prices. In 2023, 88 % of Repsol's Industrial Business CO2 Scope 1 emissions were in Europe and they are subject to EU ETS. Repsol has 5 refineries and 3 chemical complexes in Spain and Portugal, all of them under the carbon leakage scheme, so EUA prices affect indirect (operating) costs in Repsol's industrial facilities. Our CCGT in Spain are under carbon leakage scheme but the increase of the price of EUAs is not considered a risk as the cost of emission allowances is directly transferred to the wholesale market. In 2023, regarding allowances, group companies were assigned free CO2 allowances equivalent to 7.6 million tons of CO2 that covered the 63% of the CO2 Scope 1 emissions subject to the EU ETS in the Industrial Business in Europe (12,1 MtCO2 overall Repsol's facilities in Spain and Portugal).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

✓ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

✓ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Regarding the current financial position of the Company, in 2023, in line with the pledge to strengthen the Group's financial structure, Repsol continued to pursue various lines of action to hold debt levels steady. Continuing our policy of financial prudence and our commitment to maintain a high degree of liquidity, the liquidity held at the end of the year (in the form of cash and available lines of credit) was sufficient to cover debt maturities through to the second quarter of 2033, without the need for refinancing, thus allowing the Group to cope with the heavy volatility and uncertainty present within the financial markets. Here are some of the current results that Repsol has presented in this 2023 to give an idea of which are the lines that could be affected by this Risk 1: Industrial business (Refining & Chemicals) in 2023 have reached more than 3,000 million euros in EBITDA and an adjusted income about 2,700 million euros. On the other hand, Low Carbon Generation, which includes Renewables and CCGT, had more than 150 million euros in 2023 of EBITDA and adjusted income of 75 million euros, which is lower than the Industrial business. The increased indirect costs derived from an increase in CO2 price in the medium-term would affect to the EBITDA and FCF of the businesses included in the EU ETS.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

88000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As aforementioned, free allowances allocated in 2023 were 7.6 MtCO2 in the Industrial business of Repsol under the EU ETS scheme. Considering that during the first semester of 2023, in order to accomplish with the emissions reduction proposed, the Member States reached an agreement on the reforms of the EU ETS where it is highlighted the increase of the linear reduction factor (LRF), which defines the annual decrease of allowances provided to the market, that will be 4.3% from 2024 to 2027 and 4.4% from 2028, instead of the current value of 2.2% reduction. In 2030, applying this reduction, free allowances could be around 5.6 MtCO2. On the other hand, EUA variation could have a significant financial impact too in the industrial business located in Europe due to it may directly increase our indirect (operating) costs. That is why Repsol has an internal carbon price to face this kind of risks, more precisely, the internal carbon price used by Repsol distinguishes between the EU and the rest of the world. New investments in the EU are assessed by applying around 100/t in the 2024-2025 period and 110/t in 2030. On the other hand, the analyst's estimations in 2023 were foreseeing a range of possibilities in this price that goes from 130 to 150 per tonne of CO2 by 2030, which is 20-40% higher than the one considered by the Company. Therefore, the financial effect is calculated in the following way: 2023 Refining & Chemical emissions accounted for 10.3 MtCO2, so, if no emissions reductions are considered and there is a value of free allowances of 5.6 MtCO2 by 2030, the emissions that the businesses units will have to pay for would be: 10.3 – 5.6 4.7 MtCO2. Therefore, if the price reaches values about 130-150 USD/tCO2 instead 110 USD/tCO2 (Repsol internal price), the final financial impact would be 4.7 MtCO2 * (130-110) USD/ tCO2 * 1/1,08 /USD 88 M and 4.6 MtCO2 * (150-110) USD/ tCO2 * 1/1,08 /USD 175 M.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

✓ Increase internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

133000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As it was communicated in the Strategic Plan 24-27, the industrial facilities will undergo emissions reduction actions to reduce 1.6 MtCO2 in this period and the CAPEX related to this reduction is about 500 M. Considering that the estimated lifetime of these initiatives are between 16 and 20 years, this CAPEX in annual basis would be 25 M. In addition, our hydrogen strategy considers the ambition to install 1.8-2.4 GWeq of renewable hydrogen by 2030. This last will allow Scope 1 reduction due to grey hydrogen production substitution and the CAPEX associated to this reduction could be about 108 M per year, considering an expending of 1.200 /kWeq and an estimated lifetime of 20 years. Therefore, the cost is the sum of the CAPEX for the emissions reduction actions (25 M) plus the CAPEX for renewable hydrogen (108 M), 133 M.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: CO2 rising price in the medium-term that affects to the Repsol's Industrial businesses in Europe, as described in the "Company-specific description". Task: Reduction of the Scope 1 emissions of the Industrial businesses located in Europe in order to reduce the economic impact as a result of the rising CO2 price. Actions implemented: As it was communicated in the Strategic Plan 24-27, the industrial facilities will undergo emissions reduction actions to reduce 1.6 MtCO2 and our hydrogen strategy considers the ambition to install 1.8-2.4 GWeq of renewable hydrogen by 2030. This actions that are currently implemented in our facilities will allow the reduction of Scope 1 emissions. Result: In 2023, the emissions reduction plan of the company has allowed the reduction of 0.19 MtCO2, 2.5 MGJ in energy terms, and in the period 2021-2023 a cumulative reduction of 1.1 Mt CO2e. We can mention as a case study that in Coruña Industrial Complex, an APEX preheater has been incorporated to reduce the temperature of the fumes and improve the efficiency of the furnaces, reducing fuel consumption. Thanks to this action, energy savings of 4,416.95 toe/year and 10,012.95 tCO2/year have been achieved. Regarding renewable hydrogen, In October 2023, Repsol announced the start of renewable hydrogen production at the Petronor industrial center. With an investment of 11 million, the 2.5 MW electrolyzer has sufficient capacity to generate 350 metric tons per year of renewable hydrogen for industrial use, mainly at the refinery, as a raw material to manufacture products with a lower carbon footprint On the other hand, investment in low-carbon businesses represented 32% of the total investments in the 2021-2023 period, being energy efficiency and sustainable mobility, R&D and corporate venturing in low-carbon technologies, CCS, etc. about the 8% of this investment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

✓ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk
In 2023, the sale of electrified vehicles in Spain has experienced an increase of 48.5%. This indicates that changes by consumers are taking place, and it impacts directly to the Company's activity of hydrocarbons supply. However, Spain shows a lower evolution of vehicle electrification fleet than other European countries, in 2023 Spain presented a sales quota of electrified passenger cars of 12%, well below the European average (21%). Moreover, Spain has an average vehicle fleet age of 14.2 years. These two previous points could set the beginning of a higher trend on decarbonizing the transport sector with the purpose to ensure the emissions reduction. In fact, the update of the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC in Spanish) plans to reach a penetration of 5.5 million electric vehicles by 2030. Therefore, if there were a change in the market and there was a reduction in the fleet of passenger cars about 5.5 million, which could correspond to the oldest ones, it could impact on the Service Stations in Spain. Repsol Customer Division reached in 2023 14,406 km3 of gasoline and diesel sales and the division currently accounts with more than 24 million customers. At the service stations (4,524 in 2023) a wide variety of products are offered: gasoline/gasoil/LPG refuelling, electric charging points, etc, so change in customer behaviour like the reduction of demand in fuel products for mobility will affect directly to this business.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

✓ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

🗹 High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Regarding the current financial position of the Company, in 2023, in line with the pledge to strengthen the Group's financial structure, Repsol continued to pursue various lines of action to hold debt levels steady. Continuing our policy of financial prudence and our commitment to maintain a high degree of liquidity, the liquidity held at the end of the year (in the form of cash and available lines of credit) was sufficient to cover debt maturities through to the second quarter of 2033, without the

need for refinancing, thus allowing the Group to cope with the heavy volatility and uncertainty present within the financial markets. Here are some of the current results that Repsol has presented in this 2023 to give an idea of which are the lines that could be affected by this Risk 2: Customer Division have reached more than 1,000 million euros in EBITDA and an adjusted income of 614 million euros. Therefore, the rise in electricity demand for transport could affect to the fuel sales that are included in this economic metrics of this business.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

7700000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

10800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact has been calculated considering the following points: first, there is a reduction 5.500.000 of passenger cars by 2030 that correspond to the oldest ones of the fleet and second, the annual average kilometres done with these cars are approximately 5.000-7.000 and the average consumption is about 7l/100km (values taken from the Spanish Statistics National Institute) With these inputs, it has been possible to calculate the annual volume of gasoline / gasoil consumed (1,925,000 m3 – 2,695,000), and it has been compared to the amount consumed in Spain about 34 million m3. Hence, the consumption of these passenger cars represents the 6-8% of the total in Spain. The economic impact will fall into the net margin of the fuel sales, therefore, if it is considered a unitary reference of 0,01 by litre consumed, there will be a decrease about 19 and 27 M in Spain and considering that Repsol's covers approximately the 40% of the Service Stations of Spain the value turns to 7.7-10.8 M. It is worth to mention that the calculation has been based on a unitary basis of net margin, so that depending on the final net margin it could change the financial impact of this risk.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

After meeting most of the objectives set for the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, Repsol published a Strategic Update for the 2024–2027 period. In this update, the low carbon capex represents more than 35% of total net capex (16,000-19,000 million euros). More precisely, the net capex planned to Customer division amounts between 2,000 and 2,200 million euros in this period, which 400 million euros will be part of new businesses which includes, among others, e-mobility.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: Reduction about 6-8% of gasoline and diesel demand in Spain, as result of change in customer behaviour because of no replacement of old cars with new ones, and demand of new alternatives of mobility. Task: Development mobility alternatives (products or services) to satisfy the requirement of new customer's demand. Action: The electrification and the emissions reduction of transport sector must evolve in the same way as the infrastructure to supply electricity and the offer of low carbon products. At Repsol, we are leading the development of more efficient fuels, the supply of multi-energy solutions, and the commitment to electric charging and shared mobility. Result: Repsol's transformation is taking place in tandem with the consolidation of its multi-energy profile, from which customers stand to benefit by having a single supplier capable of covering all their energy needs in relation to mobility and in the home (fuel, electricity, heating, solar or electric mobility) and whose commercial range —a pioneer concept in Spain— is known as "Planes Energías". As of December 31, 2023, Repsol has one of the biggest electric vehicle charging networks in the Iberian Peninsula, with more than 1,850 public charging stations installed, 59% of which were operational due to the fact that the legalization process introduces a certain time lag of several months between the installation of a charging station and its start- On the other hand, in 2023, several significant agreements in electric mobility were reached with: Mercadona, for Repsol to manage the charging stations installed at its supermarkets. SEUR, to install and operate more than 150 charging stations at its 55 work centers in Spain, to make further progress in the process of decarbonizing its fleet, and FREENOW, to make Repsol an approved energy supplier in Spain for the company's drivers, with a vehicle charging service at service stations or on public roads using 100% renewable electricity.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

🗹 No

(3.3.3) Comment

During the reporting year 2023, there are no sanctions or fines of significant amount (more than 5 million euros) or with a significant reputational impact for the Repsol Group imposed by final judicial or administrative resolutions (that is, against which no further appeal is possible), resulting from non-compliance with water regulations. [Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

✓ EU ETS

✓ Norway carbon tax

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

84.2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

7600000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

4481535

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

12098733

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

✓ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The % of Scope 1 emissions has been calculated based on the verified scope 1 emissions 12,098,733 t CO2 in our refineries, chemical plants and CCGT in Europe under EU ETS related to the global scope 1 emissions of the company reported in question 7.6: 14,373,913 tCO2e [Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Norway carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.8

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

6400000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The % of scope 1 emissions has been calculated based on the verified scope 1 emissions 114,125 t CO2 in our facilities in Norway related to the global scope 1 emissions of the company reported in 7.6: 14,373,913 t CO2e. [Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

To become a net-zero emissions energy business. Repsol is committed to reducing emissions from our operations and from the fuels and other energy products that we sell to our customers. This strategy also involves capturing and storing any remaining emissions using advanced technologies for hard to abate emissions. Repsol manages compliance obligations under the EU and UK Emissions Trading Schemes through a dedicated trading desk that handles price exposure and coordinates compliance activities across business units. This approach ensures that our business units pay a CO2 price that closely aligns with the average CO2 price for the relevant year. Additionally, Repsol continuously monitors regulations to identify opportunities for utilizing international and national carbon credits, thereby reducing compliance costs.[ERA1] We regularly estimate short- and mid-term carbon price forecasts based on analyses of the European and UK Emissions Trading Systems, along with political and regulatory developments. These estimates are reviewed and updated annually. Repsol is committed to reducing energy use and GHG emissions across all operations. Our energy management systems enable us to establish energy efficiency plans and emissions reduction targets, both annually and in the long-term. Between 2006 and 2020, these plans resulted in a reduction of 5.5 million tons of CO2e. Our plan for 2021-2025 aims to achieve an additional reduction of 1.5 Mt of CO2e by 2025. This plan includes electrification projects, energy integration of units, process optimization, efficient operation of plants and facilities, and reduction of methane emissions. In 2023, Repsol achieved a reduction of 1.1 Mt CO2e so far. Repsol has established various internal mechanisms to promote the allocation of capital to low-carbon investments, including an internal carbon price and an investment gualification methodology aligned with the energy transition. We apply an internal carbon price to all investment decisions, even in regions without regulated carbon prices, based on the conviction that CO2 emission costs will be internalized through regulatory mechanisms over the lifespan of the investments. Our internal carbon price varies by region. For the EU, new investments are assessed using an internal carbon price of approximately 100/t for the 2024-2025 period, increasing to 110/t by 2030. This price was recently updated to align with market trends and analyst forecasts, reflecting increased climate ambitions and regulatory changes from the Fit for 55 and REPowerEU initiatives (previously, the price was 70/t for 2022-2025, increasing to 100/t by 2030). This internal carbon price aligns with the EU ETS price path used

in our asset impairment tests. For the rest of the world, in countries without stringent specific regulations, we apply an internal carbon price of 60/t for the entire 2024-2030 period. Through these comprehensive strategies and proactive measures, Repsol is effectively managing its carbon compliance obligations while advancing towards our goal of becoming a net-zero emissions energy business. We actively participate in the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) working groups to stay informed about new developments in the carbon market. The introduction of national trading systems could impact Repsol's upstream and downstream assets, and our involvement in these groups ensures we are well-prepared for any changes.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

🗹 No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

In the process carried out by identifying and assessing External Impacts, Risks and Opportunities in order to get a Double Materiality Assessment according to the European Sustainability Reporting Standars CSRD no opportunity related to water was considered material. [Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

✓ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

✓ Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ReFuelEU Aviation initiative appears under the umbrella of the Fit for 55 package released in July 2021, which aims the 55% reduction of greenhouse emissions in the European Union by 2030, compared with 1990 levels. In April 2023, the Comission's proposal reached a political agreement, where the new rules will require that aviation fuel suppliers to supply a minimum share of SAF at EU airports, starting at 2% of overall fuel supplied by 2025, 6% by 2030 and reaching 70% by 2050. Repsol produces and markets aviation fuel in various locations, most notably in Spain, France, Portugal and Peru. In 2023, Refining production was 46.9 Mt where the 54% corresponded to middle distillates products (diesel and jet). On the other hand, aviation sales in 2023 were 3,181 kt which where about 8% higher than in the previous year. On the biojet production side, it is worth to mention that in our Puertollano refinery we produced the 1st batch of biojet co-processed produced in Spain in 2020 (7,000 t) and in 2024, Repsol has marked a milestone in the decarbonization of transport in the Iberian Peninsula with the start of large-scale production of

renewable fuels at its industrial complex in Cartagena (Spain). Therefore, Repsol has a leader position in the commercialization of jet fuels (both mineral and bio) and this reinforcement of the ReFuelEU Aviation is presented as an opportunity to expand the low emissions products in its portfolio and diversify the legacy activities.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

✓ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

🗹 High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Regarding the current financial position of the Company, in 2023, in line with the pledge to strengthen the Group's financial structure, Repsol continued to pursue various lines of action to hold debt levels steady. Continuing our policy of financial prudence and our commitment to maintain a high degree of liquidity, the liquidity held at the end of the year (in the form of cash and available lines of credit) was sufficient to cover debt maturities through to the second quarter of 2033, without the need for refinancing, thus allowing the Group to cope with the heavy volatility and uncertainty present within the financial markets. Here are some of the current results that Repsol has presented in this 2023 to give an idea of which are the lines that could be affected by this Opp1: Industrial business (Refining & Chemicals) in 2023 have reached more than 3,000 million euros in EBITDA and an adjusted income about 2,700 million euros. On the other hand, Customer Division have reached more than 1,000 million euros in EBITDA and an adjusted income of 614 million euros. This opportunity could affect to the financial performance of Industrial businesses due to is the one that can produce these renewable fuels and at the same time it would also affect the Customer division, contributing to the income due the commercialization of these type of products.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

39700000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

129200000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2023, Aviation sales in Spain and the rest of Europe were about 2,700 kt of liquid fuels. Considering this value is flat in this decade, it is possible to calculate the quantity of Sustainable Aviations Fuels that the customers would need to incorporate to the conventional volumes used. Therefore, by 2030 the SAF marketed would be the 6% of 2,700 kt, which is 165 kt. On the other hand, Repsol inside its 21 initiatives that involves HVO SAF production presented a current margin of 250-750 /tep. If this value range is turned to kt of HVO and USD (0.8121 tep/m3 and 0.7727 kg/l) the result is 262,000 – 788,000 /kt. Therefore, the potential financial impact (minimum and maximum) would be 165 kt *262,000 /kt and 165kt*788,000 /kt 39.7 M and 129.2 M

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

25000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation relies on the published capital expenditure for the C43 project, which will produce an amount of biofuels higher than 165 kt, which is the 6% of 2023 aviation fuel sales (2,700 kt) and corresponds to 250 M.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As part of the Company's commitment to be emission neutral by 2050, Repsol helps to reduce CO2 emissions in transportation through the use of biofuels incorporated into gasoline, kerosene and diesel. In addition, it focuses on implementation in refineries and the promotion of advanced biofuel projects (based on non-food, waste-sourced raw materials) with a strong technology content and significant reduction of the carbon footprint. Repsol aims to reach a total production capacity of renewable fuels, including renewable hydrogen and biomethane, of between 1.5 and 1.7 million tons in 2027 and up to 2.7 million tons in 2030, and to lead the market in Spain and Portugal for this type of fuel. Repsol's Strategic Plan for 2024-2027 contemplates investments of up to 6.8 billion in the company's industrial

businesses, of which 44% will be dedicated exclusively to low-carbon projects, dependent on the Spanish regulatory and fiscal framework. These projects include renewable fuels, biomethane, renewable hydrogen, and waste gasification initiatives, among others. C43 plant is the first on the Iberian Peninsula dedicated exclusively to the production of 100% renewable fuels. The company has invested 250 million in the construction of the unit, which has a production capacity of 250,000 tons per year. It can produce renewable diesel and Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), which can be used in any means of transport: cars, trucks, buses, ships, or airplanes, and with existing refueling infrastructure. On the other hand, in 2023, several significant agreements for the decarbonization of the airline industry were signed with: Iberia Airport Services, to carry out, for the first time in Spain, the handling activities at Bilbao Airport with 100% renewable fuel, Air Europa, for the regular supply of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) for one flight per month from Madrid to Buenos Aires (1.5% of SAF, approx. 1,300 l/month), and Iberojet, to operate one flight per month with 2% Repsol SAF on the Madrid-San José (Costa Rica) rout, among other agreements.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

✓ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

✓ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

✓ Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For several years, consumers demand that private companies adopt measures that support this common goal. This has caused changes in their preferences when choosing energy sources or products that meet their needs. This, together with Spanish and European regulation, has promoted the production of low carbon fuels

and renewable electricity generation, fundamental pillars for decarbonizing sectors such as transport and the electricity mix, which are directly related to the company's activity. At Repsol we are focused on satisfying any energy related need our customers may have due to we see that the future is multi-energy, low carbon and customer oriented. In the electricity and gas market, for instance, in 2023 we had more than 2 million customers in Spain. In terms of electricity generation, Repsol is a major player in the Spanish market, with a total installed capacity in operation of 5,006 as at December 31, 2023. Moreover, at the end of 2023, a total of 50 service stations were supplying advanced biofuel with net zero emissions in the main cities and transport corridors of the Iberian Peninsula. Furthermore, Repsol has an attractive and integrated range of products and services that includes cutting-edge digital solutions, exclusive benefits for customers and discounts at our service stations, basic energy, management service, LPG supply and the opportunity to have self-consumption installations installed, such as Solmatch, the first large solar community to operate in Spai

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

✓ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

🗹 High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Regarding the current financial position of the Company, in 2023, in line with the pledge to strengthen the Group's financial structure, Repsol continued to pursue various lines of action to hold debt levels steady. Continuing our policy of financial prudence and our commitment to maintain a high degree of liquidity, the liquidity held at the end of the year (in the form of cash and available lines of credit) was sufficient to cover debt maturities through to the second quarter of 2033, without the need for refinancing, thus allowing the Group to cope with the heavy volatility and uncertainty present within the financial markets. Here are some of the current

results that Repsol has presented in this 2023 to give an idea of which are the lines that could be affected by this Opp1: Customer Division have reached more than 1,000 million euros in EBITDA and an adjusted income of 614 million euros and in it has set the goal of raising EBITDA at this division from 1.1 billion euros (2023) to 1.4 billion euros by 2027, which is included in the Strategic Plan 2024-2027. Therefore, this opportunity to increase the offer to the customers will contribute to the EBITDA increase planned.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

110000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

140000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The Strategic Plan 2024-2027 seeks to bring about the Company's transformation and sets the tone for accelerating the energy transition, following a cost-effective and realistic path and ensuring profitability, future success and maximum value for shareholders. Under the plan, the customer centric business sets the goal of raising EBITDA at the Customer division from 1.1 billion euros (2023) to 1.4 billion euros by 2027. Therefore, there will be an increase of 300 M in the period.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

220000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

After meeting most of the objectives set for the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, Repsol published a Strategic Update for the 2024–2027 period. In this update, the low carbon capex represents more than 35% of total net capex (16,000-19,000 million euros). More precisely, the net capex planned to Customer division amounts between 2,000 and 2,200 million euros in this period, which 400 million euros will be part of new businesses which includes e-mobility and distributed generation, between 700 and 800 million euros to continue building multi-energy advantage and between 900 and 1,000 million euros will be dedicated to strengthening core business which considers efficiency and optimization, selective network expansion and low carbon fuels.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Under the 2024-2027 strategic plan, the Customer division will strengthen core activities thus maintaining market share and investing in differentiation and digitalization, as well as non-oil growth, accelerate efficiency and offer a unique offering of 100% renewable fuels, produced in our refineries. Looking ahead to 2027, we expect around 2,000 of our service stations to sell 100% renewable diesel in Iberia and become a SAF leader in Iberia. We will seek to build a multi-energy advantage based on our growing position in the sale of electricity and gas, and we have a unique value proposition in this regard, by combining different types of energy. In the case of our commercial businesses, Waylet has become the leading transport application in the market in Spain and is also one of the most used in the country. In 2023, it reached 7.5 million users, the success of this platform not only gives us strong differentiation, but it is also increasing the value of our customers. In 4 years, we expect to reach 60% of our service stations to be multi-energy, with 100% renewable diesel, fast charging points and LPG for cars. It is worth to mention that the EBITDA from these new businesses is expected to reach 90 million in 2027. In 2023, a total of 50 service stations were supplying advanced biofuel with net zero emissions in the main cities and transport corridors of the Iberian Peninsula. In addition, Repsol had a portfolio of 2.1 million customers of electricity and gas in Spain and has one of the biggest electric vehicle charging networks in the Iberian Peninsula, with more than 1,850 public charging stations installed. [Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Repsol's capital allocation to its different businesses allows the decarbonization objective to be achieved in the different scenarios described by allocating more investments to lowcarbon activities in order to mitigate risks and take advantage of the opportunities arising from the energy transition. Investment in low-carbon businesses represented 32% of the total investments in the 2021-2023 period, distributed as follows: Generating and marketing renewable energy 72 % Circular economy, biofuels and long-life chemicals 20 % Energy efficiency 4 % Others (sustainable mobility, R&D and corporate venturing in low-carbon technologies, CCS, etc.) 4 % In the 2024-2027 period, net capex in low-carbon businesses will represent more than 35% of total net Capex, with the largest contribution coming from 15-25% of renewable electricity generation and 10-20% of renewable fuel production. [Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

✓ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

- Executive directors or equivalent
- ✓ Non-executive directors or equivalent
- ✓ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

✓ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The policy covers the guidelines for selecting candidates for the role of Director of Repsol. It aims to ensure that the Board has a diverse and balanced composition of skills, knowledge, experience, nationalities, age and gender, and that the candidates are reputable and aligned with the company's values and ethics. It applies to every selection of candidates for the post of Director, regardless of whether they are individuals or legal entities. It outlines the responsibilities of the Nomination Committee, which is in charge of forwarding proposals for the appointment and reelection of Independent External Directors and informing on the proposals for Proprietary External Directors and Executive Directors. It also specifies the requirements and criteria that the candidates must meet, such as the incompatibility

regime, the professional conduct and background, the availability and dedication, and the contribution to the diversity of the Board. It also states that the Nomination Committee will make a conscious effort to include female candidates, with the goal of reaching at least 40% of female Directors by 2022.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

bod-composition-diversity-board-members-selection-policy.pdf [Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from:
	✓ Yes
Water	Select from:
	✓ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from:
	✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Regulations of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ✓ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- ✓ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is the highest governing body with accountability for environmental issues at Repsol, S.A. The Board approves the Company's sustainability strategy and policy, which includes environmental commitments and water management, and oversees compliance with the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) reduction targets, which measure progress towards decarbonization. The Board also monitors sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators, including performance metrics, targets for reducing emissions and carbon intensity, technological advances, and investment proposals. In 2022, the Board submitted the strategy and plans for the energy transition to the General Meeting of Shareholders for an advisory vote, with a second presentation planned for 2024 after a strategy update. The Board of Directors is assisted by the Sustainability Committee, which is composed solely of Non-Executive Directors, with a majority being Independent. The Sustainability Committee guides and oversees the Company's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) policies, objectives, and guidelines. The Committee held 5 meetings in 2023, addressing various environmental issues such as the Global Sustainability Plan, progress in the circular economy strategy, natural capital and biodiversity strategy, water management strategy, and materiality analysis. The Committee also reviewed the Company's sustainability goals, the Human Rights Policy, and the progress in the Safety Excellence Program. The Committee monitored the Company's ESG performance, assessments from major ESG analysts, and the oil and gas sector rankings. The Executive Committee, led by the CEO, is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition. The Executive Committee approves and assesses targets, budgets, and annual investment plans aligned with the energy transition. It approves changes in the CII calculation methodology and monitors progress towards the established targets for this key indicator. The Executive Committee assesses investment proposals and their impact on the CII and oversees risk management policies, including emerging risks and the climate change map. Board members receive specific training sessions on matters related to the energy transition and climate change. Topics covered in training sessions include critical minerals for the energy transition, decarbonization technologies, gas markets, and the impact of geopolitical events like the war in Ukraine on the energy sector.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Regulations of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ✓ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ✓ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- \blacksquare Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

- ✓ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

The Board of Directors is the highest governing body with accountability for environmental issues at Repsol, S.A. The Board approves the Company's sustainability strategy and policy, which includes environmental commitments and water management, and oversees compliance with the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) reduction targets, which measure progress towards decarbonization. The Board also monitors sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators, including performance metrics, targets for reducing emissions and carbon intensity, technological advances, and investment proposals. In 2022, the Board submitted the strategy and plans for the energy transition to the General Meeting of Shareholders for an advisory vote, with a second presentation planned for 2024 after a strategy update. The Board of Directors is assisted by the Sustainability Committee, which is composed solely of Non-Executive Directors, with a majority being Independent. The Sustainability Committee guides and oversees the Company's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) policies, objectives, and guidelines. The Committee held 5 meetings in 2023, addressing various environmental issues such as the Global Sustainability Plan, progress in the circular economy strategy, natural capital and biodiversity strategy, water management strategy, and materiality analysis. The Committee also reviewed the Company's sustainability goals, the Human Rights Policy, and the progress in the Safety Excellence Program. The Committee monitored the Company's ESG performance, assessments from major ESG analysts, and the oil and gas sector rankings. The Executive Committee, led by the CEO, is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition. The Executive Committee

approves and assesses targets, budgets, and annual investment plans aligned with the energy transition. It approves changes in the CII calculation methodology and monitors progress towards the established targets for this key indicator. The Executive Committee assesses investment proposals and their impact on the CII and oversees risk management policies, including emerging risks and the climate change map. Board members receive specific training sessions on matters related to the energy transition and climate change. Topics covered in training sessions include critical minerals for the energy transition, decarbonization technologies, gas markets, and the impact of geopolitical events like the war in Ukraine on the energy sector.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Regulations of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ✓ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

- ${\ensuremath{\overline{\!\!\mathcal M\!}}}$ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

- ✓ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- \blacksquare Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is the highest governing body with accountability for environmental issues at Repsol. S.A. The Board approves the Company's sustainability strategy and policy, which includes environmental commitments and water management, and oversees compliance with the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) reduction targets, which measure progress towards decarbonization. The Board also monitors sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators, including performance metrics, targets for reducing emissions and carbon intensity, technological advances, and investment proposals. In 2022, the Board submitted the strategy and plans for the energy transition to the General Meeting of Shareholders for an advisory vote, with a second presentation planned for 2024 after a strategy update. The Board of Directors is assisted by the Sustainability Committee, which is composed solely of Non-Executive Directors, with a majority being Independent. The Sustainability Committee guides and oversees the Company's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) policies, objectives, and guidelines. The Committee held 5 meetings in 2023, addressing various environmental issues such as the Global Sustainability Plan, progress in the circular economy strategy, natural capital and biodiversity strategy, water management strategy, and materiality analysis. The Committee also reviewed the Company's sustainability goals, the Human Rights Policy, and the progress in the Safety Excellence Program. The Committee monitored the Company's ESG performance, assessments from major ESG analysts, and the oil and gas sector rankings. The Executive Committee, led by the CEO, is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition. The Executive Committee approves and assesses targets, budgets, and annual investment plans aligned with the energy transition. It approves changes in the CII calculation methodology and monitors progress towards the established targets for this key indicator. The Executive Committee assesses investment proposals and their impact on the CII and oversees risk management policies, including emerging risks and the climate change map. Board members receive specific training sessions on matters related to the energy transition and climate change. Topics covered in training sessions include critical minerals for the energy transition, decarbonization technologies, gas markets, and the impact of geopolitical events like the war in Ukraine on the energy sector. [Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

✓ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :1. Bachelor's degree in Geology and a PhD in Geological Sciences from the Universidad de Barcelona 2. Faculty of Chemical Sciences in San Sebastián

Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :1. PhD in Geological Sciences.

Postgraduate Specialization Course in Plastics and Rubber

Experience

- ☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- Z Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

✓ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

✓ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :1. Bachelor's degree in Geology and a PhD in Geological Sciences from the Universidad de Barcelona 2. Faculty of Chemical Sciences in San Sebastián

✓ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :1. PhD in Geological Sciences. 2. Doctor of Chemical Sciences from the University of the Basque Country 3. -

Postgraduate Specialization Course in Plastics and Rubber

Experience

- ☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- Z Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- Z Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from:
	✓ Yes
Water	Select from:
	✓ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- \blacksquare Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Repsol has a governance structure for managing matters related to climate change led by the Board of Directors, which approves the decarbonization strategy that forms part of the Company's strategy and oversees its compliance by monitoring sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators. The Executive Committee (EC) and the Board of Directors oversee the compatibility of the investment proposals with energy transition targets through specific reports drawn up by the Sustainability Division. In these reports, the impact of each investment on the Repsol's Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) is measured, a metric that analyzes the Company's progress toward decarbonization. The Sustainability Committee and the Audit and Control Committee, as well as the Executive Committee, regularly monitor the data on the implementation of the climate change strategy and progress regarding compliance with the Carbon Intensity Indicator. Likewise, the Audit and Control Committee reviewed the non-financial information published in the Management Report, as well as the non-financial risk control and management systems. The Executive Committee is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition. Additionally, Repsol's governance structure ensures that water management and biodiversity is integrated into its sustainability strategy and policy, which covers environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects. The company's Board of Directors approves the sustainability strategy and policy, and the Sustainability Committee reviews and assesses the sustainability risk management and control systems, focusing on ESG areas. Additionally, Repsol is a signatory of the CEO Water Mandate. By adhering to the CEO Water Mandate, Repsol commits to advancing water stewardship in six key areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community engagement, and transparency.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Repsol has a governance structure for managing matters related to climate change led by the Board of Directors, which approves the decarbonization strategy that forms part of the Company's strategy and oversees its compliance by monitoring sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators. The Executive Committee (EC) and the Board of Directors oversee the compatibility of the investment proposals with energy transition targets through specific reports drawn up by the Sustainability Division. In these reports, the impact of each investment on the Repsol's Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) is measured, a metric that analyzes the Company's progress toward decarbonization. The Sustainability Committee and the Audit and Control Committee, as well as the Executive Committee, regularly monitor the data on the implementation of the climate change strategy and progress regarding compliance with the Carbon Intensity Indicator. Likewise, the Audit and Control Committee reviewed the non-financial information published in the Management Report, as well as the non-financial risk control and management systems.

The Executive Committee is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition. Additionally, Repsol's governance structure ensures that water management and biodiversity is integrated into its sustainability strategy and policy, which covers environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects. The company's Board of Directors approves the sustainability strategy and policy, and the Sustainability Committee reviews and assesses the sustainability risk management and control systems, focusing on ESG areas. Additionally, Repsol is a signatory of the CEO Water Mandate. By adhering to the CEO Water Mandate, Repsol commits to advancing water stewardship in six key areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community engagement, and transparency.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Repsol has a governance structure for managing matters related to climate change led by the Board of Directors, which approves the decarbonization strategy that forms part of the Company's strategy and oversees its compliance by monitoring sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators. The Executive Committee (EC) and the Board of Directors oversee the compatibility of the investment proposals with energy transition targets through specific reports drawn up by the Sustainability Division. In these reports, the impact of each investment on the Repsol's Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) is measured, a metric that analyzes the Company's progress toward decarbonization. The Sustainability Committee and the Audit and Control Committee, as well as the Executive Committee, regularly monitor the data on the implementation of the climate change strategy and progress regarding compliance with the Carbon Intensity Indicator. Likewise, the Audit and Control Committee reviewed the non-financial information published in the Management Report, as well as the non-financial risk control and management systems. The Executive Committee is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition. Additionally, Repsol's governance (ESG) aspects. The company's Board of Directors approves the sustainability strategy and policy, which covers environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects. The company's Board of Directors approves the sustainability strategy and policy, and the Sustainability Committee reviews and assesses the sustainability risk management and control systems, focusing on ESG areas. Additionally, Repsol is a signatory of the CEO Water Mandate. By adhering to the CEO Water Mandate. Repsol commits to advancing water stewardship in six key areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community engagement, and transparency. [Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Repsol provides monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues (climate change and water management), including the attainment of targets, through our variable remuneration schemes for the CEO and other Executive Directors. These schemes are the annual variable remuneration and the long-term variable remuneration, which are based on the achievement of specific objectives and metrics related to environmental management, among other criteria. For the annual variable remuneration of the CEO, 25% of the total incentive is linked to decarbonization and sustainability objectives. The long-term variable remuneration is linked to environmental management, which is based on the achievement of energy transition objectives, which account for 40% of the total weight of the long-term variable remuneration. The CEO's participation in the Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans is also linked to environmental management objectives.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

(4.5.3) Please explain

Repsol provides monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues (climate change and water management), including the attainment of targets, through our variable remuneration schemes for the CEO and other Executive Directors. These schemes are the annual variable remuneration and the long-term variable remuneration, which are based on the achievement of specific objectives and metrics related to environmental management, among other criteria. For the annual variable remuneration of the CEO, 25% of the total incentive is linked to decarbonization and sustainability objectives. The long-term variable remuneration is linked to environmental management, which is based on the achievement of energy transition objectives, which account for 40% of the total weight of the long-term variable remuneration. The CEO's participation in the Share Purchase Plan for Beneficiaries of the Long-Term Incentive Plans is also linked to environmental management objectives.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

✓ Bonus - % of salary

✓ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ✓ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- ☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target
- ☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII)

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation
- ☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services
- ☑ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Low Carbon generation capacity (GW)

Emission reduction

- ✓ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☑ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ✓ Reduction in absolute emissions

Pollution

☑ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

Policies and commitments

☑ Other policies and commitments-related metrics, please specify :Talent: (i) Parity in external hiring; and (ii) Female leadership

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO has climate change and energy transition targets linked both to the short term and the long term incentive. In 2023, these targets summed up to 25 % of the annual variable remuneration and up to 40% of the long-term remuneration and included targets related to reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator, increase in renewable generation capacity and Industrial Transformation: promotion and implementation of advanced fuels, biofuels, hydrogen, circular economy projects. Specifically, in the annual variable remuneration for the CEO in 2023 there was the target "Decarbonization and sustainability", with a weight of 25% and the following details: 5% Installed renewable generation capacity • 10% Development of other Low Carbon platforms • 5% Safety, fatalities and incidents index • 5% Talent (parity in external hiring processes and ensure the use of inclusive diversity criteria in all stages of professional development) Moreover, please noted that the target "Operation, growth and value" with a weight of 30%, includes the following details: 6% Hydrocarbon production and 6% Performance of the Low Carbon Generation vertical. The 2024-2027 Long term Incentive Plan has energy transition targets that have a weight of 40%, with the following details: -20%: Achieve a

reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) compared to 2016 of 15% by 2025 and 28% by 2030, with a specific reduction by 2027. - 10%: Achieve a renewable generation capacity of 6.0 GW by 2025 and between 15.0 GW and 20.0 GW by 2030, with a specific capacity by 2027. - 10%: Achieve an annual available production capacity of renewable fuels expected in a specific path for the period.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Long-term variable remuneration is applicable to the Company executives and leaders, including the CEO and members of Senior Management. The linking of the 40% of the long-term variable remuneration of the Company's executives and leaders, to objectives aimed at aligning the Company with the Paris Agreement and, therefore, to the gradual decarbonization of Repsol, shows the Company's strong commitment to sustainability and energy transition.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

✓ Bonus - % of salary

Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ✓ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- ☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target
- ☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII)

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation
- ☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

☑ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Low carbon generation capacity (GW)

Emission reduction

- ✓ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ✓ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ✓ Reduction in absolute emissions

Pollution

☑ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

Policies and commitments

☑ Other policies and commitments-related metrics, please specify :Talent: (i) Parity in external hiring; and (ii) Female leadership

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO has climate change and energy transition targets linked both to the short term and the long term incentive. In 2023, these targets summed up to 25 % of the annual variable remuneration and up to 40% of the long-term remuneration and included targets related to reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator, increase in renewable generation capacity and Industrial Transformation: promotion and implementation of advanced fuels, biofuels, hydrogen, circular economy projects. Specifically, in the annual variable remuneration for the CEO in 2023 there was the target "Decarbonization and sustainability", with a weight of 25% and the following details: • 5% Installed renewable generation capacity • 10% Development of other Low Carbon platforms • 5% Safety, fatalities and incidents index • 5% Talent (parity in external hiring processes and ensure the use of inclusive diversity criteria in all stages of professional development) Moreover, please noted that the target "Operation, growth and value" with a weight of 30%, includes the following details: 6% Hydrocarbon production and 6% Performance of the Low Carbon Generation vertical. The 2024-2027 Long term Incentive Plan has energy transition targets that have a weight of 40%, with the following details: - 20%: Achieve a reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) compared to 2016 of 15% by 2025 and 28% by 2030, with a specific reduction by 2027. - 10%: Achieve a renewable generation capacity of 6.0 GW by 2025 and between 15.0 GW and 20.0 GW by 2030, with a specific capacity by 2027. - 10%: Achieve an annual available production capacity of renewable fuels expected in a specific path for the period.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Long-term variable remuneration is applicable to the Company executives and leaders, including the CEO and members of Senior Management. The linking of the 40% of the long-term variable remuneration of the Company's executives and leaders, to objectives aimed at aligning the Company with the Paris Agreement and, therefore, to the gradual decarbonization of Repsol, shows the Company's strong commitment to sustainability and energy transition. [Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

Does your organization have any environmental policies?
Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

✓ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered
Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

✓ Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Repsols Environment Policy aims to prevent negative impacts and enhance positive impacts, both of our operations and of the products and services that we offer to our customers. The commitment set out includes promoting and requiring environmental commitments in line with those defined internally throughout the entire value chain: customers, partners, suppliers of products and services, and other stakeholders.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ✓ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ✓ Commitment to zero flaring
- ☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :promotes measures to increase reuse, both internally and externally

Additional references/Descriptions

✓ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Protect and preserve biodiversity, minimizing impacts and dependencies on ecosystems, and the resources and services by applying management measures based on the mitigation hierarchy throughout the entire life cycle of our operations.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

✓ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

posicionamiento medio ambiente+climate.pdf [Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

CEO Water Mandate

- ✓ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- The B Team
- ✓ UN Global Compact
- ☑ Other, please specify :OGCI, Zero Rouitine Flaring by 2030 and Ipieca

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

CEO Water Mandate: Since 2022, Repsol has been a member of the CEO Water Mandate, an initiative led by the United Nations Global Compact through which Repsol's CEO reinforces the Company's public commitment to continuous improvement in water management and transparent reporting of its progress. In this way, the CEO assumes the Company's maximum responsibility for ensuring sustainable water management. • TCFD: in 2018, Repsol committed to support the recommendations published by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). In accordance with this commitment, Repsol is aligning its public reports so as to fulfil the recommendations made by the TCFD, offering greater transparency with respect to climate-related risks. In the annual integrated management report, we inform our stakeholders of the progress we are making in terms of complying with the recommendations on climate change made by the TCFD, structuring the cliamte change information around the four axes included in the guide: Governance, Strategy, Risks and Opportunities, and Metrics and The B Team: Repsol participates in this multi-sector association and has endorsed the B Team Responsible Tax Principles. Targets. • UN Global Compact: Repsol is a member of UN Global Compact since 2002 and also actively collaborates with the Spanish Network of Global Compact. Every year we publish a Communication on Progress (COP) report. • OGCI: Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) is a CEO-led initiative that aims to accelerate the Oil & Gas industry's response to climate change. • Zero Routine Flaring by 2030: We endorse the "Zero routing flaring by 2030" initiative of the World Bank Group * Climate and Clean Air Coalition – Oil & Gas Methane Partnership: a United Nations (UNEP) initiative for the detection, measurement, and reduction of methane emissions. As part of this initiative, we have launched methane reduction projects in collaboration with other companies, institutions, and governments • Ipieca is the global oil and gas association for advancing environmental and social performance across the energy transition. It brings together members and stakeholders to lead in integrating sustainability by advancing climate action, environmental responsibility and social performance across oil, gas and renewables activities. Ipieca was founded at the request of the United Nations Environment Programme in 1974. Through its non-lobby and collaborative approach Ipieca remains the industry's principal channel of engagement with the UN. [Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

✓ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

Ves, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

posicionamiento medio ambiente+climate.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

✓ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register – ID 69240395197-02 and Lobby Register Ayuntamiento de Madrid – ID 3469

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

At Repsol, we are aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda and contribute to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in order to build a better future for all. Although Repsol contributes to all 17 SDGs, we focus our efforts on those on which we have the greatest impact. In particular, our goal is to meet the growing demand for energy and products maximizing our contribution to sustainable development (SDG 7), with the commitment to become a net-zero emissions company by 2050 (SDG 13). We have established ambitious targets to combat climate change, believing that confronting significant challenges can create new opportunities. In December 2019, Repsol became the first oil and gas company globally to commit to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Our goal aligns with the Paris Agreement, aiming to limit the global average temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with an aspiration not to exceed 1.5 degrees. In February 2024, Repsol introduced its new Strategic Plan 2024-2027, emphasizing operational excellence, innovation, and investment in low-carbon energy solutions to advance its decarbonization efforts. By 2023 we had reduced 42% of our emissions, with a clear. We believe that a diverse range of technologies will be essential in achieving emissions neutrality. Additionally, Repsol take the greatest responsibility to ensure sustainable water management. Since 2022, we are a member of the CEO Water Mandate, an initiative by the United Nations Global Compact. By endorsing this mandate, we publicly reaffirm our commitment to continuously improve water management practices and ensure transparent reporting on our progress. Our regulatory engagement activities are directed toward meeting these objectives. We have an internal department responsible for coordinating all engagement in public policy, whether directly undertaken by the company or through trade associations. Since 2020, we have published an annual report evaluating our associations and their alignment with our climate policy. We actively participate associations, contributing through membership fees, support, and involvement in working groups and events. In compliance with the EU Transparency Register and the US Lobbying Disclosure Act, we also report on lobbying costs in the European Union and the United States. All reported information is publicly accessible. [Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) 2021 2030

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- ✓ Alternative fuels
- ✓ Renewable energy generation
- Energy efficiency requirements
- ✓ Energy attribute certificate systems
- Electricity grid access for renewables

- ✓ Minimum energy efficiency requirements
- ✓ New fossil fuel energy generation capacity
- ☑ Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
- ✓ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ Spain

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Repsol has focused its advocacy efforts for Spain's National Climate and Energy Plan on fostering technological neutrality to achieve net-zero emissions faster. Specifically: boost circular economy, encourage investment in advanced biofuels, set biogas targets as feedstock and as fuel, enhance use of carbon capture, storage, and utilization technologies (CCUS), geothermal as a complementary renewable energy source.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

⁰

As a multi-energy company with a clear commitment to net zero emissions by 2050, Repsol believes in an energy mix that makes the most of all available technologies to decarbonize the present and the future, faster. Spain's National Climate and Energy Plan will be crucial in accelerating the transition by recognizing the contribution and engaging all technologies and industries.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

Technology requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

✓ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The regulation selects a single list of net-zero technologies: strategic projects will be eligible for more funding and faster and prioritized permitting. The company celebrates that the list includes non-road sustainable alternative fuels, non-biological renewable fuel & CCS technologies, among others. Nonetheless, Member States will have full discretion to deem a project strategic or not based on their energy mix, and not on the list of net-zero technologies. The Act seems to focus more on clean tech equipment manufacturing (e.g. electrolyzers, batteries, solar panels, etc.) than on production of clean energy.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Responding to consultations

 \blacksquare Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The NZIA will strengthen the EU's manufacturing capacity for net-zero technologies to foster decarbonization. The regulation will boost EU competitiveness in clean energy by setting ambitious production targets. Repsol welcomes the initiative as an opportunity to attract investments to the bloc and its transition.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

✓ Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) presents a favorable opportunity, contingent upon the meticulous design of its framework. The inclusion of hydrogen without a comprehensive impact assessment, raises concerns due to its integral role in the fuel and petrochemical sectors. Furthermore, the resolution regarding exports necessitates refinement. It is imperative to establish a robust export strategy, aligned with World Trade Organization (WTO) standards, to facilitate the European Union's industry in contributing to the reduction of global emissions, combating climate change, and fostering strategic independence.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

⁰

The energy sector is currently facing a formidable challenge. Within this framework, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) represents a strategic opportunity to guarantee equitable competition for European industries vis-à-vis nations with lesser environmental commitments, while simultaneously encouraging global emission review initiatives. The objective is to align the cost of imports with their actual carbon footprint, thereby safeguarding our industry's competitiveness, preserving employment, and preventing the outsourcing of jobs.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Energy Efficiency Directive

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

✓ Energy efficiency requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

🗹 EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Repsol acknowledges the substantial alignment of the Energy Efficiency Directive's objectives with our operational standards. However, we have identified areas that could be enhanced to fortify the directive's coherence with the broader 'Fit for 55' legislative package, ensuring full adherence to the EU's climate goals. Our recommendations emphasize the adoption of technology-neutral solutions to expedite the decarbonization process within the EU's economy. This approach guarantees efficient energy distribution across the entire value chain and bolsters the EU's commitment to diminishing greenhouse gas emissions, which includes the modernization of industrial infrastructures.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Repsol acknowledges the critical importance of energy efficiency in diminishing energy consumption and its consequent CO2 emissions, thereby aiding in the reduction of our carbon footprint. For over ten years, we have been proactively integrating these technologies into our operations. Consequently, we deem the proposed revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) to be opportune, aligning with the heightened emission reduction targets set forth by the European Green Deal. This necessitates an intensified focus on efficiency across all strata of human activity. It is imperative that this collective effort is pursued through a comprehensive and equitable strategy, embracing all feasible options and maintaining the necessary adaptability to foster energy conservation and decarbonization throughout the entire economy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply ✓ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Emissions Trading System (ETS) reform

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

✓ Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Within the framework of the Emissions Trading System (ETS), industries are confronted with a substantial diminution of complimentary allowances, particularly those industries susceptible to carbon leakage. The imposition of additional conditionalities, related to energy audits, for the procurement of these allowances introduces a potential compromise to the safeguards against carbon leakage and may disrupt the equitable competitive environment among European Union enterprises. There is a concern that companies might be compelled to reallocate funds, earmarked for decarbonization initiatives, to cover the expenses associated with ETS compliance. A reform of this magnitude, which results in escalated emission costs, necessitates enhanced measures to mitigate the risk of carbon leakage. Notwithstanding, the reform does present beneficial elements, notably the allocation of 24% of all ETS allowances to the Market Stability Reserve (MSR), which serves to address potential imbalances between supply and demand. Moreover, the augmentation of funds designated for the Innovation and Modernisation Funds is commendable. However, the efficacy of this increase is contingent upon the selection of projects that receive funding and the expedited processing of applications and evaluations.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

- Responding to consultations
- ☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Repsol maintains a steadfast conviction that carbon pricing, in conjunction with direct support measures for renewable energy adoption, such as supply mandates or emissions intensity reduction mandates, should continue to be the foundational elements of climate policy. The synergistic effect of these strategies is essential for the decarbonization of industrial sectors and will facilitate the development of a robust market for low-carbon products.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

CO2 emission standards for new passenger cars and light-duty vehicles (LDV)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

✓ Other, please specify :Sustainability mobility

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

To include all available technologies to achieve net zero emissions. Technological neutrality will allow for a faster emission reduction, contemplating complementary solutions like CO2 neutral fuels.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

- ✓ Ad-hoc meetings
- Responding to consultations
- ☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

If the decarbonization targets set for 2050 are to be met, CO2-neutral fuels must be considered as an option to decarbonize transport.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

ReFuel EU Aviation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

✓ Other, please specify :Sustainable mobility

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

To encourage the production of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), this regulation should be more closely aligned with the Renewable Energy Directive without establishing additional restrictions on eligible raw materials already included in RED.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Ad-hoc meetings

Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

-2

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The decarbonization of air transport is essential and welcomed by Repsol lengthy, as the company has partnered with several airlines to provide SAF and advance the climate objectives. We welcome this regulation to increase SAF production capacity in Europe.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply ✓ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

FuelEU Maritime

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

✓ Other, please specify :Sustainable mobility

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Repsol supports the underlying ambition of tackling greenhouse gas emissions from the maritime shipping sector at the EU level, although an international solution for shipping would be preferable. The Well-to-Wake emission intensity standard chosen by the EU is the right tool, but the standard and the default values used, both for well-to-tank and tank-to-wake emissions, should be more flexible to recognize alternative production pathways for fuels as well as increasingly efficient propulsion technologies.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Ad-hoc meetings

- Responding to consultations
- ☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We are aligned in the call for a regulatory framework that guarantees sustainable mobility and access by all citizens and sectors, and this regulation promotes decarbonization of maritime transport, a crucial step.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply ✓ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Renewable Energy Directive III

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

✓ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Repsol acknowledges the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) as a pivotal opportunity to enhance the role of sustainable and renewable liquid fuels within the transportation sector. We advocate for the adoption of a technology-agnostic stance that facilitates the integration of all viable alternatives with established credentials in reducing emissions.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Ad-hoc meetings

- Responding to consultations
- ☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Repsol maintains that impartial technological strategies, which facilitate the adoption of renewable energy sources, should continue to be a fundamental aspect of climate action initiatives. This approach affords the chance to enhance the role of carbon-neutral fuels significantly.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply ✓ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

CO2 emission standards for heavy duty vehicles (HDV)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

✓ Other, please specify :Sustainable mobility

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

✓ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

As was the case with the LDV regulation, the norm for emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles needs a technologically-neutral approach to include all available solutions to decarbonize road transport. Additionally, if emissions are measure at tailpipe and not with a full life-cycle perspective, this marginalizes CO2 neutral fuels. Complementary solutions will allow for a faster emission reduction. The final text adopted includes a clause to recognize carbon-neutral fuels to count towards the emission reduction target.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Ad-hoc meetings

Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The company welcomes all efforts to decarbonize road transport and works to promote all present and future technology to reduce emissions.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Water Reuse Regulation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

✓ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

✓ Water use and efficiency

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Spain

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

✓ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Reused water is a key opportunity to achieve water security in Spain and its use can be significantly increased in the short term if the procedures for obtaining concessions for its use are streamlined, the actions defined in the new Hydrological Plans are prioritized, the investment of public and private actors is supported and both innovation and awareness of the benefits of using reclaimed water are promoted, thus responding to the requirements of the European Union.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify :Participation in working groups organized by trade associations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

For Repsol, the use of non-conventional water resources is essential for adapting to climate change. Promotion of the industrial use of reused water is essential.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation [Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Oil & Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) represents a consortium led by industry executives, dedicated to expediting the response of the Oil & Gas sector to the global climate crisis. The OGCI has established a comprehensive framework of guiding principles that endorse the objectives of the Paris Agreement and facilitate member entities in their pursuit of a sustainable, low-carbon future. This framework includes commitments to diminish the methane and CO2 footprint of operations, striving for net-zero emissions, acting as a driving force for industry-wide emission reduction, integrating climate-related considerations into strategic planning, ensuring the accuracy and transparency of reporting metrics, advocating for carbon valuation in policy-making, advancing regulations aimed at methane emission mitigation, engaging with stakeholders in a responsible manner, and promoting open and constructive exchanges with a diverse array of interested parties.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

✓ FuelsEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The organization focuses on promoting sustainable development, supporting competitive EU industry, and establishing effective, sustainable requirements to protect health and the environment. Through its Concawe arm, it tackles environmental issues, mainly water. Concawe focuses on environmental issues relevant to the oil industry, namely water quality and water emissions through research activities. The organization addresses the efficient use of water resources and minimization of discharges to the environment. It is part of the Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the associated Directives on Groundwater Protection and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Asociación Española de Productos Petrolíferos (AOP)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Spanish Association of Oil Product Operators has formulated the 'Strategy for the Evolution towards Ecofuels,' a forward-thinking blueprint to engage in the global energy transition. This strategic initiative is designed to substantially curtail greenhouse gas emissions within the refining sector and across the spectrum of products offered. Echoing the objectives of industry leader Repsol, the Association aspires to attain carbon neutrality by 2050 in all refinery operations and the production of liquid fuels.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Plastics Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Plastics Europe seeks to create a sustainable plastics system that meets the demands of consumers and society, while maintaining its strategic importance to the European economy. It has a plan to redesign the plastics system in Europe, with dynamic updates based on new insights and changes in the industrial environment. Aligned with the goal of zero net emissions, it has strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency, low-carbon fuels, low-carbon electricity and carbon capture and storage.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Federación Empresarial de la Industria Química Española (FEIQUE)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

FEIQUE has a robust sectorial commitment to decarbonization. FEIQUE has a robust sectorial commitment to decarbonization. Chemicals are key to decarbonization, for example, to manufacture batteries, insulating panels and coatings, to reduce energy consumption in buildings, or to manufacture advanced materials for wind turbine blades, among many other applications and functionalities fundamental to achieving Green Deal goals.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :SEDIGAS

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position
(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sedigas' endeavors are primarily centered on the advancement of renewable gases, which are instrumental in the decarbonization process. These gases facilitate a significant reduction in CO2 emissions and bolster the circular economy, all while circumventing the necessity for substantial infrastructural investments.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Bussiness Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

BusinessEurope acknowledges the significant challenges posed by climate change and the impact of anthropogenic activities. BusinessEurope is resolutely dedicated to the Paris Agreement's execution, with its affiliated enterprises investing extensively in low-carbon innovations and advancing the development and application of sustainable technologies for the future.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify : Ipieca

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Ipieca is the global oil and gas association for advancing environmental and social performance across the energy transition. In pursuit of a net-zero future, Ipieca serves as an influential facilitator, uniting industry experts to enhance the collective efforts of its members towards establishing a sustainable, low-emission trajectory. This initiative reinforces Ipieca's role in the global discourse on energy transition. By addressing critical areas such as greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation, energy optimization, and the minimization of fuel-related emissions, Ipieca contributes significantly to the industry's proactive engagement in climate change mitigation. As water quality and quantity is of global environmental concern, Ipieca enables the oil and gas industry to proactively identify potential water risks and to manage water issues through a combination of practical tools, good practices and a forum.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

✓ Other global trade association, please specify :Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales (CEOE)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

✓ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CEOE promotes the decarbonization of Spanish companies through initiatives such as awareness days and the promotion of innovative solutions, creating spaces for dialogue and cooperation

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

✓ Other global trade association, please specify :Asociación Empresarial Eólica (AEE)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Wind energy is crucial to Spain's energy independence and Europe's renewable energy generation capacity. AEE promotes the growth of wind energy through advocacy, research, communication and education.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals _____

Select from:

 \checkmark Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation Select all that apply ✓ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :National Petroleum Council (NPC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The National Petroleum Council concentrates its efforts on the advancement of Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) technologies. This initiative is pivotal in surmounting the concurrent challenges of ensuring energy affordability and reliability, whilst mitigating climate change risks in a cost-effective manner. Consequently, the Council is at the forefront of promoting and developing decarbonization strategies and innovations, both for contemporary and forthcoming applications.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

✓ Other global trade association, please specify :International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) plays a significant role in the global effort to combat climate change. It advocates for the use of carbon credits with high integrity as a means for businesses to achieve net-zero emissions. IETA has developed guidelines and work streams focused on digitization, aviation, natural climate solutions, voluntary carbon markets, and carbon removals. These initiatives are part of IETA's commitment to smart, well-designed, and effective carbon markets that align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and aim for net-zero emissions by 2050.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

✓ Other global trade association, please specify :Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA) is actively working towards decarbonization by setting ambitious goals for the solar sector. Their roadmap envisions a radical transformation of the U.S. electricity system, aiming to increase solar energy's share to 30% of all electricity generation by 2030, which is a significant leap from its current 3.7%. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to fully decarbonize the electric grid by 2035, involving aggressive collaboration with other clean energy technologies, market accelerators like energy storage, and policy drivers to stimulate growth in solar energy adoption.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Red Española del Pacto Mundial

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

✓ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

UN Global Compact is the UN initiative that leads the way in corporate sustainability globally. Calling on companies and organizations to align their strategies and operations with Ten Universal Principles on human rights, labor standards, environment, and anti-corruption. With the UN mandate to promote the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the business sector. Repsol is part of the Spanish network of UN Global Compact.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 15

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Wind Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Wind Europe is actively contributing to Europe's decarbonization efforts by promoting the electrification of various sectors through wind energy. They advocate for renewable-based electrification as the most cost-effective and energy-efficient path to achieving climate neutrality. Wind energy is expected to become the leading source of electricity in Europe shortly after 2025, aiming to provide 50% of the EU's electricity by 2050.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 16

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

✓ Other global trade association, please specify :Eurogas

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Eurogas is actively engaged in the transition to a carbon-neutral future, as evidenced by their comprehensive study assessing a pathway to carbon neutrality by 2050. They advocate for a multi-vector approach that includes the use of renewable and decarbonized gases, such as biomethane and hydrogen, and emphasize the importance of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology. Their scenario suggests that a balanced energy system integrating both gas and electricity can lead to significant cost savings, potentially reaching 4.1 trillion by 2050 compared to more electrification-focused scenarios. Additionally, Eurogas supports the Decarbonised Gas Market Package, recognizing the need for EU policies that facilitate the role of gas in achieving Europe's Green Deal objectives.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 17

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :American Petroleum Institute

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Petroleum Institute (API) has outlined a comprehensive Climate Action Framework, which emphasizes the industry's commitment to advancing technology and innovation, mitigating emissions from operations, endorsing carbon pricing policies, advancing cleaner fuels, and driving climate reporting. API supports the development of low-carbon hydrogen produced from natural gas with carbon capture, which could significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 18

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CEFIC, the European Chemical Industry Council, actively supports the EU's ambition to become climate-neutral by 2050. Their strategy includes advocating for a sectorial approach that provides detailed plans on how different sectors can contribute to decarbonization goals. They emphasize the importance of innovation, investment in breakthrough technologies, and the creation of enabling conditions for the transition to a low-carbon economy. CEFIC also recognizes the need for a fair distribution of efforts across sectors to ensure industry buy-in and the successful deployment of low-carbon energy sources.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 19

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Liquid Gas Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Liquid Gas Europe is actively contributing to the decarbonization efforts in line with the European Green Deal's objective of climate neutrality by 2050. They have produced a study, in collaboration with Atlantic Consulting, outlining various pathways for the LPG industry to achieve carbon-neutrality, emphasizing the role of bioLPG. This renewable LPG can significantly reduce carbon emissions, and with the right policy framework, it could meet the projected LPG demand by 2050. Additionally, Liquid Gas Europe advocates for policy measures that support the transition to renewable energy sources, ensuring the cost-efficiency and sustainability of these fuels.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 20

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :E-fuels alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The e-fuels Alliance is actively engaged in the promotion and development of synthetic carbon-neutral fuels as a key strategy for decarbonization, particularly in the transportation sector. They advocate for the use of renewable energy sources to produce e-fuels, which can be seamlessly integrated into existing fuel infrastructure.

By focusing on technology openness and international cooperation, the Alliance aims to scale up the production of e-fuels, thereby reducing the carbon footprint of traditional fossil fuels and supporting the global energy transition.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 21

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Hydrogen Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Hydrogen Europe is actively contributing to the decarbonization of the EU's energy system. They support the transition to renewable hydrogen, which is crucial for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in energy-intensive industries and transport sectors. By promoting the use of renewable hydrogen produced from solar and wind resources, Hydrogen Europe is helping to replace fossil-based hydrogen production and fossil fuel consumption. Their efforts are aligned with the EU's strategy to increase the share of hydrogen in the energy mix and to create a coherent market for decarbonized gases, which is essential for achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply Paris Agreement [Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

🗹 GRI

✓ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

✓ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

✓ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

- Select all that apply
- ✓ Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- ✓ Water pollution indicators
- ✓ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Energy transition and climate change page 60, Natural capital and biodiversity page 85 and Water management page 90

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This Management Report faithfully presents the Repsol Group's business, results and financial position, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties it faces, and the approach set out in the Strategic Plan. It also provides information on sustainability, including Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. The information on sustainability is presented in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Appendix V.c) "GRI Index" contains a list of the sustainability indicators included throughout this report and in certain other reports published by the Company. These indicators, together with the additional information required by Spanish Law 11/2018, and the disclosures of environmentally sustainable activities according to the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy make up the Non-Financial Statement, the content of which is as described in Appendix V.d) "Non-Financial Statement". This report also includes voluntary disclosures with reference to the

- ✓ Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators
- ✓ Public policy engagement
- ✓ Water accounting figures

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) (Appendix V.f), the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB), IPIECA and the World Economic Forum (WEF); WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics – International Business Council" (Appendix V.h). Lastly, the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact have been taken into account in drawing up this information. [Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

✓ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

 \checkmark No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Awaiting for TNFD final recommendations on scenario analysis

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

At the moment we are deep diving in the TNFD recommendations regarding scenarios analysis and discussing internally the best way to apply them, while waiting for further detailed guidance. [Fixed row] (5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios ✓ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Policy

✓ Market

Reputation

✓ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2040

✓ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

✓ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

✓ Global regulation

✓ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Given the uncertainty with regards to the pace and direction of the energy transition, a scenario analysis is carried out based on different assumptions about changes in the energy context (demand for O&G, growth of renewables, changes in technologies and regulation, etc.). This allows Repsol to develop business scenarios and get quantitative results of their performance in the future without compromising the decarbonization objectives. In this decade through to 2030, Repsol will follow a decarbonization pathway that is based on specific business targets proposed in its updated Strategic Plan (2024-2027-2030), where there is a national and international expansion of renewable capacity (15-20 GW by 2030), hydrocarbon production remains stable in the range 550-600 kboed while the asset portfolio is optimized, and the Industrial business grows in terms of renewable fuels volumes and the crude distillation declines 15% by 2030 vs. 2019 values. In the long term (2031-2050) three scenarios have been developed under the macro conditions set out in the STEPS, APS and NZE of the IEA WEO 2021 for the Upstream and Renewable Generation businesses, maintaining a single macro environment for the Industrial and Customer compatible with European Green Deal and the Fit for 55 package. NZE scenario considers no new oil and gas fields approved for development from 2021, reaching by 2040 net zero emissions electricity globally, high electrification of the transport sector, growth of renewable hydrogen deployment in whole economy, use of CCUS in hard-to-abate sectors and the carbon price is in place in all regions. Therefore, Repsol considers a high decline of hydrocarbon production because of the depletion of the current assets, implying a production of less than 100 kboed in 2050, considering that no new developments will be undertaken at that time given the sharp reduction in global demand reflected in the NZE. Besides renewable capacity grows in line with its relevant role in the world electrification that is assumed in this scenario, reaching values of 50-55 GW. Finally, for the Industrial business, mainly due to the decarbonization of the transport sector, a reduction in crude processing in comparison to pre-pandemic levels would be 85-95%, compensated by an increase of renewable fuels production, which will constitute some 75-85% of the Company's energy product mix by 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Repsol considers different scenarios to test the resilience of the Company's strategy to the financial risks arising from climate change and the necessary transition to a decarbonized energy mix. The aim is not to determine which scenarios will be the most likely, but rather to evaluate how the Company would achieve its objectives if the reference climate scenarios materialize. Specifically, the Company has adopted as a reference to develop its long-term forecasts the World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios of the International Energy Agency (IEA), as they are widely referenced in the energy sector. In the case of Europe, where Repsol has most of its industrial assets (refining and chemical) and commercial assets in Spain and Portugal, the demand scenario for final energy products that the Company projects is determined by the climate neutrality targets for 2050 set by the European Green Deal and its legislative package called Fit for 55 and the new decarbonization roadmap Repower EU, as it pertains to transport and industry. IEA scenarios offer different combinations of primary energy sources for the year 2050 and precisely, NZE is one that considers a strong decline of fossil fuel demand compensated by a high increase of renewable energy and efficiency, which is important to assess inside the resilience exercise of the Company in the future because the implications in the legacy and emerging businesses that this scenario could bring.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios ✓ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Market

Reputation

✓ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2040

✓ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

✓ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Given the uncertainty with regards to the pace and direction of the energy transition, a scenario analysis is carried out based on different assumptions about changes in the energy context (demand for O&G, growth of renewables, changes in technologies and regulation, etc.). This allows Repsol to develop business scenarios and get quantitative results of their performance in the future without compromising the decarbonization objectives. In the long term (2031-2050) three scenarios have been developed under the macro conditions set out in the STEPS, APS and NZE of the IEA WEO 2021 for the Upstream and Renewable Generation businesses, maintaining a single macro environment for the Industrial and Customer compatible with European Green Deal and the Fit for 55 package. APS scenario considers policies promoting production and use of alternative fuels and technologies such as hydrogen, biogas, biomethane and CCUS across sectors. Additionally, it is assumed a deployment increase of renewables, fossil fuel subsidies phased out in the short and medium term, and carbon pricing expansion to all advanced economies. Therefore, Repsol considers a more severe drop in production from 2030 onwards than the worldwide decline envisaged in the APS scenario due to a greater contribution of lower-cost hydrocarbons in the hands of national companies in producing countries, reaching value between 250 and 300 kboed. Besides renewable capacity is expected to grow in line with the aforementioned assumption, with values of about 40-45 GW. Finally, for the Industrial business, mainly due to the decarbonization of the transport sector, a reduction in crude processing in comparison to pre-pandemic levels would be 80-90%, compensated by an increase of renewable fuels production, which will constitute some 65-75% of the Company's energy product mix by 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Repsol considers different scenarios to test the resilience of the Company's strategy to the financial risks arising from climate change and the necessary transition to a decarbonized energy mix. The aim is not to determine which scenarios will be the most likely, but rather to evaluate how the Company would achieve its objectives if the reference climate scenarios materialize. Specifically, the Company has adopted as a reference to develop its long-term forecasts the World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios of the International Energy Agency (IEA), as they are widely referenced in the energy sector. In the case of Europe, where Repsol has most of its industrial assets (refining and chemical) and commercial assets in Spain and Portugal, the demand scenario for final energy products that the Company projects is determined by the climate neutrality targets for 2050 set by the European Green Deal and its legislative package called Fit for 55 and the new decarbonization roadmap Repower EU, as it pertains to transport and industry. IEA scenarios offer different combinations of primary energy sources for the year 2050 and more precisely, APS is one that considers the commitments and pledges publicly announced by governments in the world, which is important to assess inside the resilience exercise of the company in the future because the possible implications in the legacy and emerging businesses that this scenario could bring.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios ✓ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

✓ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

As a result of the public disclosure obligations arising from the European Union regulation (Taxonomy Regulation 852/2020), which establishes the framework to promote sustainable investment, Repsol has developed a semiquantitative methodology that is aligned with the technical screening criteria of "do no significant harm" (DNSH) and "substantial contribution" to the climate change adaptation objective, to perform a detailed analysis of the physical risks of climate change in existing facilities, and especially in the new facilities that it includes in its portfolio and that meet the requirements established to be considered environmentally sustainable activities. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered: RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6, with the same time horizon as for transition risks (2030, 2040 and 2050), in each of the geographic locations of the facilities studied: wind, photovoltaic, hydraulic power plants and certain petrochemical plants. The climate projections being used to carry out these analyses are, among others, those of the Copernicus services (the EU's Earth observation program coordinated and managed by the European Commission) In view of these climatic condition forecasts (studied through the analysis of the physical variables associated with acute and chronic risk factors related to variations in temperature, rainfall, wind speed, etc.), possible impacts on these facilities are analyzed, both from the point of view of potential structural damage due to intensification of extreme weather events and the potential production losses or operational inefficiencies as a result of these events or changes in weather patterns.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Under RCP 4.5, which is an intermediate scenario and similar to IEA's Stated Policies scenario in which it is considered that the mitigation measures approved and committed by the governments are carried out. An example of this is that an increase in the values of average temperature could produce a reduction in air density, which could lead to a reduction in production in the wind assets. Likewise, the barriers currently implemented to mitigate these risks and other possible mitigation
measures that can be implemented in the future are also analyzed, in the case that these types of events, which significantly reduce the probability of having an impact, come about.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios ✓ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Acute physical

✓ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2040

✓ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

As a result of the public disclosure obligations arising from the European Union regulation (Taxonomy Regulation 852/2020), which establishes the framework to promote sustainable investment, Repsol has developed a semiquantitative methodology that is aligned with the technical screening criteria of "do no significant harm" (DNSH) and "substantial contribution" to the climate change adaptation objective, to perform a detailed analysis of the physical risks of climate change in existing facilities, and especially in the new facilities that it includes in its portfolio and that meet the requirements established to be considered environmentally sustainable activities. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered:

RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6, with the same time horizon as for transition risks (2030, 2040 and 2050), in each of the geographic locations of the facilities studied: wind, photovoltaic, hydraulic power plants and certain petrochemical plants. The climate projections being used to carry out these analyses are, among others, those of the Copernicus services (the EU's Earth observation program coordinated and managed by the European Commission) In view of these climatic condition forecasts (studied through the analysis of the physical variables associated with acute and chronic risk factors related to variations in temperature, rainfall, wind speed, etc.), possible impacts on these facilities are analyzed, both from the point of view of potential structural damage due to intensification of extreme weather events and the potential production losses or operational inefficiencies as a result of these events or changes in weather patterns.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Under RCP 8.5, which is the most pessimistic scenario in which is considered what would happen if no climate change mitigation measures were carried out and it corresponds to a temperature increase of 4-5°C. An example of this is that maximum temperatures could affect to solar panels production, due to inverters above 40°C no longer work at their maximum power (loss of efficiency to dissipate heat) and require cooling. Likewise, the barriers currently implemented to mitigate these risks and other possible mitigation measures that can be implemented in the future are also analyzed, in the case that these types of events, which significantly reduce the probability of having an impact, come about. [Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ✓ Strategy and financial planning
- ✓ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Repsol identifies and assesses the long-term risks associated with the energy transition and climate change. They are prioritized by a group of the Company's experts and the importance of each one is determined by their economic impact on each of the businesses. The risk analysis is based on the IEA's three scenarios: STEPS, APS and NZE. Climate risks may have an adverse or positive impact depending on the strategies for mitigating risk and adapting to the scenarios, since they imply the emergence of business opportunities that can be unlocked. On the 2030 horizon, the risk analysis reveals that exposure to suffering negative impacts from the energy transition is moderately low. The Company is prepared even for the most rapid transition scenarios thanks to its Strategic Plan and the decarbonization roadmap, leveraging opportunities based on competitive advantages in energy efficiency, renewable electricity generation (15-20 GW of renewable capacity target), renewable fuels (targets such as reaching more than 2.2Mt of renewable fuel production, 1.9 GWe renewable hydrogen, etc), the circular economy and carbon capture and storage. These examples are a result of Repsol's purpose to be aligned with the European regulation and energy consumption assumptions of macro scenarios. In the long-term (2030-50) exposure to climate risks will increase, as there will be added uncertainty associated with risk factors and the scale at which these factors may materialize, and opportunities can be exploited. However, the commitment to become a net zero emissions by 2050 and the analysis of its response to different energy transition scenarios mitigate these risks and demonstrate the company's resilience. To assess the financial resilience of the strategy in terms of climate change, an economic analysis of the current and future business models has been carried out. The result is that the Company's value does not vary significantly in the different IEA demand scenarios, between -5% and 3% for the price levels considered in each of the three, for the following reasons: • The industrial and commercial fuel business environment was considered unchanged in the three scenarios, due to the European Green Deal and the Fit for 55 legislative package. The strategy includes investments in low-carbon projects (renewable fuels) that preserve the value of these businesses, currently in the first quartile in the EU in terms of their financial margin and market share in Spain. • Likewise, the Exploration and Production business holds its value throughout the decade, which are the years with the greatest impact in terms of NPV, and it undergoes a progressive reduction beginning in 2030 at the rate of the fall in production and the drop in prices due to lower demand. • The Low Carbon Generation and Electricity Commercialization businesses, on the other hand, create economic value due to their growth strategy. The limited variation of the Company's NPV in the three scenarios shows that the proposed strategy is resilient to the different speeds of the energy transition which are implicit in these scenarios. [Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Over the last three years, Repsol has consolidated its profile as a multi-energy supplier that can cover all the energy needs of its customers both in the home and in mobility. At the same time, Repsol's strategic approach to energy transition and its alignment with the objective of not exceeding 1.5C of global warming is based on the principles defined by science in relation to climate change. The IPCC states that there are several ways to achieve Paris Agreement's objectives, with different implications for regions, industrial sectors, and energy sources. Repsol has compared its decarbonization pathway (% reduction of the Carbon Intensity Indicator in different time-frames vs. 2016) with the different 1.5°C scenarios of the IPCC (AR6, 2022), calculating a carbon intensity for the scenarios based on GHG emissions data (CO2, CH4, N2O) and primary energy (IIASA10) and the result is that the Repsol pathway indicator's reduction rate falls (from the short term) within the range of the IPCC 1.5 C scenarios, even though its starting point is influenced by the higher initial weight of oil and gas in the Company's energy production. More precisely, in the IPCC C1 Net Zero 2050 scenarios, it is observed that the demand for oil & gas in this decade (2020-2030) decreases but not in such a sharp way that it implies the cessation of exploration of the Upstream business, due to the need for petroleum products by society. Nevertheless, the Exploration & Production business, the group's largest cash generator in the 2020-2023 period, will maintain its strategic focus on the continued generation of value and the progressive decarbonization of its operations and allowing the deployment of low carbon business in the Company. On the other hand, by 2030, the activity at Repsol's refineries is expected to remain high, with a reduction in crude oil processing at the end of the decade of around 15% compared to 2019, while the production will reach 2.1-2.3 TWh and renewable hydrogen production will reach 1.6-2.2 GWe, volumes that are

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Repsol maintains an active dialogue on environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters with institutional investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders in order to learn first-hand their opinion and position on these matters and also to explain the company's practices. In 10th May 2023, as part of this dialogue with our shareholders, Repsol submitted its Energy Transition Strategy to the advisory vote of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The company's energy transition strategy, which has been submitted to the General Meeting on a consultative basis and focuses on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, was endorsed by shareholders.

Select from:

✓ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Repsol's energy transition strategy is based on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, i.e. reducing the Carbon Intensity Indicator by 100% compared to the 2016 baseline year, while providing affordable and safe energy to society. To help monitor this process, the Company has set intermediate reduction targets of 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030, and 55% by 2040 (compared to base year 2016). The Company's decarbonization targets include all emissions arising from production to the final consumption of the primary energy that is produced. The main drivers of Repsol's decarbonization are: Energy efficiency, reduction of direct emissions from current operations, and portfolio optimization towards less carbon-intensive assets. Renewable electricity generation. Renewable liquid and gaseous fuels. Carbon capture, use, and storage. In the short-medium term the targets will be leveraged by metrics published in the strategic plan 24-27 where the level of net investment is set at between 16,000 million - 19,000 million and more than 35% will be earmarked for low-carbon initiatives. By 2030, the Company will produce more than 2 million of renewable fuels, install 1.8-2.4 GWeq of renewable hydrogen, 15-20 GW of renewable capacity and the carbon capture and storage project in Sakakemang (Indonesia), among others. In the longer term (up to 2050), Repsol uses global and regional energy demand scenarios to explore possible decarbonization paths, considering the uncertainties of the energy transition associated with factors such as the pace of technological development, regulation or the needs and habits of energy consumers. For instance, in the APS scenario, around 90% decarbonization is achieved with energy solutions and the need to offset the remaining emissions through natural climate solutions (NCS) is anticipated, given the possible limitations of the technology for decarbonizing sectors with emissions that are difficult to abate.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

As mentioned above, Repsol has defined its Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) in g CO2e/MJ as the main metric for monitoring the Company's progress towards the target of net zero emissions by 2050, when a100% reduction in CII is to be achieved. To help monitor this process, the Company has set intermediate reduction targets of 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030, and 55% by 2040 (compared to base year 2016). In 2023, a 9.6% reduction in the CII compared to the base year 2016 was achieved, primarily due to the optimization of the asset portfolio in the E&P business, resulting in reductions in both Scope 12 and Scope 3 emissions. This reduction was also attributed to advancements in energy efficiency plans, decreased activity in certain downstream areas, improved methane emission management in E&P operated assets, and the expansion of installed renewable generation capacity. On the other hand, Investment in low-carbon businesses represented 32% of the total investments in the 2021-2023 period, distributed as follows: •Generating and marketing renewable energy: 72% • Circular economy, biofuels and long-life chemicals: 20% • Energy efficiency: 4% • Others (sustainable mobility, R&D and corporate venturing in low-carbon technologies, CCS, etc.): 4%

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Since 2016, Repsol has been driving circular economy initiatives in its production processes and products as a key area which, together with decarbonization, forms the foundation of its industrial transformation. This transition from a traditional "extract-manufacture-use-dispose of" model to a circular other is crucial to address the risks and dependencies associated with material shortages and supply chain constraints, as well as to reduce the environmental impact of waste. In February, Repsol Reciclex stepped up its circular polyolefin production. The company will install a new production line for mechanically recycled plastics, with sufficient capacity to manufacture 25 kt/year at Puertollano (16 kt/year at present), making this center a benchmark for the circular economy in the Iberian Peninsula. The unit will come on stream in the last quarter of 2024. In May, Repsol launched bio-based polyolefins to reduce the medical sector's carbon footprint. For the manufacture of these products, traditional raw materials are replaced by oils from sustainable crops or organic waste, which have previously captured CO2 from the atmosphere through photosynthesis during the natural growing cycle. As a result, these bio-based polyolefins deliver a negative carbon footprint according to the "cradle-to-gate" methodology, by effectively removing more CO2 from the atmosphere than the emissions generated in the supply chain processes. In September, as part of its commitment to the sustainability of plastic materials, Repsol launched the first range of 100% circular EVA copolymers on the market bearing ISCC Plus certification. The Repsol Reciclex range of EVA copolymers incorporates 100% circular vinyl acetate from chemical recycling, thus helping to reduce the carbon footprint and champion the circular economy.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

✓ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

Products and services

✓ Upstream/downstream value chain

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Energy transition will be coupled with changes in regulation and new trends in demand to low carbon energy solutions (as reported in 3.6.1 Opp 2). This has entailed an opportunity to Repsol to create new business lines which allows to diversify the company's portfolio into low emission products and services. Repsol is the first operator of mobility products on the Iberian Peninsula and has an attractive and integrated range of products and services that includes cutting-edge digital solutions, exclusive benefits for customers and discounts at our service stations, basic energy, management service, LPG supply and the opportunity to have self-consumption installations installed, such as Solmatch, the first large solar community to operate in Spain. We aim to expand with multiple energy solutions for mobility, residential use, and business use, including liquid fuels, with increasing proportions of renewable fuels and electricity. In the coming years, the number of self-consumption photovoltaic installations is likely to increase in Spain and Portugal, boosting renewable consumption by both small consumers and large companies. The marketing of renewable fuels for aviation, maritime and road transport will also be increased, and publicly accessible electric recharging infrastructures will be installed, both at service stations and other locations, in order to guarantee mobility for all users of electric vehicles. In line with this strategy, investments at Customer in 2023 amounted to 423 million, up 64% on 2022. Investments were mainly allocated to the Electricity and Gas supply, and also to service stations in Spain. In the Low Carbon Generation business, investments in 2023 amounted to 1,876 million (up 181% on 2022). These funds were mainly used for the acquisition of a 100% stake in Asterion Energies and a further 35% stake in the Antofagasta wind farm (Chile), and also for the development and production start-up of new renewable energy projects in Spain (notably Delta II) and the United States (Frye and Outpos

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

✓ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Repsol believes renewable hydrogen to be one of the main vectors for decarbonizing industry (refinery, ammonia, methanol, iron &steel, etc.) and mobility over the coming decades and transforming the company (as reported in 3.1.1 Risk1). It is present throughout the value chain of the company: production, consumption in industrial facilities and commercial business (other industries & retail). In October 2023, Repsol announced the start of renewable hydrogen production at the Petronor industrial center. With an investment of 11 million, the 2.5 MW electrolyzer has sufficient capacity to generate 350 metric tons per year of renewable hydrogen for industrial use, mainly at the refinery, as a raw material to manufacture products with a lower carbon footprint. In November 2023, Petronor signed an agreement to export green hydrogen to the Netherlands and Germany, through the ports of Amsterdam and Duisburg respectively, with the aim of forming an intra-European hydrogen corridor. Work also got underway in 2023 on the EPC phase of the 10 MW electrolyzer that will supply renewable hydrogen production opportunities on an international scale. In Spain, we are currently working on feasibility studies for Phase II of the electrolyzers linked to our industrial complexes, while analyzing the further possibility that these projects could also function as potential export hubs. The European Commission has recognized the Cartagena 100 MW, Petronor 100 MW and Tarragona 150 MW electrolyzers as Projects of Common Interest (PCIs). PCIs link up the energy systems of EU countries and can benefit from accelerated permitting and funding procedures.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Technological risks are relevant for Repsol. They gain greater relevance in the long term and some examples analyzed by the Company are the inefficient, late or premature adoption of new practices, processes or developing technologies, and the scarcity or unavailability of raw materials and natural resources. Technological innovation is an essential driver for building more sustainable energy models and meeting the challenge of decarbonization in industrial production and transportation. Repsol Technology Lab is one of the most cutting-edge private R&D models in Spain, whose ambition is to drive technological innovation as a lever of transformation towards more sustainable business models. Besides, it supplements the Company's own research work with the Corporate Venturing investment fund and an open innovation strategy by establishing partnerships with technology centers, companies and universities around the world. In 2023 the activities focused on the following: • Production of renewable hydrogen through electrolysis and biomethane reforming. In October, Repsol announced the start of renewable hydrogen production at the Petronor industrial center. With an investment of 11 million, the 2.5 MW electrolyzer has sufficient capacity to generate 350 metric tons per year of renewable hydrogen for industrial use, mainly at the refinery, as a raw material to manufacture products with a lower carbon footprint. Work also got underway in 2023 on the EPC phase of the 10 MW electrolyzer that will supply renewable hydrogen to the Bilbao synthetic fuels demo plant and the 4 MW electrolyzer in Sines associated with the Alba project. • Production of renewable fuels from organic waste, and the development of synthetic fuels from CO2 and renewable hydrogen and polymers from recycled materials, with the aim of transforming our refineries and petrochemical plants into circular economy hubs and carbon-neutral products. vehicle engines. In 2023, Repsol has established partnerships with key players to test renewable fuels with a view to advancing in the decarbonization of transport by land, sea, and air. For example, partnerships in air transport have been established with Iberia, Ryanair, Vueling, Air Europa, Iberojet, Gestair, and the Spanish Air Force. • Research and development in decarbonization and the circular economy through new avenues such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, in silico formulation, robotics, and quantum computing, among others. In 2023, this contribution has taken place within the coordination of the Horizon Europe Plastics2Olefins project to develop a new technology for the chemical recycling of plastic waste, enabling the production of circular polyolefins, in collaboration with twelve other technological and industrial partners. This technology will be applied in the construction, scheduled for 2027, of a demo plant in one of Repsol's industrial complexes.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Efficiency will drive Repsol's decarbonization of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the assets we operate (as reported in 3.1.1 Risk 1). Repsol has multi-year emission reduction plans (Scope 1 and 2) that envision various measures to improve operational efficiency. These plans were launched in 2006 and remain in force today. A plan for the period 2021-2025 period is underway with the aim of achieving an additional reduction of 1.5 Mt CO2 in 2025 (when compared to 2020). This includes, among other things, electrification projects, energy integration at units, process optimization, the efficient operation of facilities, and the reduction of methane emissions. In 2023, Repsol achieved a reduction of 0.19 Mt CO2e, 2.5 MGJ in energy terms, and in the period 2021-2023 a cumulative reduction of 1.1 Mt CO2e. In addition, under the strategic plan update for 2024-2027, the industrial facilities will undergo emissions reduction actions to reduce 1.6 MtCO2 in this period and the CAPEX related to this reduction is about 465 MUSD. Renewable hydrogen also will play an important role in the Scope 1 reduction and Repsol plans to reach 1.8-2.4 GWeg of capacity by 2027. As an example of this, At the REPSOL PETROLEO industrial complex in Cartagena, a new compressor was installed in the catalytic reforming unit. The new compressor, 617K-0101, is powered by an electric motor, which replaced the previous condensing turbo-compressor. Replacing a very lowefficiency condensation turbine with a high-efficiency electric motor, in addition to a new, higher efficiency compressor results in steam energy savings. The expected savings calculated are equal to 5,536 toe/year given that the turbine's consumption of 11 t/h of steam at 40 bar are replaced with a 946 kWh motor. Besides, Repsol has set an internal carbon price for making investment decisions on new projects (as reported in 3.1.1 Risk 1), in order to be able to promote even in a higher level the energy efficiency in all its operations, allowing a reduction of Scope 1&2. It applies to all investments, including cases where there is no regulated carbon price, with the conviction that the cost of CO2 emissions will be internalized through regulatory mechanisms in all geographical areas over the time horizon of the life of such investments. A higher carbon price encourages emissions reductions and boosts investment in low-carbon technologies. The internal carbon price used by Repsol distinguishes between the EU and the rest of the world: New investments in the EU are assessed by applying around 100/t in the 2024-2025 period and 110/t in 2030 and in the rest of the world, in countries without more stringent specific regulations, 60/t is applied f the entire 2024-2030 period. [Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Repsol's strategy is in line with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and achieving GHG emissions neutrality. It is based on technological neutrality and the use of available and emerging technologies by analyzing the current situation at any given time and its foreseeable progression in the medium/long term. Risks and opportunities identification associated with climate change gives rise to a strategy including ambitious decarbonization objectives and the development of profitable businesses and projects. For the long-term, a Scenario Analysis was carried out to test the resilience in 2 macro scenarios from IEA: APS and NZE. Repsol's allocation of capital to the different businesses responds to compliance with the decarbonization target in those scenarios and the results obtained are the estimation of percentage of capex in low carbon business out of total capex under these scenarios in 2041-2050: 65-75% under APS and 80-90% under NZE scenario. Repsol applies its own methodology to assess whether a new investment is in line and consistent with its path towards decarbonization. Any investment proposal submitted to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors must include a report drawn up by the Sustainability Department that reflects its impact on the Company's CII. The investments can be categorized as follows depending on whether the impact is positive, neutral or negative: • Aligned, when it does not affect or facilitate the Company's CII reduction targets. • Enabling, if it has a negative impact on the CII of less than one percentage point and it can be offset by other initiatives. •

Misaligned, when it does not meet the requirements of either of the two previous categories. In 2023, following the investment qualification methodology, the sustainability report was incorporated into 38 investment proposals submitted to the Executive Committee for approval (7 from E&P, 17 from Low Carbon Generation and 4 from Industrial Transformation and Circular Economy). Of these proposals, 61% were aligned, 33% were facilitators and 5% were misaligned.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

At Repsol, we believe the issuance of Transition Financing Instruments will support our efforts to be part of the solution and reinforce our commitment towards a low emissions future. Repsol has designed its financing policy in line with its transition strategy and climate roadmap, embedding all its decarbonization levers that contribute to achieve the ambitious objectives set by the Company. Only inclusive and flexible transition financing will accelerate the achievement of the decarbonization goals of the Paris Agreement. Thus, Repsol has developed an overarching transition framework (the "Transition Financing Framework" or the "Framework") making it possible for us to use all the available transition financing instruments in the market to fund our decarbonization levers previously defined: Efficiency, Portfolio Transformation, Low Carbon Fuels & Circularity, Low Carbon Power Generation, Technology Breakthroughs & Carbon Sinks. As transition is a financing thematic that applies to various instruments, this framework allows us to issue in different formats: • Use of Proceeds Financing Instruments' format where the proceeds of the financing instruments can be earmarked either to Green Eligible Projects and/or Transition Eligible Projects as defined in the Use of Proceeds section of the Transition Financing Framework. • Sustainability-Linked Financing Instruments' format with General Corporate Purpose financings at Corporate Level where financial or structural characteristics can vary depending on whether the Key Performance Indicator(s) "KPI(s)" reach (or not) the predefined Sustainability Performance Target(s) "SPT(s)" as defined in the Sustainability-Linked Financing section of the Transition Financing Framework. In pursuing the integral sustainable financing strategy implemented through the Sustainable Finance Framework, highlights in 2023 included: • The European Investment Bank (EIB) granted a loan of 120 million to support the construction and operation of the Cartagena advanced biofuels plant. • The Official Credit Institute (ICO) granted a 300 million loan linked to the transformation of our industrial facilities. As of June 30, it had yet to be drawn down. The EIB granted a loan of 575 million for the deployment and commissioning of wind farms and photovoltaic plants in Spain with a total capacity of 1.1 GW.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The most significant energy transition and climate change risks for the Company are identified at business level. There is therefore a taxonomy developed for this purpose, taking as the main reference the risk classification proposed by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). On the 2030 horizon, the risk analysis reveals that exposure to suffering negative impacts from the energy transition is moderately low. The Company is prepared even for the most rapid transition scenarios thanks to its Strategic Plan and the decarbonization roadmap, leveraging opportunities based on competitive advantages in energy efficiency (as reported in 3.1.1 Risk 1), renewable electricity generation, renewable fuels (including hydrogen) (as reported in 3.6.1 Opp 1 & Opp 2), the circular economy and, over the medium term, carbon capture and storage. The strategic update that has just been approved, which will be in force from 2024 to 2027, includes the decarbonization targets we had set for 2030 and confirms that this process can be sustainable and cost-effective. The level of net investment during this period is set at between 16,000 million and 19,000 million. More than 35% will be earmarked for low-carbon initiatives, with the aim of increasing the production of renewable fuels, hydrogen and biomaterials, accelerating the organic development of the extensive portfolio of renewable projects and consolidating our position as a leader in multi-energy in Spain (as reported in 3.1.1 Opp 2), providing customers with a unique service. [Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

Identification of spending/revenue	Methodology or framework used to	Indicate the level at which you identify the
that is aligned with your	assess alignment with your	alignment of your spending/revenue with a
organization's climate transition	organization's climate transition	sustainable finance taxonomy
Select from:	Select all that apply	

Identification of spending/revenue	Methodology or framework used to	Indicate the level at which you identify the
that is aligned with your	assess alignment with your	alignment of your spending/revenue with a
organization's climate transition	organization's climate transition	sustainable finance taxonomy
✓ Yes	A sustainable finance taxonomyOther methodology or framework	

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Repsol's Low Carbon Capex

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

39

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

35

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Over the past twenty years, Repsol has built a leading position in relation to the energy transition and the fight against climate change in the global O&G industry. The Company has been a pioneer in the sector, by in 2019, taking on the challenge of achieving net zero emissions by 2050, in alignment with the Paris Agreement (limit global warming to well below 2C above preindustrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5C). Repsol currently generates energy from both renewable energy and fossil fuel energy generation facilities. Repsol is decarbonizing its traditional operations, investing in renewable electricity generation, and producing renewable fuels to offer customers power with a low carbon footprint for the mobility, industry, and residential sectors. In the 2024-2027 period, net capex in low-carbon businesses will represent more than 35% of total net Capex, with the largest contribution coming from 15-25% of renewable electricity generation, production and sale of biofuels, of renewable hydrogen, of synthetic fuels, of chemical products (long life polymers), circular economy projects, CCS; sale of renewable electricity, distributed generation, and other value-added services such as electric renewable mobility --- and investments in R&D and corporate venturing in low carbon technologies. By 2030, Repsol plans to reach capital employed figures of more than 40% in low-carbon businesses, a proportion that will continue to increase until 2050 at the pace of the energy transition in each scenario considered.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

✓ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

✓ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

539517785

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

32

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

32

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

32

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

39

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

61

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights). This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information, as well as by the external auditor's verification. [Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

✓ Manufacture of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy reproduces in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments are applied in each project through the contracting of suppliers that have express commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components atio

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

✓ Manufacture of plastics in primary form

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

✓ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights). Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Finan

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy reprinciples to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

✓ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

✓ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1150000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

17

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

17

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles on the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

✓ Electricity generation from hydropower

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles on the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

✓ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

✓ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

875000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

13

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

13

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in

accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including

energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments are applied in each project through the contracting of suppliers that have express commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

✓ Storage of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

15000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights). Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to det

ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Finan

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

115000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes
(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy reprinciples to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Underground permanent geological storage of CO2

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

✓ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

✓ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles on the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure enabling road transport and public transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

20000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles on the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

✓ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

6000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in

accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights). The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the

physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments are applied in each project through the contracting of suppliers that have express commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Close to market research, development and innovation

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

✓ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

6487187.8

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is

validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy principles to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Research, development and innovation for direct air capture of CO2

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

0

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Repsol has defined a work process involving all the Company's businesses, thus enabling it to carry out the exercise of classifying its activities as "eligible" or "aligned" in accordance with the criteria set out in the European taxonomy. To accomplish this, multidisciplinary technical teams have been set up to determine what activities could be classified as "eligible" or "aligned." Once the classification for each activity was established, the economic indicators of revenue, capex and opex) defined by the delegated regulation are calculated through a process that ensures the integrity and unique imputation of the economic indicators reported in accordance with the defined breakdown criteria. This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information (see Annex IV), as well as by the external auditor's verification. The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The Company has evaluated compliance with each of the DNSH criteria for all the activities that meet the substantial contribution criteria. • Adaptation to climate change. Repsol has developed a semi-quantitative methodology to analyze in detail the physical risks of climate change at existing facilities, and especially at new facilities that have been added to the Company's portfolio. To carry out this long-term analysis, the global warming scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were considered (RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6), taking into account the years 2030, 2040, and 2050. At the moment, the physical risk analysis work shows a low impact in general due to the engineering design bases of these facilities and the mitigation measures implemented. • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. The Company has environmental impact studies, including assessments on water and reports on the ecological, chemical, and physical state of the water -all of which guarantees that the ecological quality of water flows aligns with the Water Framework Directive to which the DNSH criteria refers. • Transition to a circular economy. Repsol has approved a new environmental policy that establishes specific commitments in terms of the circular economy: promoting the application of the principles of the circular economy and optimizing the use of natural resources and raw materials, including energy and water resources. In addition, the Group has had a framework contract with the company Surus for the application of circular economy reprinciples to all the assets that are no longer used by the Company. Repsol participates in international consortia that promote circular economy principles and the circular economy commitments to withdraw and reuse equipment and components.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Extract from the external auditor's letter (page.241 of 2023 Integrated Management Report): Pursuant to article 49 of the Code of Commerce, we have verified, with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information ("SNFI") for the year ended 31 December 2023 of Repsol, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries (hereinafter "Repsol" or the Group) which forms part of the accompanying Repsol's Consolidated Management Report attached.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The process of determining the alignment of the activities identified as 'eligible' by the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy begins with verifying compliance with the criteria for making a substantial contribution to one of the six defined environmental objectives (see the table on the next page). Once the activities that meet the requirements are identified, compliance with the criteria of not causing significant harm (hereinafter, "DNSH") is validated with respect to the different environmental objectives (adaptation to climate change, water resources, pollution, circular economy, and biodiversity). Finally, the appropriate checks are carried out to determine that Repsol complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Bill of Human Rights). This information is covered by the Internal Control Systems on Financial and Non-Financial Information, as well as by the external auditor's verification.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

✓ Yes [Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

✓ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

In 2019 Repsol announced its goal of becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050, in line with the targets set out in the Paris Agreement on climate change. To continue making successful progress towards this goal, our Company has set itself a demanding roadmap, which includes ambitious emissions reduction targets. Specifically, in 2023 Repsol allocated more than 62 million euros to R&D&I, with 55% of the projects in the field of new low-carbon technologies and energy efficiency. [Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

✓ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

40

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

32494070.54

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

55

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Repsol Technology Lab works on detecting, validating, and developing relevant technologies for its industrial activity, among which the most important are those linked to the Repsol decarbonization strategy, such as: • Production of renewable hydrogen through the use of technologies such as first- generation electrolysis and development of future generations from renewable electricity, biomethane reforming and photoelectrocatalysis. • Production of renewable fuels from waste, and development of synthetic fuels from CO2 and renewable hydrogen. • Circular economy as one of the pillars for transforming the industrial centers into large multienergy hubs, capable of using different types of waste and converting them into carbon-neutral products. • Development of technological products for the energy transition, such as the Energy Management System (EMS), which optimizes the electric energy consumed, generated, and stored by customers. [Add row]

(5.8) Disclose the breakeven price (US\$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid / share buybacks.

65.3

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)
0

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
Select from:	Select all that apply
✓ Yes	✓ Carbon
	✓ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

✓ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ✓ Navigate regulations
- ✓ Drive energy efficiency
- ☑ Drive low-carbon investment
- ✓ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ✓ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

- ✓ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

✓ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

- ✓ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ✓ Alignment to international standards
- ☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ✓ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The Company has set an internal carbon price for making investment decisions on new projects. It applies to all investments, including cases where there is no regulated carbon price, with the conviction that the cost of CO2 emissions will be internalized through regulatory mechanisms in all geographical areas over the time horizon of the life of such investments. A higher carbon price encourages emissions reductions and boosts investment in low-carbon technologies. The internal carbon price used by Repsol distinguishes between the EU and the rest of the world. New investments in the EU are assessed by applying around 100/t in the 2024-2025 period and 110/t in 2030. Repsol has recently updated the internal carbon price for the EU, aligning it with market trends and analyst forecasts to reflect the increased climate ambitions and regulatory changes outlined in the Fit for 55 and REPowerEU initiatives. This internal carbon price is aligned with the EU ETS price path used by the company in the asset impairment test. In the rest of the world, in countries without more stringent specific regulations, 60/t is applied f the entire 2024-2030 period.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The Company has set an internal carbon price for making investment decisions on new projects. It applies to all investments, including cases where there is no regulated carbon price, with the conviction that the cost of CO2 emissions will be internalized through regulatory mechanisms in all geographical areas over the time horizon of the life of such investments. A higher carbon price encourages emissions reductions and boosts investment in low-carbon technologies. The internal carbon price used by Repsol distinguishes between the EU and the rest of the world.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Repsol updated the internal carbon price, differentiating between the EU and the rest of the world with regard to the scope of application: New investments in the EU are assessed on the basis of 100 /t CO2 over the 2024-25 period (or the regulated price if this is higher), rising to 110 /t CO2 in 2030. In the rest of the world, in countries without more stringent specific regulations, 60 /t CO2 is applied across the entire 2024-2030 period.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

110

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

✓ Operations

Opportunity management

- ✓ Procurement
- Product and R&D
- ✓ Risk management
- Capital expenditure

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

✓ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Repsol has various internal mechanisms in place to promote the allocation of capital to low-carbon investments, such as the internal carbon price and the investment qualification methodology, to align it with the energy transition. The Company has set an internal carbon price for making investment decisions on new projects. It applies to all investments, including cases where there is no regulated carbon price, with the conviction that the cost of CO2 emissions will be internalized through regulatory mechanisms in all geographical areas over the time horizon of the life of such investments. A higher carbon price encourages emissions reductions and boosts investment in low-carbon technologies. The internal carbon price is included in the Repsol economic bases and is applied in all investment decisions through its consideration in the analysis cash flows of each project. Following economic bases, the estimated annual cash flow has to be calculated taking into consideration CO2 impact Furthermore, since 2021 Repsol applies its own methodology to assess whether an investment is in line and compatible with its decarbonization path. It consists of the evaluation by the Sustainability Division of any investment proposal submitted to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, to classify it as: aligned, energy transition enabler or misaligned considering the impact that the investment proposal has in the Company's CII. Moreover, is also evaluated the internal carbon price implementation in the investment proposal. [Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

✓ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water efficiency

✓ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

✓ Drive water-related investment

☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ✓ Existing water tariffs
- ✓ Costs of treating water

Anticipated water tariffs

- ✓ Existing or pending legislation
- ✓ Social cost of environmental impact

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Repsol uses Water Risk Monetizer (WRM) to calculate the internal water price. Being part of Ecolab's Smart Water Navigator platform, it is a publicly available global water risk tool that uses best-in-class local water basin datasets and scientific methodologies to monetize business water risks. It assumes that businesses can face incoming water risks if the resource is insufficient in quantity or quality to meet their needs and quality risks relating to outgoing or discharged water. Using economic techniques, the tool quantifies the risks in financial terms. It calculates the incoming quantity and quality risk premiums as value on the local environmental, humanhealth and domestic supply impacts of water depletion and the future costs of incoming water treatment. It considers operational, legal, regulatory, reputational, marketing and financial risks, which may result in increased operating costs. When they are monetized and added to current costs (water bill) we obtain the full value of water. The monetary value assigned to these risks considers water availability, water quality and competing uses of water within local water basins across a three, five- and 10-year time horizon. Alongside each monetary value, the tool also calculates the likelihood of these costs being realized through several risk triggers including future water stress and regulatory and reputational risk factors.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

✓ Alignment to international standards

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The water price varies spatially by region and business unit. Some input variables that influence the price are country, state, province, city, industry classification, time period, incoming water quantity, incoming water price, water sourcing, outgoing water quantity, outgoing water price, wastewater treatment location, total facility output, drought scenario (less water available) and water replenishment. The price of water differs between Repsols facilities due to local factors such as baseline water stress, national and local regulatory and reputational risks and national or local water tariffs. The full value of water consists of market (tangible) and non-market (intangible) price. Market price is determined by administration, operations and maintenance and capital (incoming water price). Non-market price is influenced by human-health impacts, environmental impacts, domestic value (incoming quantity risk premium) and future treatment costs (incoming quality risk premium). Data sources to perform our water price calculations are WRI, GWI and Repsol businesses input.

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Based on the evaluations conducted with WRM, Repsol's water price is expected to vary over time in certain locations. The incoming water risk premium is forecast over a three-, five- and 10- year time horizon using location-specific variables as future water stress (data from WRI), change in country-level incoming and outgoing water tariffs (data from GWI). The maximum expected percent increase over 10 years is 40%, being the average percent increase 10%. There is uncertainty in forecasting data. WRM presents limitations including reliance on historical data, assumptions about variables and other factors. Wherever possible, WRM sources forecast models from internationally recognized data providers and advice from subject matter experts.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.67

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

5.51

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

Capital expenditure

✓ Impact management

✓ Operations

Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

 ${\ensuremath{\overline{\mathrm{v}}}}$ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

🗹 No

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

✓ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

✓ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Based on our value chain analysis within the materiality assessment, and considering the impact of stakeholders on scope 3 emissions, we believe that engagement actions are already being implemented for the key stakeholders. The primary categories of scope 3 emissions include those related to product use and consumers (category 11), investors and shareholders (category 15), and suppliers (category 1). [Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	Select from: ✓ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	Select from: ✓ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Historical Safety and Environment performance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Performance evaluation is done for current contracts at the end of the contract or while they are effective if its duration is longer than 1 year. Performance evaluation is done in several subjects, being Environmental one of them. Performance evaluation results are considered in new contracting processes.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Historical Safety and Environment performance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Performance evaluation is done for current contracts at the end of the contract or while they are effective if its duration is longer than 1 year. Performance evaluation is done in several subjects, being Environmental one of them. Performance evaluation results are considered in new contracting processes. [Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

✓ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Procurement document "DC12 General Conditions for Services Procurement" sets a series of requirements to be fulfilled by our services suppliers in the contracting process, indicating explicitly that suppliers must: settle energy efficiency measures, make a correct waste management. Energy efficiency is a key lever for reducing emissions and so some our refineries and chemical facilities are certified under the international standard ISO 50001 that establishes an energy management system. This certification implies an ongoing commitment to energy management. To this end Repsol, as part of its commitment to achieving excellence in energy performance at our facilities, has established action plans to address the sufficient safe and sustainable supply of energy. As part of this commitment suppliers that deliver products or services in those assets that are certified under ISO50001, currently 3,306, need to meet an energy efficiency requirement for all equipment and services contracted. Additionally, suppliers to be hired by Repsol for the Logistics category (6,1% of the Companys total expense) must comply with international standard uses a systemic approach to controlling environmental issues within a company and it's based on the Plan/Do/Check/Act cycle focusing on the continuous improvement of the system. Implementing an EMS under ISO14001 can help companies to manage energy and climate riks.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

✓ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers to be hired by Repsol for the logistics category (expense in this category represents more than 6,1% of the Companys total) must comply with international standard on environment management systems ISO 14001. The ISO 14000 is an environmental management standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization ISO. It specifies requirements of an environmental management system EMS and it is used by companies of any industry to manage and improve their environmental performance. The ISO 14001 standard uses a systemic approach to controlling environmental issues within a company and its based on the *Plan/Do/Check/Act* cycle PDCA focusing on the continuous improvement of the system. It covers all environmental aspects throughout their life cycle that are able to be controlled or influenced by the organization. Therefore implementing an EMS under ISO 140001 can help companies to manage environmental risks, including all the aspect related to water management as water consumption, the water that returns to the sanitary network and its conditions, etc. [Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :• Compliance with environmental certification ISO 14001 • Compliance with specifications for contracted equipment and services included in environmental certification ISO 50001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Certification

✓ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Review of compliance with contracting or purchasing requirements under ISO 50001

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

✓ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Energy efficiency is a key lever for reducing emissions and so, some our refineries, chemical facilities and other assets are certified under the international standard ISO 50001 that establishes an energy management system. This certification implies an ongoing commitment to energy management. To this end Repsol, as part of its commitment to achieving excellence in energy performance at our facilities, has established action plans to address the sufficient, safe, and sustainable supply of energy, working daily to reduce our emissions. As part of this commitment, suppliers that deliver products or services in those assets that are certified under ISO50001 need to meet an energy efficiency requirement for all equipment and services contracted. On the other hand, suppliers to be hired by Repsol for the logistics category must comply with international standard on environment management systems ISO 14001. The ISO 14000 is an environmental management system (EMS) and it is used by companies of any industry to manage and improve their environmental performance. The ISO 14001 standard uses an approach to controlling environmental issues and it's based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle (PDCA), focusing on the continuous improvement of the system. It covers all environmental aspects, throughout their life cycle. Therefore implementing a EMS under ISO 140001 can help companies to manage climate-related risks.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

✓ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :• C

Compliance with environmental certification ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Certification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

✓ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers to be hired by Repsol for the logistics category must comply with international standard on environment management systems ISO 14001. The ISO 14000 is an environmental management standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It specifies requirements of an environmental management system (EMS) and it is used by companies of any industry to manage and improve their environmental performance. The ISO 14001 standard uses a systemic approach to controlling environmental issues within a company and it's based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle (PDCA), focusing on the continuous improvement of the system. It covers all environmental aspects, throughout their life cycle, that are able to be controlled or influenced by the organisation. Therefore, implementing a EMS under ISO 140001 can help companies to manage environmental-related risks, including aspects related to water management like water consumption, water discharge, etc.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

✓ Other, please specify :Code of ethics

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

✓ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Repsol has a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Suppliers. This code sets the minimum principles that the Company expects from its suppliers, fostering their knowledge and acceptance prior to entering into the contractual relationship and ensuring compliance throughout the commercial relationship. It provides the minimum guidelines of behavior expected from all suppliers along the supply chain, reflecting Repsol's commitment to Human Rights, integrity and ethical behavior, environmental protection and safety, as well as the protection and transparency of information to promote a sustainable economy. Among the environmental commitments, it includes the alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement to combat climate change. Repsol works to ensure that its relationships with more than 4,500 suppliers are sound and based on integrity and mutual respect and trust, in addition to the quality of the products and services suppliers offer the Company.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :Code of ethics

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

✓ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Repsol has a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Suppliers. This code sets the minimum principles that the Company expects from its suppliers, fostering their knowledge and acceptance prior to entering into the contractual relationship and ensuring compliance throughout the commercial relationship. It provides the minimum guidelines of behavior expected from all suppliers along the supply chain, reflecting Repsol's commitment to Human Rights, integrity and ethical behavior, environmental protection and safety, as well as the protection and transparency of information to promote a sustainable economy. Among the environmental commitments, it includes the proper use of resources, including water, and alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Repsol works to ensure that its relationships with more than 4,500 suppliers are sound and based on integrity and mutual respect and trust, in addition to the quality of the products and services suppliers offer the Company. [Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

✓ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Repsol has engaged our 24 suppliers with the highest GHG emissions-excluding crude oil production- in order to measure and monitor their carbon footprint (carbon footprint impact of more than 70 in scope 3- category 1of greenhouse gas emissions). Raw materials we buy with major impact are benzene, hydrogen, propylene, LGP and other raw materials for chemical products such as caustic soda, vinyl acetate and Glycerine, butyl acrylate, etc. The company has analyzed their officially published information to see if they measure their carbon footprint and/or have a decarbonization roadmap to reduce their emissions. Information has been requested covering matters such as data collection process and emissions quantity data related to specific raw materials supplied. The carbon footprint has been measured by capturing information at the company level.Repsol has also engaged with and conducted collaborative meetings to exchange updates on progress in the decarbonization process.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Aligning with the objectives of the Paris Agreement to combat climate change and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the Code of ethics and business conduct for suppliers.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement
Capacity building

✓ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Encourage the participation of suppliers in the Sustainable Supplier Training Program organized by the United Nations Global Compact specifically with regard to sustainability. Repsol has invited 430 suppliers to the Sustainable Supplier Training Program, of which 143 small and medium-sized companies registered and the content of which is intended for companies of this type. The training itinerary addressed topics such as general aspects of sustainability, introduction to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 6, environmental aspects that have an impact on companies, and incentives and communication of company progress in sustainability.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Aligning with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the Code of ethics and business conduct for suppliers.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

✓ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Repsol carries out strategic collaborations with suppliers to promote new circular economy models through polymer recovery after the end of their useful life in order to reincorporate it into new products with high added value in sectors such as automotive, healthcare, etc. Repsol thus advances in its goal to promote the use of recycled materials –under its Repsol Reciclex range– and recycling the equivalent of 20% of its polyolefins production by 2030. This operation aligns with Repsol's strategic commitment to the circular economy as the axis of its industrial complexes' transformation to manufacture products and promote the reduction of direct and indirect CO2 emissions compared to the use of virgin raw materials.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Aligning with the objectives of the Paris Agreement to combat climate change and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the Code of ethics and business conduct for suppliers.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Sustainability Plan in the Supply Chain in the Low Carbon Generation (LCG) business with the main objective of encouraging the commitment to Sustainability of our suppliers, improving the ESG profile of our supply chain. The methodology used includes the analysis of sustainability indicators of those suppliers that account for more than 86% of the total spend. As a result of this analysis, action plans have been proposed to 26 suppliers in order to improve their ESG indicator. Firstly, a preliminary diagnosis of the current state of the commitments acquired by the service/product suppliers regarding the ESG commitments reflected within the prequalification platforms was carried out. LCG business developed a proposal for critical aspects to improve, in line with the Company's Sustainability Strategy. Work sessions were held with the business and sustainability managers of the suppliers and contractors to explain the evaluation and establish the working bases of the prioritized joint action plan to improve the ESG profile of our supply chain. The support to the suppliers by LCG business has been perceived as a determining factor of success in improving performance. Improvement achieved by the suppliers in the average rating of defined ESG indicators of 17%.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Aligning with the objectives of the Paris Agreement to combat climate change and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the Code of ethics and business conduct for suppliers.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

✓ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

✓ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

✓ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Repsol is committed to following best practices in communication with investors, voluntarily incorporating the recommendations of shareholders, investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders such as financial analysts, regulatory and supervisory bodies and credit rating agencies, among others. To this end, the Company continuously evaluates the expectations of these stakeholders and maintains a permanent dialogue with them, reporting transparently and continuously on its financial, governance, environmental and social performance. The Board of Directors is regularly informed of the perception and expectations of the different stakeholders. Likewise, the Repsol Group publishes on its website its Policy on communication and contacts with shareholders, investors and proxy advisors, and on the Dissemination of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information, which defines and establishes the general principles and criteria governing the communication of such economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information 6 through the channels considered appropriate, and specifically, contacts with those interest groups, investors and proxy advisors, paying special attention to the points of view of those shareholders and major investors not represented on the Board of Directors. The Communication Plan with the investment community maintained the same level of activity in 2023 as in 2022, combining face-to-face and virtual interaction as an effective complement to dialogue with the market.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Roadshows: The CEO of the Company directs and leads senior management roadshows with socially responsible investors to respond to their requests for information on climate change and water. At year-end 2023, ESG investors accounted for 39.5% of shares held by institutional shareholders. This figure is measure of success of our ESG communication efforts with investors. Repsol published the 9th ESG Engagement Report- Investor Relations Team where we summarize the communication activities that we have held with our investors during 2022 and the first half of 2023. The publication of an annual report of interaction with ESG investors is further proof of our commitment to transparency in communication with our investors. On October 3rd, 2023, Repsol held the eighth edition of ESG Day in London, chaired for the sixth consecutive year by the CEO, Mr. Josu Jon Imaz, with the participation of the Leading Independent Director, Mr. Mariano Marzo, and other members of the Executive Committee. More than 40 ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) investors, financial analysts and other professionals had the opportunity to learn about Repsol's progress in its commitment to the energy transition, progress in advanced biofuels projects, the importance of low-carbon geological investments, water management commitment and the company's best practices in Corporate Governance, among other topics.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

✓ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Repsol is committed to following best practices in communication with investors, voluntarily incorporating the recommendations of shareholders, investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders such as financial analysts, regulatory and supervisory bodies and credit rating agencies, among others. To this end, the Company continuously evaluates the expectations of these stakeholders and maintains a permanent dialogue with them, reporting transparently and continuously on its financial, governance, environmental and social performance. The Board of Directors is regularly informed of the perception and expectations of the different stakeholders. Likewise, the Repsol Group publishes on its website its Policy on communication and contacts with shareholders, investors and proxy advisors, and on

the Dissemination of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information, which defines and establishes the general principles and criteria governing the communication of such economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information6 through the channels considered appropriate, and specifically, contacts with those interest groups, investors and proxy advisors, paying special attention to the points of view of those shareholders and major investors not represented on the Board of Directors. The Communication Plan with the investment community maintained the same level of activity in 2023 as in 2022, combining face-to-face and virtual interaction as an effective complement to dialogue with the market.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Roadshows: The CEO of the Company directs and leads senior management roadshows with socially responsible investors to respond to their requests for information on climate change and water. At year-end 2023, ESG investors accounted for 39.5% of shares held by institutional shareholders. This figure is measure of success of our ESG communication efforts with investors. Repsol published the 9th ESG Engagement Report- Investor Relations Team where we summarize the communication activities that we have held with our investors during 2022 and the first half of 2023. The publication of an annual report of interaction with ESG investors is further proof of our commitment to transparency in communication with our investors. On October 3rd, 2023, Repsol held the eighth edition of ESG Day in London, chaired for the sixth consecutive year by the CEO, Mr. Josu Jon Imaz, with the participation of the Leading Independent Director, Mr. Mariano Marzo, and other members of the Executive Committee. More than 40 ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) investors, financial analysts and other professionals had the opportunity to learn about Repsol's progress in its commitment to the energy transition, progress in advanced biofuels projects, the importance of low-carbon geological investments, water management commitment and the company's best practices in Corporate Governance, among other topics.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

✓ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Repsol markets fuels that generate scope 3 emissions due to the use of the products and as we are committed to reach net zero net emissions by 2050, we have different action lines focused on our own operations and value chain. As use of products GHG emissions are our main source of emissions, the NZE initiative was launched in 2020, allowing 100% of Waylet customers to voluntarily offset the emissions derived from the use of products refueled. This initiative was extended to natural gas residential customers in 2021. Waylet, a mobile payment app for fuel, is available at all gas stations in Spain and had 7.5 million registered users as of 2023. After refueling using Waylet, customers can choose to offset the CO₂ emissions from their fuel consumption. Similarly, Repsol Vivit is an app designed for our residential gas customers, offering them personalized energy consumption management. By the end of 2022, it had over 452,000 users with a gas contract. Repsol Vivit users can choose to offset their bills by contributing to selected forestry projects. The projects selected are Cordillera Azul and Madre de Dios National Park, both in the Peruvian Amazon and Páramos y Bosques (Colombia). The Cordillera Azul project promotes biodiversity, in addition to avoiding deforestation and forest degradation. The Madre de Dios project is designed around the impending effects of a new trans-Amazonian, inter-oceanic road that is nearly complete from Brazil to the Pacific Ocean and Peruvian ports. The Páramos and Bosques projects will conserve 500,000 hectares of humid tropical forest that will reduce 2 million tons of CO₂ per year. The projects are framed in the international REDD mechanism developed by the UNFCCC, projects that aimed at reducing emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as supporting their sustainable management, conservation and improvement of their carbon stocks. Depending on the volume and the type of fuel used by the customers, and in accordance with the emission factors established by different official bodies, (including the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge), Repsol calculates the scope 3 emissions linked to their consumption. Customers contribute with 50% of the amount to offset and Repsol with the remaining 50%. Repsol is responsible for managing and guaranteeing the traceability of the process and has established a procedure and a methodology validated by an external auditor.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This initiative is one of the many actions that Repsol has implemented to face the energy transition and to contribute to our Net Zero Emissions by 2050 commitment, in this case the initiative is focused on the use of products scope 3 emissions, which is the main contributor in the Oil & Gas sector. Besides, it has been launched in Spain, which is our biggest retail market. It was launched on Waylet in 2020 and rolled out to Repsol Vivit in 2021. By deploying this initiative, Repsol allows more customers to participate and promotes more engagement with them. The impact and success of this initiative is measured by customer participation and the tons of CO2 offset. The threshold that was defined to measure the success was to reach a 50% increase in CO2 emissions offset vs 2020. This was included as a commitment in our 2021 Global Sustainability Plan. Since the initiative was launched, 50,182 customers have participated offsetting 43,273 tons of CO2 (cumulative data 2020-2023): - Waylet: 44,996 users have participated offsetting 41,478 tons of CO2. -Repsol Vivit: 5,186 users have participated offsetting 1,795 tons of CO2. In 2023 17 kt were compensated, continuing with the increasing tendency of last years. [Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

✓ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The information contained in this report is reported in with sector practices and the IPIECA reporting guide. The figures and indicators have been calculated in accordance with the corporate standards that establish the applicable criteria and common methodology for all matters.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The information contained in this report is reported in with sector practices and the IPIECA reporting guide. The figures and indicators have been calculated in accordance with the corporate standards that establish the applicable criteria and common methodology for all matters.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :Not reported

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For the moment, Repsol is not reporting information related to plastics.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The information contained in this report is reported in with sector practices and the IPIECA reporting guide. The figures and indicators have been calculated in accordance with the corporate standards that establish the applicable criteria and common methodology for all matters. [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

✓ Yes, an acquisition

✓ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Divestments in nonstrategic regions (Canada) and regarding acquisitions, Repsol acquired new assets in Eagle Ford (USA) and increased to 100% stake in United Kingdom.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Asset portfolios were dynamically managed during the period to prioritize value over volume and to focus on strategic assets and on countries that offer competitive advantage. In October 2023, we sold the remaining productive oil and gas assets in Canada and made the final decision to invest in Campos 33, a large project in Brazil. Regarding acquisitions, Repsol acquired a new asset (Inpex) in Eagle Ford (USA) in January 2023 and in October Sinopec's 49% stake in the UK assets was acquired. [Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Select all that apply ✓ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Repsol uses a rolling base year that corresponds to the year before the reporting year. Our policy on baseline recalculations is focused on recalculating due to significant errors or changes in emissions calculation methodology. Repsol is committed to becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050 and our climate transition strategy includes, among other pillars, energy efficiency and E&P portfolio optimization. We don't recalculate our base year emissions due to structural changes because it would be unpractical and of limited value to the stakeholders interested in tracking the progress towards our targets. For this CDP response, there have not been any errors or methodology changes that require a baseline emissions recalculation.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from: ✓ No [Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

🗹 ISO 14064-1

- ☑ IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011
- ☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009
- Z European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) General guidance for installations

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We are reporting a Scope 2 location-based and a market-based figures following this criteria: The located based emission factor for the electricity purchased to third parties is calculated based on the 2023 published information by Red Eléctrica Española (REE) of Spain regarding national energy balances. The located based emission factor is 0,122 metric tonnes CO2e per MWh. The market based emission factors for the electricity purchased to third parties is calculated based on the last published information by CNMC of Spain. The market based factors used depends on the electricity marketing company: Repsol Client: 0.155 metric tonnes CO2e per MWh. [Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Offices located outside industrial sites

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 1 and 2 emissions from offices located outside industrial facilities are not included within the operational boundary based on the oil industry guidelines for the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions developed by IPIECA, IOGP and API. During 2023, Campus HQ, Tres Cantos building (where the Company's main Data Processing Center is located) and the Tecnology Lab verified their emissions following ISO 14064 standard.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Emissions from offices in regional units and outside industrial facilities were calculated and resulted less than 1% of scope 1&2 of each corresponding facility, so they represent a very small percentage of emissions of global scope 1&2. Headquarters emissions account for 0,02% of the total Scope 1 & 2 emissions. As regional offices present a much smaller capacity, they are considered well below 1% and are therefore excluded.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

E&P assets in UK

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

10/31/2023

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 1 and 2 emissions from the most recently adquired assets has not been included as this information was not available at the time of the consolidation. UK assets have only been incorporated in Repsol's operational portfolio end of 2023 (november and december). [Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15678995

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Repsol calculates GHG emissions data following the recommendations of international standards (IPCC, API, Concawe). In general, they are based on measurements (for example, fuel consumption) which then are used for the emissions calculation derived from the combustion.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400881

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are reporting a Scope 2 location-based and a market-based figures following this criteria: The located based emission factor for the electricity purchased to third parties is calculated based on the 2022 published information by Red Eléctrica Española (REE) of Spain regarding national energy balances. The located based emission factor is 0.163 metric tonnes CO2e per MWh.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

298898

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The market based emission factors for the electricity purchased to third parties is calculated based on the last published information by CNMC of Spain.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6182652

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions associated with the purchased of crude oil and hydrogen used both as a feedstock in our facilities The emission factor for hydrogen acquisition is 6.9 tCO2/tH2 for Spain and Portugal (Average value taken from the BREF of refineries, reference document on best available techniques for mineral oil and gas refineries, February 2003). Perú buys H2 from a dedicated plant, that provides S1 and S2 emission calculation. Repsol GHG inventory includes indirect S3 emissions resulting from the extraction of crude to be processed in our refineries (Cartagena, La Coruña, Puertollano, Tarragona, Petronor and La Pampilla) and the crude used in Asesa for asphalts production. The associated emissions to crude extraction are calculated by multiplying tonnes of oil imported to refineries by IOGP emission factors for the following geographic areas: Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, FSU, Middle East, North America, South America

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596775

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based in company economical purchases data for Capital goods and emission factor from the document "Huella de carbono 2019" where Spanish environmental ministry (MITECO) calculates its own carbon footprint. The result of this calculation contributes less than a 1% to Scope 3 emissions, so Repsol considers this source as not relevant

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41484

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions resulted from transmission and distribution losses from electricity purchased by our operated assets. The result of this calculation contributes less than a 1% to Scope 3 emissions, so Repsol considers this source as not relevant

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1332026

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on Repsol trading files we consider a DEFRA emission factor for crude tanker between 100000

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38722

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on reported Hazardous waste, non hazardous waste and non hazardous soils sent to external treatment. DEFRA emission's factor have been considered. This calculation contributes less than a 1% to Scope 3 emissions, so Repsol considers this source as not relevant.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CO2 emissions from Employee business travel due to flights are provided by our travel agencies using DEFRA emissions factors. Employee hotel nights and train travel data activity are also given by our travel agencies and DEFRA emission factors are used to calculate CO2 emissions. Travel agency contractors from Spain, Brasil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Perú, Singapur, USA, Canada, Vietnam and Trinidad Tobago have provided CO2 emissions from flights, number of hotel nights and distances travelled by train. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25586

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A study of the home commuting distance based on our headquarters employees' postal codes has been carried out. As a result, an average car commuting distance of 15 km per trip has been calculated and extrapolated to the rest of Repsol offices and assets all over the world. Due to Covid 19, two different groups of employees have been establish, on one hand those who where able to telework and in the other hand those who required to do presential work (upstream assets, refineries service stations, etc). Emissions for each group has been calculated with a different number or trips by year in order to stablish distance travelled by car. Emissions are calculated by multiplying total the number of kilometers travelled by car using DEFRA emission factor, considering the way round The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Repsol has obtained an average emission factor per sold m3 based on its own service stations. The calculation of emissions in this category has been carried out with this average emission factor and the number m3 sold at service stations that are leased and operated by Repsol. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

464245

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Logistic department provides activity data on tonne-kilometres for road, train and sea distribution for the different types of freight vehicles used in Repsol so we can accordingly select DEFRA emission factor. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

859877

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Repsol has calculated emissions that take place in our customer's facilities based on sold chemicals reported. For calculations Repsol has emission factor provided on our polymerization process for obtaining polymers from sold monomers (basic petrochemicals processing), and an Ecoinvent emission factor polymer for extrusion process (derivative petrochemical processing), taking into account both estimated polymers from our sold monomers and our sold polymers as activity data The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66161816

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Here we add the value that corresponds to the Scope 3 Cat.11 primary energy based. Repsol decided to link its target of reaching net zero emissions and its intermediate targets to a Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) that takes into account the energy and emissions associated with the use of fuel products derived from its primary energy production (oil and natural gas). Doing this, instead of referring to the emissions from the products it sells, makes more sense strategically and it entails a number of positive aspects: •Hydrocarbon production is the most capital-intensive activity and its investments have a longer life cycle. Investment decisions today translate into production and product use many years later. The marketing activity, on the other hand, is much less capital intensive and can be adapted more easily to demand in the short term. • An emissions accounting system based solely on sales will allow an integrated company to increase its hydrocarbon production without impacting its Scope 3 emissions if it sells more volume of products than the hydrocarbons it produces. Moreover, Repsol also discloses in its Annual Report the Scope 3 related to the refinery output, which reached a value about 161 MtCO2 in 2022. For obtaining this value, we take into account the total equity gas production (from all operated and non-operated assets) plus our downstream production from our refineries (Cartagena, Petronor, Tarrragona, A Coruña, Puertollano and La Pampilla, plus ASESA). The combustion emission factors used are from IPCC for each product category On the other hand, energy products are bought and sold successively throughout the value chain, meaning that a sales-based system could count emissions from the same product multiple times. However, Repsol also considers that metrics related to Scope 3 emissions of marketed products can provide a useful complementary perspective to understand companies' energy transition strategy: • Scope 3 emissions – Cat.11 of all products marketed, excluding those that Repsol buys and resells to a non-final consumer without any other Scope 3 emissions – Cat. 11 of the products marketed by Repsol to the end user (the one who intermediate transformation, reached a value of 182 MtCO2 • uses the fuel and, therefore, generates the emissions) reached a value of 70 MtCO2 Activity data are based on the same source used for our external financial statements.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41219

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Repsol has calculated emissions from end of life of plastic obtained from chemicals for category 10 "processing of sold products" which represent most repsol chemicals sales. Calculation is based on April 2022 circularity actual scenario in the study "Reshaping plastics: pathways to a circular, climate neutral plastics system in Europe" by SYSTEMIQ (14% recycled, 50% incineration and landfill for the rest), and DEFRA emissions factors. Activity data are based on the same source used for our external financial statements.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18477

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Repsol has obtained an average emission factor per sold m3 based on its own service stations. The calculation of emissions in this category has been carried out with this average emission factor and the number of m3 sold at service stations that are owned by Repsol and leased to other entities. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Repsol has obtained an average emission factor per sold m3 based on its own service stations. The calculation of emissions in this category has been carried out with this average emission factor and the number of m3 sold at service stations that are not owned nor leased by Repsol but use a franchise scheme. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As category 11 includes working interest in Repsol's production, this category will imply double counting. Nevertheless Repsol is studying the separation and considerations behind this two categories.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not evaluated

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not evaluated [Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14373913

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Repsol calculates GHG emissions data following the recommendations of international standards (IPCC, API, Concawe). It does not include the emissions of nonindustrial facilities (Headquarters and TechLab), which are 2,889 tCO2eq. However, these emissions are annually verified under ISO-14064. In general, they are based on measurements (for example, fuel consumption) which then are used for the emissions calculation derived from the combustion. Methane, as part of Repsols commitment with OGMP, has set a target to report measurement derived emissions in 2023, both as a direct measurement or following equivalent methods included in the initiative [Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353038

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

398593

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions includes 100% emissions of the operated assets of the different Business units., in which Repsol has direct or indirect control of the management and/or operational responsability. As already mentioned, Scope 1 and 2 emissions from offices located outside industrial facilities are not included within the operational boundary.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5700552

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions associated with the purchased of crude oil and hydrogen used both as a feedstock in our facilities The emission factor for hydrogen acquisition is 6.9 tCO2/tH2 for Spain and Portugal (Average value taken from the BREF of refineries, reference document on best available techniques for mineral oil and gas refineries, February 2003). Perú buys H2 from a dedicated plant, that provides S1 and S2 emission calculation. Repsol GHG inventory includes indirect S3 emissions resulting from the extraction of crude to be processed in our refineries (Cartagena, La Coruña, Puertollano, Tarragona, Petronor and La Pampilla) and the crude used in Asesa for asphalts production. The associated emissions to crude extraction are calculated by multiplying tonnes of oil imported to refineries by IOGP emission factors for the following geographic areas: Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, FSU, Middle East, North America, South America

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

512443

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based in company economical purchases data for Capital goods and emission factor from the document "Huella de carbono 2019" where Spanish environmental ministry (MITECO) calculates its own carbon footprint. The result of this calculation contributes less than a 1% to Scope 3 emissions, so Repsol considers this source as not relevant

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

37816

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions resulted from transmission and distribution losses from electricity purchased by our operated assets The result of this calculation contributes less than a 1% to Scope 3 emissions, so Repsol considers this source as not relevant

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from: ✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1396348

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on Repsol trading files we consider a DEFRA emission factor for crude tanker between 100000

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

44748

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on reported Hazardous waste, non hazardous waste and non hazardous soils sent to external treatment. DEFRA emission's factor have been considered. This calculation contributes less than a 1% to Scope 3 emissions, so Repsol considers this source as not relevant.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6866

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions from Employee business travel due to flights are provided by our travel agencies using DEFRA emissions factors. Employee hotel nights and train travel data activity are also given by our travel agencies and DEFRA emission factors are used to calculate CO2 emissions. Travel agency contractors from Spain, Brasil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Perú, Singapur, USA, Canada, Vietnam and Trinidad Tobago have provided CO2 emissions from flights, number of hotel nights and distances travelled by train. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23874

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

A study of the home commuting distance based on our headquarters employees' postal codes has been carried out. As a result, an average car commuting distance of 15 km per trip has been calculated and extrapolated to the rest of Repsol offices and assets all over the world. Two different groups of employees have been establish, on one hand those who where able to telework and in the other hand those who required to do presential work (upstream assets, refineries service stations, etc). Emissions for each group has been calculated with a different number or trips by year in order to stablish distance travelled by car. Emissions are calculated by multiplying total the number of kilometers travelled by car using DEFRA emission factor, considering the way round The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10341

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Repsol has obtained an average emission factor per sold m3 based on its own service stations. The calculation of emissions in this category has been carried out with this average emission factor and the number m3 sold at service stations that are leased and operated by Repsol. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

416491

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Logistic department provides activity data on tonne-kilometres for road, train and sea distribution for the different types of freight vehicles used in Repsol so we can accordingly select DEFRA emission factor. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

653199

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Repsol has calculated emissions that take place in our customer's facilities based on sold chemicals reported, For calculations Repsol has emission factor provided on our polymerization process for obtaining polymers from sold monomers (basic petrochemicals processing), and an Ecoinvent emission factor polymer for extrusion process (derivative petrochemical processing), taking into account both estimated polymers from our sold monomers and our sold polymers as activity data The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

59200000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Here we add the value that corresponds to the Scope 3 Cat.11 primary energy based. Repsol decided to link its target of reaching net zero emissions and its intermediate targets to a Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) that takes into account the energy and emissions associated with the use of fuel products derived from its primary energy production (oil and natural gas). Doing this, instead of referring to the emissions from the products it sells, makes more sense strategically and it entails a number of positive aspects: •Hydrocarbon production is the most capital-intensive activity and its investments have a longer life cycle. Investment decisions today translate into production and product use many years later. The marketing activity, on the other hand, is much less capital intensive and can be adapted more easily to demand in the short term. • An emissions accounting system based solely on sales will allow an integrated company to increase its hydrocarbon production without impacting its Scope 3 emissions if it sells a greater volume of products than the hydrocarbons it produces. On the other hand, energy products are bought and sold successively throughout the value chain, meaning that a sales-based system could count emissions from the same product multiple times. However, Repsol also considers that metrics related to Scope 3 emissions of marketed products can provide a useful complementary perspective to understand companies' energy transition strategy: • Scope 3 emissions – Cat.11 of all products marketed, excluding those that Repsol buys and resells to a non-final consumer without any other intermediate transformation, reached a value of 180 MtCO2 • Scope 3 emissions – Cat. 11 of the products marketed by Repsol to the end user (the one who uses the fuel and, therefore, generates the emissions) reached a value of 72 MtCO2 Activity data are based on the same source used for our external financial statements.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32341

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Repsol has calculated emissions from end of life of plastic obtained from chemicals for category 10 "processing of sold products" which represent most repsol chemicals sales. Calculation is based on April 2022 circularity actual scenario in the study "Reshaping plastics: pathways to a circular, climate neutral plastics system in Europe" by SYSTEMIQ (14% recycled, 50% incineration and landfill for the rest), and DEFRA emissions factors. Activity data are based on the same source used for our external financial statements.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17378

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Repsol has obtained an average emission factor per sold m3 based on its own service stations. The calculation of emissions in this category has been carried out with this average emission factor and the number of m3 sold at service stations that are owned by Repsol and leased to other entities. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20117

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Repsol has obtained an average emission factor per sold m3 based on its own service stations. The calculation of emissions in this category has been carried out with this average emission factor and the number of m3 sold at service stations that are not owned nor leased by Repsol but use a franchise scheme. The result of this calculation contributes to total Scope 3 emissions at a rate less than 1% and Repsol considers that they are not relevant to the company
Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

As category 11 includes working interest in Repsol's production, this category will imply double counting. Nevertheless Repsol is studying the separation and considerations behind this two categories.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated [Fixed row] (7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from:
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from:
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from:
	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

✓ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

✓ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2023 Integrated management report: Detail of indicator 305-1 Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) - Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets in page 77 in the pdf (page 75 as written in the document). Independent Verification Report in pages 240-243 in the pdf file.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

✓ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100 [Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

✓ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2023 Integrated management report: Detail of indicator 305-2 Energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) - Section 7.2.1 Energy transition and climate change - 7.2.1.4 Metrics and targets in page 77 in the pdf (page 75 as written in the document). Independent Verification Report in pages 240-243 in the pdf file.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

✓ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100 [Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

✓ Scope 3: Use of sold products

✓ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

✓ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

✓ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2023 Integrated management report: Detail of indicator 305-3 Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3). Data page 75, Independent Verification Report in pages 240-243 in the pdf file.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

✓ ISAE3000

95 [Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Repsol has continued the same contracts already established, so there is no change in renewable energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186153

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in emissions has been calculated considering the total avoided emissions associated to quantified reduction activities carried out by the company during 2023 included in our reduction plan 2021-2025. Scope 12 emissions in 2022 were 16 million tonnes CO2e. This is the value used to obtain the percentage together with the change in emissions 2023 reported value in this section for the specified reason as indicated in the guidance.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

762332

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 12 emissions in 2022 were 16 million tonnes CO2e. This is the value used to obtain the percentage together with the change in emissions 2023 reported value in this section for the specified reason as indicated in the guidance.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Repsol's acquisitions of E&P assets in UK has not been accounted for in 2023 as disclosed in question 7.4.1.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

360551

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 12 emissions in 2022 were 16 million tonnes CO2e. This is the value used to obtain the percentage together with the change in emissions 2023 reported value in this section for the specified reason as indicated in the guidance. Change in renewable energy consumption Mergers

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

✓ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

✓ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

13770119

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

531144

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from: ✓ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

✓ N2O

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from: IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year) [Add row]

(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

2354

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59064

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The reported metric tons CO2e includes not only CO2 and CH4, but also the N2O of each source. This applies to all emissions reported in this question.

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

317

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132690

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

13

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

4489

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

15

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1495

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37379

(7.15.4.7) Comment

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🔽 Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

168765

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

623

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184513

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Row 6

-

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

45019

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

145

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48671

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Row 7

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🔽 Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

282851

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

128

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

294418

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Row 8

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

656623

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

4366

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

775827

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Row 9

-

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

8164555

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

64

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8190829

(7.15.4.7) Comment

It includes emissions from Refining, Chemicals, Customer businesses

Row 10

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from: ✓ Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

391983

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

571

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

406555

(7.15.4.7) Comment

It includes emissions from Refining, Chemicals, Customer businesses

Row 12

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1682

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42050

(7.15.4.7) Comment

It includes emissions from Refining, Chemicals, Customer businesses

Row 13

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Process (feedstock) emissions

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

🗹 Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

2225939

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2225939

(7.15.4.7) Comment

It includes emissions from Refining, Chemicals, Customer businesses

Row 14

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

✓ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Other (please specify) :Power generation

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

✓ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1833836

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

33

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Power generation [Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130315

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

357717

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26345

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26345

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Libya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123866

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

541443

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

38792

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38792

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20182

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36836

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11959212

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

263647

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

292548

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1003473

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4072

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1933 [Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

✓ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Low Carbon Generation (power generation)	1863734
Row 3	Chemicals	2502635
Row 4	Customer	6996
Row 5	Wholesales & gas trading	25285
Row 6	Refining	8330458
Row 7	E&P	1644806

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

1644806

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes the emissions caused for all the upstream activities (exploration, development and production of oil and gas) of the company.

Oil and gas production activities (downstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes the emissions caused for all the downstream activities (refining, processing, distribution and marketing of products derived and the manufacture, distribution and marketing of chemical products derived from oil and gas) of the company. It does not include the emissions of non-industrial facilities and Technology Center. Electric utility activities are included (Includes the emissions derived from low emissions power generation in our Low Carbon Generation business) [Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

✓ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Customer

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17212

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19255

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Low Carbon Generation (power generation)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

111660

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Chemicals

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

47942

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63351

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Refining

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

170214

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

170214

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

E&P

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30334

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30334

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Wholesales & Gas Trading

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

139

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

145

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Others

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
3633 [Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

30334

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

30334

(7.21.3) Comment

Includes the emissions caused for all the upstream activities (exploration, development and production of oil and gas) of the company excluding recent acquisitions.

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

0

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

0

(7.21.3) Comment

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

322704

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

368258

(7.21.3) Comment

Includes the emissions caused for all the downstream activities (refining, processing, distribution and marketing of products derived and the manufacture, distribution and marketing of chemical products derived from oil and gas) of the company. It does not include the emissions of non-industrial facilities and Technology Center. Electric utility activities are included (Includes the emissions derived from low emissions power generation in our Low Carbon Generation business) [Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14373913

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353038

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

398593

(7.22.4) Please explain

All Repsol Scope 1 and 2 emissions are included in the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream

(7.24.2) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.15

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.15

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:

Observational data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Our methane intensity is expressed as m3 CH4 /m3 product [Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

✓ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ✓ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ✓ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ✓ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

57097183

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

57097183

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

706759

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1050407

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1757166

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from: ✓ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

367837

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

367837

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

706759

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

59222186 [Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ✓ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Select from:

✓ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

977555

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

187187

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

790368

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

56119628

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

14050773

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

34224646

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7844208

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

57097183

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

14237961

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

34224646

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

790368

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7844208

(7.30.7.8) Comment

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

19639016

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

17687798

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1951218

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

34224646

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

34224646

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

6719250

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6719250

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0 IEivo

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

✓ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23582

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

✓ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2019 Repsol started commercializing electricity 100% renewable, thanks to the acquisition of guarantees of origin certificates, 2020 was the first complete year with this procedure. This number is included in the MWh consumption of electricity purchased from renewable sources in question 7.30.1.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Italy

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Libya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MW)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1757166

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17687798

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

367837

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

40943897

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60756698.00

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00 [Fixed row]

(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	75	
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	144	1 Boe. 5.615 s.c.f. gas; 1 Sm3 35,3147 s.c.f.
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	807	

[Fixed row]

(7.38.1) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.

For the estimation of proved and unproved oil and gas reserves, Repsol uses the standards established by the "SPE / WPC / AAPG / SPEE / SEG / SPWLA / EAGE Petroleum Resources Management System", usually referred to by its acronym SPE-PRMS (SPE - Society of Petroleum Engineers)". In accordance with these standards, proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of Petroleum that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable from known reservoirs and under defined technical and commercial conditions. Unproved oil and gas reserves are those additional Reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicate are less likely to be recovered than Proved Reserves.

(7.38.3) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)
42
(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)
43
(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)
49
(7.38.3.4) Comment
Natural gas
(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)
58

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

51

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

---[Fixed row]

(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

✓ Onshore

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

63

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

66

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

65

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

66

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

59

(7.38.4.7) Comment

The breakdown includes only onshore and offshore categories, as most of the listed development types can be included in both categories

Row 2

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :Offshore

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

34

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

35

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

34

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

41

(7.38.4.7) Comment

The breakdown includes only onshore and offshore categories, as most of the listed development types can be included in both categories [Add row]

(7.43) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	1013

[Fixed row]

(7.43.1) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil	302.68	average density of all kinds of oils processed
Other feedstocks	68.27	average density of all kinds of oils processed
Total	370.95	average density of all kinds of oils processed

[Fixed row]

(7.43.2) Are you able to break down your refinery products and net production?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.43.3) Disclose your refinery products and net production in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

Row 1

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :Intermediate distillates

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

189.43

Row 2

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

✓ Gasolines

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

80.3

Row 3

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

✓ Fuel oils

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

18.92

Row 4

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

✓ Liquified petroleum gas

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

10.15

Row 5

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

✓ Asphalt and tar
(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

5

Row 6

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

Lubricants

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

1.03

Row 8

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Others (including petrochemical products)

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

64.47 [Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

14712351

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

✓ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

58948000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figur<u>e used</u>

Select from:

✓ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

✓ Change in output

✓ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The main reason for the increase of the ratio is the lower revenue experienced in 2023 compared to 2022. In the previous year the denominator was 75,153 M, 22% higher than this year's result. Regarding the numerator, 2023 emissions have decreased a 6.6% with respect to previous year. Overall, the increase in the intensity figure is due the decrease of the denominator limitted by the decrease of the numerator. [Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Thousand metric tons of refinery throughput

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

0.2

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

0

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Both Scope 1 emissions and throughput have been lower in 2023 and in the same proportion, this results in a negligible change in the emissions/throughput ratio.

(7.48.6) Comment

The unit used for hydrocarbon category (denominator) is thousands of metric tons

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

✓ Thousand barrels of crude oil/ condensate

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

11

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

39

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

In 2023 the emissions intensity is lower than the previous years. This has been carried out through portfolio optimization, energy efficiency measures, reduction of methane emissions and reduction of gas flaring in the E&P business. One of the main important levers of methane reduction is LDAR campaigns, to ensure that we keep under control fugitive emissions as they allow us to better quantify these emissions, monitor them and avoid super emitters.

(7.48.6) Comment

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

✓ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/02/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24875372

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

540563

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

25415935.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14373913

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

353038

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14726951.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Abs 5 target covers the Scope 12 emissions from operated assets at Company level and it implies the reduction of these emissions by 100% (Net Zero in 2050) compared to 2016.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Repsol's mission (its reason for being) is to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world. Ambitious decarbonization targets remain in place for 2030 and beyond, demonstrating that Repsol remains firmly committed to the decarbonization process on the path to becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050. In 2023 Repsol has set a new target of achieving zero net emissions, Scope 12 in operated assets, by 2050, in line with the commitment of the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC) announced during COP28. This target allows to monitor the operational efficiency, which is the basis for the decarbonization of scope 1 and 2 emissions, opportunities management in technology and design related to our own operations that bring an emission reduction.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During all these years, Repsol has worked to improve the efficiency of its operations, focusing not only on implementing energy efficiency actions at facilities, but also on reducing methane emissions and reducing flaring at the E&P business. Significant progress to 2023 (42% reduction) has been driven by a reduction of operated hydrocarbon production from the most carbon intensive assets and operational emission reduction plans (energy efficiency in all operations, and methane emissions and routine flaring abatement in E&P). The following levers are considered to reach this target by 2050: New and innovative levers will be necessary to decarbonize scope 12 emissions in our facilities. Energy efficiency will still be necessary, in addition not only deep electrification of the engines (compressors, pumps, etc.) but the heat processes will have a key role (for example, the development of the e-crackers in the chemical business), massive use of low carbon hydrogen clusters (green and blue) and the development of CCUS hubs, where the collaboration between technology providers, energy sector, hard to abate industries and policy makers ins mandatory.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/02/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24875372

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

540563

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

25415935.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11437170.750

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14373913

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

353038

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14726951.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

76.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In response to the demands of its stakeholders of tracking the absolute emissions, in 2021 Repsol released Abs 1 target which covers the Scope 12 emissions from operated assets at Company level and it implies the reduction of these emissions by 55% in 2030 compared to 2016.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Repsol's mission (its reason for being) is to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world. Ambitious decarbonization targets remain in place for 2030 and beyond, demonstrating that Repsol remains firmly committed to the decarbonization process on the path to becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050. This implies that operational emissions have to be reduced. This target is allowing us to monitor the decrease these emissions through the application of levers such as the operational efficiency, opportunities management in technology and design related to our own operations. This target is also aligned with OGDC initiative commitment, signed by the company last year. This commitment sets for the signatories the obligation to set and share publicly the aspiration for 2030 of Scope 1 and 2 CO2eq in support of the ambition of the initiative. Repsol has already this target as a company best in class in the O&G sector.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During all these years, Repsol has worked to improve the efficiency of its operations, focusing not only on implementing energy efficiency actions at facilities, but also on reducing methane emissions and reducing flaring at the E&P business. Significant progress to 2023 (42% reduction) has been driven by a reduction of operated hydrocarbon production from the most carbon intensive assets and operational emission reduction plans (energy efficiency in all operations, and methane emissions and routine flaring abatement in E&P). The following levers are considered to reach this target by 2030: 1) Efficiency. Repsol emission reduction plans were launched in 2006 and remain in force today. Repsol initiated a new plan for the 2021-2025 horizon to achieve a reduction of 1.5 Mt of CO2 by 2025. This will include, among other measures, electrification projects, energy integration of units, process optimization, efficient operation of plants and facilities and reduction of methane emissions. From 2021 to 2023, a reduction accumulated of 1.1 Mt CO2e was achieved. This lever also considers the emissions reduction set in other targets (Int 5 and Abs 4), which are focused on the reduction of methane and flaring emissions in the short (2025) and mid- term (2030). On the other hand, it is forecasted that refining and chemical sites will present a reduction about 2 MtCO2 in the period 2024-2030. 2) Optimization of the E&P portfolio to prioritize assets and projects under development that have a shorter life cycle and are less carbon intensive. 3) Renewable Hydrogen production that allows emissions reduction since the production process changes from natural gas steam reforming to water electrolysis and biomethane reforming. This lever is associated to the objective to install 0.5-0.7 and 1.8-2.4 GWeq in 2027 and 2030, respectively. 4) Carbon Capture. During this decade, Repsol's Sakakemang project in Indonesia is planned, involving the transport and storage of carbon associated with natural gas production, with the injection of

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from: ✓ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/02/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

✓ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

✓ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

✓ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24858613

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

484240

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

645352

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86067872

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88732161.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

114075014.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99.9

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

89.6

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

96.8

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

79852509.800

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14341633

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

265350

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

610176

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

987575

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

59279872.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

73886855.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

117.43

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

It considers the direct and indirect emissions (scope 1 and 2) from E&P (operated assets), Refining and Chemical industrial sites in Spain, Portugal and Peru and Low Carbon Generation sites world-wide businesses. The rest of the businesses and areas of the company have not been included because they are not material (

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In response to the demands of its stakeholders of tracking the absolute emissions in order to ensure that the carbon intensity (gCO2e/MJ) not only decreases because of the increase of production (denominator) but the emissions reduction too (numerator), Repsol has set the Abs2 which corresponds to the numerator of the CII and has to be reduced 30% by 2030 in comparison to 2016.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2023, there was a 37% reduction in emissions, primarily due to the Scope 12 emissions reductions described above in Abs 1, as well as lower E&P production and the incorporation of a partner with a 25% stake in this business.

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/31/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344000.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

344000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

1.5

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

1.5

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

172000.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

25000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

185.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target refers to our Routine Flaring target, with 2 different time horizons, 2025 as reported in Abs 3 and 2030 as reported in Abs4. The aim is to minimize routine flaring as soon as possible and by no later than 2030 at Upstream operated facilities, so it covers Scope 1 emissions from this business unit and no exclusions have been made.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Although flares are a key element in terms of environmental safety and protection in industrial facilities, gas emissions to these devices must nevertheless be reduced as much as possible. Since 2016, the Company has adhered to the World Bank's Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative, in the pursuit of technically and economically feasible solutions to minimize routine flaring as soon as possible and by no later than 2030.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Repsol has implemented several actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from routine flaring, including measurement of flaring efficiency across US assets, as part of our commitment to OGMP (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership). The key measures include: Design of New Projects: Repsol's new projects are designed to eliminate routine gas flaring. This includes integrating technologies and operational practices that minimize the need for routine flaring (e.g YME) Implementation of Flare Reduction Programs: Repsol has specific programs in place to reduce flare usage in existing operations. These programs focus on optimizing operational processes and continuously improving gas management. Flaring efficiency: Repsol conducts tests to evaluate the efficiency of flares, ensuring that each flare operates with the best destruction efficiency so less methane is released to the atmosphere Process Optimization: The company is optimizing its production processes to minimize the need for gas flaring. This involves improving gas management and adopting more efficient operational practices. The overall reduction achieved in 2023 compared to 2018 is about 90%.

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344000.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

344000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

1.5

1.5

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

25000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

92.73

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target refers to our Routine Flaring target, with 2 different time horizons, 2025 as reported in Abs 3 and 2030 as reported in Abs4. The aim is to minimize routine flaring as soon as possible and by no later than 2030 at Upstream operated facilities, so it covers Scope 1 emissions from this business unit and no exclusions have been made.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Although flares are a key element in terms of environmental safety and protection in industrial facilities, gas emissions to these devices must nevertheless be reduced as much as possible. Since 2016, the Company has adhered to the World Bank's Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative, in the pursuit of technically and economically feasible solutions to minimize routine flaring as soon as possible and by no later than 2030.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In June 2016, Repsol joined the Zero Routine Flaring (ZRF) by 2030 initiative of the World Bank, in the pursuit of technically and economically feasible solutions to minimize routine flaring as soon as possible and by no later than 2030 at its E&P facilities. Since then, work has been carried out each year to improve the inventory of emissions due to gas flaring, segregating this inventory into routine and non-routine flaring, as per the definitions of the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership of the World Bank and standardizing criteria among OGCI companies. The lines of work are: Improvement in the design and operating procedures of the facilities. Development plans for new assets designed under ZRF criteria. Reutilization of gas as a fuel, to generate electricity or reinjection Commercial solutions to make use of the gas once it has been treated In addition, under the company's strategy of optimizing E&P portfolio to prioritize assets and projects less carbon intensive, disposal of high flaring intensive assets is also contributing to flaring emissions reduction. Repsol has implemented several actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from routine flaring, including measurement of flaring efficiency across US assets, as part of our commitment to OGMP (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership). The key measures include: Design of New Projects: Repsol's new projects are designed to eliminate routine gas flaring. This includes integrating technologies and operational practices that minimize the need for routine flaring (e.g YME) Implementation of Flare Reduction Programs: Repsol has specific programs in place to reduce flare usage in existing operations. These programs focus on optimizing operational processes and continuously improving gas management. Flaring efficiency: Repsol conducts tests to evaluate the efficiency of flares, ensuring that each flare operates with the best destruction efficiency so less methane is released to the atmosphere Process Optimization: The company is optimizing its production pr

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

✓ No [Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 5

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/02/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :m3 of methane/m3 of marketed gas (operated assets)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.34

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.340000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

20

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

20

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

85

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-87

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.15

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.150000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

104.48

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The company targets a methane intensity of 0.2% in operated assets by 2025, (operated methane emissions/ marketed gas (% vol / vol).). This value is recognized as near-zero by relevant shareholders for the O&G sector and it also coincides with the new target announced by the OGCI (Oil and Gas Climate Initiative) of which Repsol is a member.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Repsol announced in 2021 its objective in relation to methane emissions reduction: reach a methane intensity of 0.20% by 2025 for its operated assets at E&P, a value recognized as near zero for the O&G sector by international organizations such as the UNEP, allowing us to actively join collective commitments in this area: • Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions, part of the Oil&Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), which includes the "Satellite Monitoring Program" which collects data on methane plumes with high-resolution technology and shares this information with local operators to help them identify and mitigate emission sources. • Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC), an initiative announced at COP28 which includes the commitment to achieve near-zero methane emissions by 2030. • Methane Guiding Principles (MGP), of which Repsol is a founding member. MGP –along with IOGP, OGCI, and EDF– aims to share experiences to help companies reduce methane emissions and gas flaring.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Levers behind this target: - Accurate detection and quantification methodologies implementation. In Repsol, we usually perform LDAR campaigns annually at least in each asset, and we always quantify the emissions. These campaigns help us monitor our fugitive emissions and increase the accuracy of our methane inventory thanks to quantification. If we don't quantify the emissions, our reporting would be based on emission factors, and we have observed that the fugitives usually are much lower than the emission factor calculations. - Emission reduction opportunities identification & application. Some examples: • Reducing venting emissions; pneumatics retrofit • Flaring reduction - Transition to a lower emissions portfolio (disposal of carbon intensive assets) Since 2017, Repsol has worked not only on improving the quantification and monitoring of methane emissions, but also on undertaking reduction actions at its operated assets, including the reduction of venting emissions, such us pneumatics and tanks. With regards technologies, we are using a combination of technologies, both bottom-up traditional technologies, but also emerging aerial, such as drones and aircrafts in order to be able to reconcile and validate our bottom-up inventory. As part of our commitment in OGMP, we are changing our way of measuring CH4 emissions, both bottom up and top down, so our inventory is evolving. This is not changing our target; we maintain our commitment to keep our methane intensity in 0.2% or lower.

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/02/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

✓ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

✓ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

✓ Category 11: Use of sold products

✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :gCO2eq/MJ

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

16.7

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

57.9

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.4

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

59.700000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

76.700000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99.9

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

89.6

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

96

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

96.8

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

28

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

55.2240000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-55

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-54

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

13.8

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.9

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

55.400000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

69.500000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.53

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII), expressed in gCO2e/MJ, is a response to the company's need to move towards a business model compatible with the Paris Agreement, achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Repsol's methodology targets the main lever behind decarbonization: the primary energy mix that the company produces and supplies to society, as well as its degree of decarbonization. Our methodology also avoids double counting of emissions which would happen if the same emissions were attributed to more than one link in the production – refining – marketing chain or the other way round, not counting an increase in scope 3 emissions from using the products when oil production increases in cases where the volume of marketed products is greater than this production. The numerator of the CII shows the emissions generated by the Company's activities (direct and indirect emissions derived from operated assets of E&P, Refining and Chemicals, and from electricity generation), as well as emissions generated by the use of fuel products derived from primary energy production (oil and natural gas), avoided emissions from our low-carbon power generation assets are subtracted in the equation of the numerator because they replace the marginal power mix in the country where they are located and this term of the equation has been added in the "Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3". Besides this, if levers such as Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) or Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) are implemented they also account in a negative way in the numerator. The denominator shows the energy that Repsol makes available to society in the form of end products (fuel and non-fuel products) derived from the production of primary energy from oil and gas, from low carbon energy sources (renewables solar, wind, hydropower and combined cycle gas turbines and surplus from natural gas cogeneration) and from renewable fuels (biofuels, synthetic fuels, hydrogen).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Repsol's energy transition strategy is based on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, i.e. reducing the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) by 100% compared to the 2016 baseline year, while providing affordable and safe energy to society, thus contributing to the global aim of achieving carbon neutrality. Repsol has devised a CII measured in g CO2e/MJ as the main metric for monitoring the Company's progress toward the goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To help monitor this process, the Company has set intermediate reduction targets of 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030 and 55% by 2040 (compared to base year 2016). In 2023, a 9.6% reduction in the CII compared to the base year 2016 was achieved, primarily due to the optimization of the asset portfolio in the E&P business, resulting in reductions in both Scope 12 and Scope 3 emissions. This reduction was also attributed to advancements in energy efficiency plans, decreased activity in certain downstream areas, improved methane emission management in E&P operated assets, and the expansion of installed renewable generation capacity. The levers behind the 28% reduction of CII are the following ones: 1. Emissions reduction in our operations through energy efficiency & electrification, reducing methane emissions & ZRF (Abs4) and optimization of the E&P portfolio to prioritize assets and projects under development that have a shorter life cycle and are less carbon intensive. It is forecasted a reduction about 2.1 MtCO2 in the period 2024-2030 in the Industrial sites that is also included in this lever. 2. Transformation of the many energy-uses where renewable electricity cannot be used efficiently. The circular economy also plays a key role in decarbonization and the transformation of industrial complexes so that they are adapted to use different types of waste as raw materials. Repsol also has included in its Strategic Plan 2024-2027a Low Carbon Growth that support this pillar by 2030, for instance the installation of 1.8-2.4 GWeq of renewable hydrogen and the production of more than 2 million of renewable fuels by that year. 3. Renewable electricity generation. In a relatively short period of time, Repsol has incorporated technical and management capabilities and developed a portfolio of projects in Spain, Chile and the United States that has enabled it to set the ambitious renewable capacity targets of 15-20 GW by 2030. 4. CCUS. For this decade CO2 capture and storage (CCS) has been included in the Sakakemang project (Indon

MtCO2/y. By 2030, Repsol plans to reach capital employed figures of more than 40% in low-carbon businesses, a proportion that will continue to in

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Int 4

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/01/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

✓ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

✓ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :gCO2eq/MJ

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

16.7

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.4

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

59.700000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

76.700000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99.9

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

89.6

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

96

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

96.8

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-100

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-100

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

13.8

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

53.9

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.9

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

55.400000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

69.500000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.39

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII), expressed in gCO2e/MJ, is a response to the company's need to move towards a business model compatible with the Paris Agreement, achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Repsol's methodology targets the main lever behind decarbonization: the primary energy mix that the company produces and supplies to society, as well as its degree of decarbonization. Our methodology also avoids double counting of emissions which would happen if the same emissions were attributed to more than one link in the production – refining – marketing chain or the other way round, not counting an increase in scope 3 emissions from using the products when oil production increases in cases where the volume of marketed products is greater than this production. The numerator of the CII shows the emissions generated by the Company's activities (direct and indirect emissions derived from operated assets of E&P, Refining and Chemicals, and from electricity generation), as well as emissions generated by the use of fuel products derived from primary energy production (oil and natural gas), avoided emissions from our low-carbon power generation assets are subtracted in the equation of the numerator because they replace the marginal power mix in the country where they are located and this term of the equation has been added in the "Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3". Besides this, if levers such as Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) or Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) are implemented they also account in a negative way in the numerator. The denominator shows the energy that Repsol makes available to society in the form of end products (fuel and non-fuel products) derived from the production of primary energy from oil and gas, from low carbon energy sources (renewables solar, wind, hydropower and combined cycle gas turbines and surplus from natural gas cogeneration) and from renewable fuels (biofuels, synthetic fuels, hydrogen).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Repsol's energy transition strategy is based on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, i.e. reducing the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) by 100% compared to the 2016 baseline year, while providing affordable and safe energy to society, thus contributing to the global aim of achieving carbon neutrality. Repsol has devised a CII measured in g CO2e/MJ as the main metric for monitoring the Company's progress toward the goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To help monitor this process, the Company has set intermediate reduction targets of 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030 and 55% by 2040 (compared to base year 2016). In 2023, a 9.6% reduction in the CII compared to the base year 2016 was achieved, primarily due to the optimization of the asset portfolio in the E&P business, resulting in reductions in both Scope 12 and Scope 3 emissions. This reduction was also attributed to advancements in energy efficiency plans, decreased activity in certain downstream areas, improved methane emission management in E&P operated assets, and the expansion of installed renewable generation capacity. The levers behind the 100% reduction of CII are the following ones: 1. Transformation of the oil and gas portfolio with lower hydrocarbon production. As mentioned in Int3 a decrease in the total production is forecasted in the long-term reaching in APS scenario values of 250-300 kboed. 2. Transformation of the Industrial business. By 2050 distillation of crude oil is expected to drop by 85-95% by 2050, compensated by an increase in the production of renewable fuels (biofuels, synthetic fuels and hydrogen), which will constitute some 75-85% of the Company's energy product mix by this timeframe, as result of higher demand of these products that allow a reduction of Scope 3 emissions and the regulation behind. A couple of examples of this is that Repsol capacity of renewable hydrogen reaches 10-15 GWe and a production between 6-10 Mt per year for renewable and synthetic fuels. 3. Renewable electricity generation. An increase over 100% is expected in APS scenario between 2030 and 2050, due to the renewable electrification of the economy that this scenario considers. 4.

increase of technology development, by 2050 this lever will be totally deployed, reaching about 5-10% of contribution of the levers to CII reduction. Under APS scenario, a percentage between 65 and 75 of capital expenditure in low carbon business out of total average capex for the period 2041-2050 is considered.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

Row 5

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/02/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ✓ Methane (CH4)
- ✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

✓ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :gCO2e/MJ

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

16.7

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

57.9

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.4

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

59.700000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

76.700000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99.9

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

89.6

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

96

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

96.8

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

65.195000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-46

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

13.8

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

53.9

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.9

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

55.400000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

69.500000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.58

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII), expressed in gCO2e/MJ, is a response to the company's need to move towards a business model compatible with the Paris Agreement, achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Repsol's methodology targets the main lever behind decarbonization: the primary energy mix that the company produces and supplies to society, as well as its degree of decarbonization. Our methodology also avoids double counting of emissions which would happen if the same emissions were attributed to more than one link in the production – refining – marketing chain or the other way round, not counting an increase in scope 3 emissions from using the products when oil production increases in cases where the volume of marketed products is greater than this production. The numerator of the CII shows the emissions generated by the Company's activities (direct and indirect emissions derived from operated assets of E&P, Refining and Chemicals, and from electricity generation), as well as emissions generated by the use of fuel products derived from primary energy production (oil and natural gas), avoided emissions from our low-carbon power generation assets are subtracted in the equation of the numerator because they replace the marginal power mix in the country where they are located and this term of the equation has been added in the "Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3". Besides this, if levers such as Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) or Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) are implemented they also account in a negative way in the numerator. The denominator shows the energy that Repsol makes available to society in the form of end products (fuel and non-fuel products) derived from the production of primary energy from oil and gas, from low carbon energy sources (renewables solar, wind, hydropower and combined cycle gas turbines and surplus from natural gas cogeneration) and from renewable fuels (biofuels, synthetic fuels, hydrogen).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Repsol's energy transition strategy is based on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, i.e. reducing the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) by 100% compared to the 2016 baseline year, while providing affordable and safe energy to society, thus contributing to the global aim of achieving carbon neutrality. Repsol has devised a CII measured in g CO2e/MJ as the main metric for monitoring the Company's progress toward the goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To help monitor this process, the Company has set intermediate reduction targets of 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030 and 55% by 2040 (compared to base year 2016). In 2023, a 9.6% reduction in the CII compared to the base year 2016 was achieved, primarily due to the optimization of the asset portfolio in the E&P business, resulting

in reductions in both Scope 12 and Scope 3 emissions. This reduction was also attributed to advancements in energy efficiency plans, decreased activity in certain downstream areas, improved methane emission management in E&P operated assets, and the expansion of installed renewable generation capacity. The levers behind the 15% reduction of CII are the following ones: 1. Energy Efficiency actions, flaring emissions reduction that comprehends the target of reducing it by 50% in 2025 in comparison to 2018 levels (Abs 3), methane emissions reduction (Int 5), portfolio optimization and legacy activity. 2. Transformation of the Industrial business. Advanced biofuels, biogas from organic waste, renewable hydrogen and the circular economy also plays a key role in decarbonization and the transformation of industrial complexes so that they are adapted to use different types of waste as raw materials. In Repsol's 2024-2027 Strategic Plan, Repsol announced the target of reaching 0.5- 0.7 GWeq of renewable hydrogen and produce 1.5-.1.7 Mt of renewable fuels by 2027. 3. Renewable electricity generation. In a relatively short period of time, Repsol has incorporated technical and management capabilities and developed a portfolio of projects in Spain, Chile and the United States that has enabled it to set the ambitious renewable capacity target (Strategic Pla 21-25) for 2025 of 6GW. In terms of capital allocation, Repsol will allocate more than 35% to Low Carbon net Capex in the period 2024-2027, representing between 5.6 – 6.7 B.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

✓ No

Row 6

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/02/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

Scope 2

✓ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :gCO2eq/MJ

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

16.7

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

57.9

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.4

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

59.700000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

76.700000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99.9

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

96

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

96.8

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

34.5150000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-78

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-65

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

13.8

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

53.9

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.9

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

55.400000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

69.500000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

17.07

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII), expressed in gCO2e/MJ, is a response to the company's need to move towards a business model compatible with the Paris Agreement, achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Repsol's methodology targets the main lever behind decarbonization: the primary energy mix that the company produces and supplies to society, as well as its degree of decarbonization. Our methodology also avoids double counting of emissions which would happen if the same emissions were attributed to more than one link in the production – refining – marketing chain or the other way round, not counting an increase in scope 3 emissions from using the products when oil production increases in cases where the volume of marketed products is greater than this production. The numerator of the CII shows the emissions generated by the Company's activities (direct and indirect emissions derived from operated assets of E&P, Refining and Chemicals, and from electricity generation), as well as emissions generated by the use of fuel products derived from primary energy production (oil and natural gas), avoided emissions from our low-carbon power generation assets are subtracted in the equation of the numerator because they replace the marginal power mix in the country where they are located and this term of the equation has been added in the "Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3". Besides this, if levers such as Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) or Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) are implemented they also account in a negative way in the numerator. The denominator shows the energy that Repsol makes available to society in the form of end products (fuel and non-fuel products) derived from the production of primary energy from oil and gas, from low carbon energy sources (renewables solar, wind, hydropower and combined cycle gas turbines and surplus from natural gas cogeneration) and from renewable fuels (biofuels, synthetic fuels, hydrogen).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Repsol's energy transition strategy is based on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, i.e. reducing the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) by 100% compared to the 2016 baseline year, while providing affordable and safe energy to society, thus contributing to the global aim of achieving carbon neutrality. Repsol has devised a CII measured in g CO2e/MJ as the main metric for monitoring the Company's progress toward the goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To help monitor this process, the Company has set intermediate reduction targets of 15% by 2025, 28% by 2030 and 55% by 2040 (compared to base year 2016). In 2023, a 9.6% reduction in the CII compared to the base year 2016 was achieved, primarily due to the optimization of the asset portfolio in the E&P business, resulting in reductions in both Scope 12 and Scope 3 emissions. This reduction was also attributed to advancements in energy efficiency plans, decreased activity in certain downstream areas, improved methane emission management in E&P operated assets, and the expansion of installed renewable generation capacity. The levers behind the 55% reduction of CII are the following ones: 1. Emissions reduction through a drop in production capacity in legacy businesses due to its transformation to low carbon industrial facilities. Future fuel distillation is in line with changes in demand compatible with the European Green Deal, therefore crude oil distillation will drop between 15% and 85-95% in this timeframe vs.2019, which is expected to be offset by an increase in the production of renewable fuels. Besides, a decrease of hydrocarbon production will contribute to the decarbonization of the company. In this timeframe we could have a total production between 600 kboed (2030 forecast) and 250-300 kboed, obtained in the APS scenario analysis. 2. Transformation of the Industrial business. Production of low-carbon fuels such as advanced biofuels, synthetic fuels and renewable hydrogen will increase its participation in the energy product mix. These products are key to decarbonization in the many energy uses where renewable electricity cannot be used efficiently. Repsol production of renewable hydrogen will boost between 2.2 and 10-15 GWe. The Chemical business shows growth in line with the increase in demand estimated under IEA's macro scenarios. 3. Renewable electricity generation. This business line will experience a great growth in the long term, under APS scenario the installed capacity (national and international) will be between 15-20 GW (2030 target) and 40-CCUS. This lever will have an important role in the decade from 2030 to 2040, mainly because of the development of CCUS Hubs all around the 45GW. 4. world. In the previous decade, carbon capture and storage technology would have dropped its abatement cost (thanks to the deployment of pilot projects i

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

✓ Targets to reduce methane emissions

✓ Net-zero targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/02/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

✓ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target

✓ Total methane emissions in m3

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :m3 of marketed gas (operated assets)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2017

1.34

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.2

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.15

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

104.3859649123

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Repsol has a specific methane intensity target, also reported in question 7.53.2 as Int 5. Methane emissions reduction are also included in our GHG Scope 1 and 2 targets (Abs 1 and Abs 2). By proposing a target for flaring in 2025 and 2030 (Abs 3 and Abs 4), Repsol is also committed to reduce methane emissions. Finally, the carbon intensity indicator is including methane emissions in its calculation, our NZE target in all the 4 time horizons described in 7.53.2 are also including these reductions (Int 1, Int 2, Int 3 and Int 4).

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The company targets a methane intensity of 0.2% in operated assets by 2025, (operated methane emissions/ marketed gas (% vol / vol).). This value is recognized as near-zero by relevant shareholders for the O&G sector and it also coincides with the new target announced by the OGCI (Oil and Gas Climate Initiative) of which Repsol is a member.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Repsol announced in 2021 its objective in relation to methane emissions reduction: reach a methane intensity of 0.20% by 2025 for its operated assets at E&P, a value recognized as near zero for the O&G sector by international organizations such as the UNEP, allowing us to actively join collective commitments in this area: • Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions, part of the Oil&Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), which includes the "Satellite Monitoring Program" which collects data on methane plumes with high-resolution technology and shares this information with local operators to help them identify and mitigate emission sources. • Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC), an initiative announced at COP28 which includes the commitment to achieve near-zero methane emissions by 2030. • Methane Guiding Principles (MGP), of which Repsol is a founding member. MGP –along with IOGP, OGCI, and EDF– aims to share experiences to help companies reduce methane emissions and gas flaring.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Levers behind this target: - Accurate detection and quantification methodologies implementation. In Repsol, we usually perform LDAR campaigns annually at least in each asset, and we always quantify the emissions. These campaigns help us monitor our fugitive emissions and increase the accuracy of our methane inventory thanks to quantification. If we don't quantify the emissions, our reporting would be based on emission factors, and we have observed that the fugitives usually are much lower than the emission factor calculations. - Emission reduction opportunities identification & application. Some examples: • Reducing venting emissions; pneumatics retrofit • Flaring reduction - Transition to a lower emissions portfolio (disposal of carbon intensive assets) Since 2017, Repsol has worked not only on improving the quantification and monitoring of methane emissions, but also on undertaking reduction actions at its operated assets, including the reduction of venting emissions, such us pneumatics and tanks. With regards technologies, we are using a combination of technologies, both bottom-up traditional technologies, but also emerging aerial, such as drones and aircrafts in order to be able to reconcile and validate our bottom-up inventory. As part of our commitment in OGMP, we are changing our way of measuring CH4 emissions, both bottom up and top down, so our inventory is evolving. This is not changing our target; we maintain our commitment to keep our methane intensity in 0.2% or lower. [Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/01/2019

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target				
Select all that apply				
☑ Abs1	✓ Int3			
☑ Abs2	✓ Int4			
☑ Abs5				
☑ Int1				
✓ Int2				

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 $\ensuremath{\overline{\ensuremath{\mathcal{M}}}}$ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII), expressed in gCO2e/MJ, is a response to the company's need to move towards a business model compatible with the Paris Agreement, achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Repsol's methodology targets the main lever behind decarbonization: the primary energy mix that the company produces and supplies to society, as well as its degree of decarbonization. Our methodology also avoids double counting of emissions which would happen if the same emissions were attributed to more than one link in the production – refining – marketing chain or the other way round, not counting an increase in scope 3 emissions from using the products when oil production increases in cases where the volume of marketed products is greater than this production. The numerator of the CII shows the emissions generated by the Company's activities (direct and indirect emissions derived from operated assets of E&P, Refining and Chemicals, and from electricity generation), as well as emissions generated by the use of fuel products derived from primary energy production (oil and natural gas), avoided emissions from our low-carbon power generation assets are subtracted in the equation of the numerator because they replace the marginal power mix in the country where they are located and this term of the equation has been added in the "Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3". Besides this, if levers such as Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) or Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) are implemented they also account in a negative way in the numerator. The denominator shows the energy that Repsol makes available to society in the form of end products (fuel and non-fuel products) derived from the production of primary energy from oil and gas, from low carbon energy sources (renewables solar, wind, hydropower and combined cycle gas turbines and surplus from natural gas cogeneration) and from renewable fuels (biofuels, synthetic fuels, hydrogen). By 2050, the numerator of CII will reach Net Zero, thus the

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Repsol's energy transition strategy is based on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, i.e. reducing the Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) by 100% compared to the 2016 baseline year, while providing affordable and safe energy to society, thus contributing to the global aim of achieving carbon neutrality. Repsol has devised a CII measured in g CO2e/MJ as the main metric for monitoring the Company's progress toward the goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

✓ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The scenario analysis carried out by Repsol presents an initial 2023-2030 period that will be deterministic, in which the 28% reduction by 2030 in the CII corresponds to the specific plans established for each of the Company's businesses (Int 2). In the second period (2031-2050), given the uncertainty regarding environmental conditions, the development of technologies and regulation, two scenarios have been developed for the Company that are in line with the APS and NZE macro scenarios of the IEA, and also with the European Green Deal in terms of energy product demand within the EU. The various decarbonization levers make the following contribution to reducing the CII over the 2031-2050 horizon under the APS and NZE scenarios. - Transformation of the oil and gas portfolio with lower hydrocarbon production, 20-40% - Industrial transformation to produce low carbon fuels, 10-20% - Renewable electricity generation, 10-15% - CCUS, 5-10% In the APS scenario, more than 90% of decarbonization is achieved with energy solutions and the need to offset the remaining emissions through natural climate solutions (NCS) is anticipated, given potential technological limitations in sectors with emissions that are difficult to eliminate. In the NZE scenario, offsetting with NCS would not be required since Repsol's oil and gas production is already very low (net zero emissions are reached before 2050). Repsol's decarbonization strategy prioritizes avoiding and reducing its own emissions and those in its value chain, always in conjunction with technology. However, technological development and regulatory support might not keep pace with long-term decarbonization needs, leading to the need to use carbon credits. Should offsetting become necessary in the future, Repsol will guarantee high quality and integrity of the carbon credits, sourced primarily from the development of natural climate solutions (NCS). Where appropriate, the company would report on the use of these credits in a transparent manner, reinforcing its commitment to sus

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Aside from the decarbonization levers described along the module, Repsol promotes other initiatives to raise awareness among customers of the cost of reducing Scope 3 emissions through carbon offsetting mechanisms based on natural climate solutions. Repsol currently offers its fuel customers the NetZero Emissions Commitment program to allow for voluntary offsetting of emissions every time they fill up the vehicle. The initiative is available for payments made through Repsol's mobile app, Waylet. Repsol customers can offset the CO2 emissions from their fuel consumption by supporting forestry projects. It is voluntary and every time the customer decides to offset, Repsol matches the amount. We have selected projects framed in the international mechanism "REDD" developed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which provides incentives to developing countries that protect and restore carbon reserves in forests. As their acronym indicates, REDD projects are aimed at reducing emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as supporting their sustainable management, conservation, and improvement of their carbon reserves. The projects are the following ones: • The Katingan Project which seeks to protect and restore 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local people sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change. • The Cordillera Azul National Park which avoids deforestation in a magnificent expanse of lowland and montane forests in four departments in central Peru. • Páramos y Bosques, located around the Pacific Coast of Colombia, is one of the projects where we collaborate with the Acapa - Bajo Mira Frontera and Mutatá projects, to offset emissions and to help achieve the Goals United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is worth to mention that these compensation projects are supported by Repsol in an independent way, so that they do not contribute to the company's decarbonization strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Repsol has a governance structure for managing matters related to climate change led by the Board of Directors, which approves the decarbonization strategy that forms part of the Company's strategy and oversees its compliance by monitoring sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators. The Executive Committee is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition such as the approval and assessment of climate the targets. Repsol set its net zero target by 2050 in 2019, leveraged by a clear decarbonization pathway from the base year (2016) until mid-century. Since then, intermediate targets were raised two times in order to reflect the ambition of the different businesses that were disclosed in its strategic plan and linked updates.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/02/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

✓ Abs1

✓ Abs5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

NZE2 target covers the Scope 12 emissions from operated assets at Company level and it implies the reduction of these emissions by 100% (Net Zero in 2050) compared to 2016.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Repsol's mission (its reason for being) is to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world. Ambitious decarbonization targets remain in place for 2030 and beyond, demonstrating that Repsol remains firmly committed to the decarbonization process on the path to becoming a net zero emissions company by 2050. In 2023 Repsol has set a new target of achieving zero net emissions, Scope 12 in operated assets, by 2050, in line with the commitment of the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC) announced during COP28. This target allows to monitor the operational efficiency, which is the basis for the decarbonization of scope 1 and 2 emissions, opportunities management in technology and design related to our own operations that bring an emission reduction.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In 2021, Repsol had already established the goal of reducing its Scope 12 emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 2016. Significant progress to 2023 (42 % reduction) has been driven by a reduction of operated hydrocarbon production from the most carbon intensive assets and operational emission reduction plans (energy efficiency in all operations, and methane emissions and routine flaring abatement in E&P). In the medium-term (2030) it is foreseen that energy efficiency has the most significant role in emissions reduction, followed by three more decarbonization levers: Hydrogen, biomethane and carbon capture and storage. In fact, Repsol's Strategic Plan 24-27, released at the beginning of 2024, is including targets of reaching between 0.5-0.7 GWeq by 2027 and 1.8-2.4 GWeq by 2030 of renewable hydrogen capacity, 1.5-1.7 TWh by 2027 and 2.1-2.3 TWh by 2030 of biomethane production, and 2.1 MtCO2 Scope 1&2 emissions reduction in the period 2024-2027 in the Industrial Business. On the other hand, Repsol's energy transition strategy also envisages CCS (CO2 capture and storage) projects, these will contribute to reducing the Company's operational emissions or provide CCS services to industrial sectors with hard-to abate emissions. During this decade, Repsol's Sakakemang CCS project in Indonesia is planned to store carbon associated with natural gas production with the injection of approximately 0.5 Mt of CO2 per year starting from 2028. After this lever's implementation, in the long-term is forecasted that CCS role could be more relevant due to significant abatement cost reduction derived from a higher technological development besides electrification and renewable hydrogen growth in the asset's operational management. Repsol's decarbonization strategy prioritizes avoiding and reducing its own emissions and those in its value chain, always in conjunction with technology. However,

technological development and regulatory support might not keep pace with long-term decarbonization needs, leading to the need to use carbon credits. Should offsetting become necessary in the future, Repsol will guarantee high quality and integrity of the carbon credits, sourced primarily from the development of natural climate solutions (NCS). Where appropriate, the company would report on the use of these credits in a transparent manner, reinforcing its commitment to emissions reduction.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Aside from the decarbonization levers described along the module, Repsol promotes other initiatives to raise awareness among customers of the cost of reducing Scope 3 emissions through carbon offsetting mechanisms based on natural climate solutions. Repsol currently offers its fuel customers the NetZero Emissions Commitment program to allow for voluntary offsetting of emissions every time they fill up the vehicle. The initiative is available for payments made through Repsol's mobile app, Waylet. Repsol customers can offset the CO2 emissions from their fuel consumption by supporting forestry projects. It is voluntary and every time the customer decides to offset, Repsol matches the amount. We have selected projects framed in the international mechanism "REDD" developed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which provides incentives to developing countries that protect and restore carbon reserves in forests. As their acronym indicates, REDD projects are aimed at reducing emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as supporting their sustainable management, conservation, and improvement of their carbon reserves. The projects are the following ones: • The Katingan Project which seeks to protect and restore 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local people sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change. • The Cordillera Azul National Park which avoids deforestation in a magnificent expanse of lowland and montane forests in four departments in central Peru. • Páramos y Bosques, located around the Pacific Coast of Colombia, is one of the projects where we collaborate with the Acapa - Bajo Mira Frontera and Mutatá projects, to offset emissions and to help achieve the Goals United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is worth to mention that these compensation projects are supported by Repsol in an independent way, so that they do not contribute to the company's decarbonization strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Repsol has a governance structure for managing matters related to climate change led by the Board of Directors, which approves the decarbonization strategy that forms part of the Company's strategy and oversees its compliance by monitoring sustainability and energy transition targets and indicators. The Executive Committee is directly responsible for managing matters related to the energy transition such as the approval and assessment of climate the targets. [Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	17	`Numeric input
To be implemented	26	116753
Implementation commenced	32	144192
Implemented	132	190000
Not to be implemented	3	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

✓ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

190000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope <u>3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur</u>

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

✓ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

21300000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

67200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

✓ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

✓ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Repsol has multi-year emission reduction plans Scope 1 and 2 that envision measures to improve operational efficiency. These plans were launched in 2006 and remain in force today. A plan for the period 2021-2025 period is underway with the aim of achieving an additional reduction of 1.5 Mt CO2 in 2025 (when compared to 2020). In 2023, Repsol achieved a reduction of 0.19 Mt CO2e, 2.5 MGJ in energy terms, with 132 energy efficiency measures such as the improvements in furnaces, energy integration of unit's heat recovery, more efficient energy generation and distribution and operation optimization of dynamic systems and methane and flaring management. As an example of these reductions, at the REPSOL PETROLEO industrial complex in A Coruña, a Preflash Tower has been incorporated at the outlet of the desalinator to reduce the consumption of fuel gas in the furnace of Unit C-H1. To this end, a plate heat exchanger and the impeller replacement and motor in the C-P2 pump have also been added. Thanks to these actions, energy savings of 8,928.16 toe/year and 20,709 tCO2/year have been achieved. [Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

to gauge whether an investment is in line with the energy transition. The Company has set an internal carbon price for making investment decisions on new projects. It applies to all investments, including cases where there is no regulated carbon price, with the conviction that the cost of CO2 emissions will be internalized through regulatory mechanisms in all geographical areas over the time horizon of the life of such investments. A higher carbon price encourages emissions reductions and boosts investment in low-carbon technologies. The internal carbon price used by Repsol distinguishes between the EU and the rest of the world. New investments in the EU are assessed by applying around 100/t in the 2024-2025 period and 110/t in 2030. Repsol has recently updated the internal carbon price for the EU, aligning it with market trends and analyst forecasts to reflect the increased climate ambitions and regulatory changes outlined in the Fit for 55 and REPowerEU initiatives (the previous domestic price was 70/t for the 2022-2025 period and increased to 100/t in 2030). This internal carbon price is aligned with the EU ETS price path used by the company in the asset impairment test. In the rest of the world, in countries without more stringent specific regulation, 60 USD /t is applied across the entire 2024-2030 period.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

✓ Other

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2021, Repsol developed its own methodology to assess whether an investment is in line and compatible with its path towards decarbonization. Any investment proposal submitted to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors must include a report drawn up by the Sustainability Department that reflects the impact of the investment on the Company's Carbon Intensity Indicator. The investments can be categorized as follows depending on whether the impact is positive, neutral or negative: •Aligned with the energy transition, when it does not affect or facilitate the Company's CII reduction targets. •Enabling the energy transition, if it has a negative impact on the CII of less than 1% that can be offset by other initiatives. Additional conditions are also imposed on exploration and production investments of (limited life of exploitable reserves and no investment in oil sands, extraheavy crude and Arctic offshore). •Misaligned, when it does not meet the requirements of either of the two previous categories. During 2023, following the investment qualification methodology, a sustainability report was incorporated into 31 investment

proposals that (14 from E&P, 8 from Low Carbon Generation, and 9 from Industrial Transformation and Circular Economy). Of them, 71% were aligned, 19% enabling, and 10% misaligned.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As it was included in the Strategic Plan 24-27 released at the beginning of 2024, the industrial facilities will undergo emissions reduction actions in order to reduce 1.6 MtCO2 and the CAPEX related to this reduction about 500 M. In 2023, a total of 67.2 M was dedicated to energy efficiency actions that allowed the reduction of 190.000 tCO2e at company level. One example of these actions is the replacement of two compressors for a more efficient model with a variable speed motor in the Petronor refinery in Muskiz, Spain, which allow for the optimization of power consumption, therefore leading to a 77,000-metric ton reduction in CO2 emissions each year.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

✓ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

One example of regulatory requirements is the European Renewable Energy Directive which envisions a progressive increase in the use of liquid biofuels across all modes of transport, so all of us in the refining sector have set to work to produce it on a large scale. To ensure the sustainability of its biofuels, Repsol acceded to international frameworks that certify compliance with the sustainability parameters defined in the Renewables Directives (RED I, RED II and FQD) and the traceability of the raw materials incorporated in the chain of production, from their origin to the finished product. Specifically, at its industrial plants and centers, the Company's operations follow the ISCC sustainability frameworks and it has been certified under the National Sustainability Verification System (SNVS). The percentage of biofuels incorporated into gasoline and diesel fuel in 2023 is higher than the minimum limits mandated by current law. The obligation to incorporate biofuels in 2023, must entail a 6% reduction in the carbon footprint compared to a standard value of 94.1 gCO2/MJ, which means reaching a footprint of 88.5 gCO2/MJ. In 2023, Repsol incorporated the necessary biofuels so that the footprint is lower than the previously reported value. Likewise, in 2023 Repsol Repsol began selling 100% renewable diesel, making it the first Spanish company to sell 100% renewable fuel on the Iberian Peninsula. At the end of 2023, a total of 50 service stations were supplying advanced biofuel with net zero emissions in the main cities and transport corridors of the Iberian Peninsula. At Repsol we are now adapting our industrial

complexes to enable its manufacture, in 2024 Repsol has begun large-scale production of renewable fuels in Cartagena, the first plant of its kind in the Iberian Peninsula. The new plant has the capacity to annually produce 250,000 tons of renewable fuels from waste, such as used cooking oil and they can be used in airplanes, ships, buses, trucks, or cars. Moreover, in the Company's European markets, it is projected that by 2030 biofuels will reach 2.2-2.4 Mt by 2030, biomethane production will reach 2.1-2.3 TWh and renewable hydrogen production will reach 1.6-2.2 GWe, volumes that are compatible with the Company markets' compliance with regulatory requirements for the incorporation of these products.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

✓ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Technological innovation is an essential driver for building more sustainable energy models and meeting the challenge of decarbonization in industrial production and transportation. Repsol Technology Lab is one of the most cutting-edge private R&D models in Spain. It supplements the Company's own research work with the Corporate Venturing investment fund and an open innovation strategy by establishing partnerships with technology centers, companies and universities around the world. In 2023 the activities focused on the following: • Production of renewable hydrogen through electrolysis and biomethane reforming. In October, Repsol announced the start of renewable hydrogen production at the Petronor industrial center. With an investment of 11 million, the 2.5 MW electrolyzer has sufficient capacity to generate 350 metric tons per year of renewable hydrogen for industrial use, mainly at the refinery, as a raw material to manufacture products with a lower carbon footprint. • Production of transforming our refineries and petrochemical plants into circular economy hubs and carbon-neutral products. vehicle engines. In 2023, Repsol has established partnerships with key players to test renewable fuels with a view to advancing in the decarbonization of transport by land, sea, and air. For example, partnerships in air transport have been established with Iberia, Ryanair, Vueling, Air Europa, Iberojet, Gestair, and the Spanish Air Force. • Research and development in decarbonization and the circular economy through new avenues such as biotechnology, in silico formulation, robotics, and quantum computing, among others. In 2023, this contribution has taken place within the coordination of the Horizon Europe Plastics20lefins project to develop a new technology will be applied in the construction, scheduled for 2027, of a demo plant in one of Repsol's industrial complexes.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Senior management defines the sustainability objectives, action plans and practices. To facilitate organizational alignment, the sustainability and decarbonization objectives are linked to employee remuneration. As a result of the agreement adopted by the Board of Directors on December 2, 2019 to align the Company with the objectives of the Paris Agreement in 2023, the weight of objectives related to decarbonization and sustainability represents 25% of the CEO's annual target variable compensation. In relation to employees with annual variable remuneration, in 2023, the sustainability objectives had a weighting of between 20-40%, depending on the contribution in each business. Additionally, there is a Long-Term Incentive (LTI) for the 2023-2026 period, where 40% of the objectives are linked to sustainability, which affects all executive personnel, including the CEO, and other employees. [Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

In 2021 Repsol announced its new objective to reach a methane intensity of 0.20% by 2025 for its operated assets at E&P, a value recognized as near zero for the oil and gas sector by international organizations such as the UNEP, and which is consistent with the commitment recently announced by OGCI. Repsol is part of several global initiatives, such as OGCI, OGMP and MGP: The Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) is the gold standard reporting framework that will improve the reporting accuracy and transparency of methane emissions in the oil and gas sector. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP), with support from the European Union, launched the International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO), that will produce a global public dataset of empirically verified methane emissions at an increasing level of granularity and accuracy by integrating data principally from four streams: reporting from the OGMP 2.0, direct measurement data from scientific studies, remote sensing data, and national inventories. & nbsp; As a signatory of the initiative OGMP 2.0, Repsol is not only reporting annually its operated and non operated assets, but also submitting to UNEP the methodology to report each source of emission, with the commitment to achieve the Gold Standard reporting in operated assets by 2023 and in non operated assets by 2025. In November 2023 IMEO report was published ahead COP28, and Repsol achieved a Gold Standard status with the presentation of its implementation plan. In this plan we are deploying a combination of technologies moving towards reconciliation in all of our assets that will help us to achieve the Gold Standard reporting. With regards non operated assets, Repsol is progressing the engagement plan of partners, and there are some assets where we are already implementing different measurement technologies. Our work within OGCI includes specific focus on technologies to support methane detection, measurement and mitigation. OGCI launched in 2021 the satellite Monitoring Campaign, to take practical action to help reduce methane emissions from oil and gas operations, demonstrate the capability of satellite technology to detect and quantify methane in Iraq, Algeria, Kazakhstan and Egypt and provide information to local operations to help them reduce emissions. Besides that, Repsol is supporting the development of technologies for remote sensing (drones, aircrafts, satellites, etc.) through the OGCI-CI (Oil & amp; Gas Climate Initiative – Climate Investments), and we are using these technologies in our facilities. Besides, Repsol continues its participation in Methane Guiding Principles, a multi-stakeholders partnership focused on ensuring robust methane emissions management through best practices in measurement, abatement, and transparent reporting. Repsol, together with other signatories, is supporting partners in countries that signed up the Global Methane Pledge to set a credible path to achieve this commitment and to monitor the progress over time. In November 2022, Repsol started supplying independently certified natural gas to the market in North America from its upstream operations in the Marcellus Shale in Pennsylvania. reflecting the company's commitment to provide safe, reliable, and responsibly sourced energy while continuing to reduce emissions from its upstream activity. The company has certified 100% of its production in the play, which is more than 400 million cubic feet per day of dry natural gas from more than 680 wells. The certification was achieved through an independent assessment that evaluated the methane emissions performance of the company's operations from wellhead to delivery under the standard set by the non-profit MiQ, which certifies 4% of the global gas market and is the leading market standard for methane emissions performance in the United States. All these commitments and compromises implies a continuous improvement and review of technologies deployment. OGI cameras

for LDAR campaigns to monitor fugitives, stack test to better monitor methane slip, tests to measure combustion efficiency, and of course site level measurements to complement ground level measurements, such as aircrafts flyovers and drones to start steps towards reconciliation and get a better understanding of our emissions.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

LDAR techniques allow the early detection and repair of leaks. These campaigns help us reduce our fugitive emissions and increase the accuracy of our methane inventory thanks to guantification. LDAR programs are used to identify and support the repair of equipment or infrastructure that can be a source of emissions due to leaks from pressurized equipment. It is often accomplished by a periodic inspection survey to identify leaks, followed by repair of any found leaks. Procedure: Through implementation of the company Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) we have set Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) programs in order to detect and repair methane leaks. These guidelines make up a set of common standards regardless of the geographical area where we are operating and local legislation in each country. We have also developed an internal quideline to carry out Hybrid LDAR campaigns. We have been implementing LDAR campaigns in our operated assets and execute similar in non operated assets where possible. Technology: Our internal guideline recommends the use of combining Optimal Gas Imaging (OGI) cameras for detection and field ionization flame devices (FID) for emission quantification of methane and other VOCs. Technologies are evolving fast, and conscious of the importance of monitoring, we are piloting different emerging technologies in our assets, such as drone technology and aircraft to detect and quantify methane emissions, but we are not including the results of these tests in our inventory at this stage. Not all the technologies fits for all the cases and types of assets, and the sources of methane are different depending on each specific process. In general, the combination of technologies will deliver the perfect solution, that is why companies must perform a tailored plan in order to adapt to each situation. For sure, the IOGP-OGCI-IPIECA Recommended Practices for detection and quantification will help Industry to have a reference about frequency and type of technology for each specific case. Methodology: The general procedure is to be conducted by a third party, for LDAR techniques skills and know-how is required. First, it is needed to perform the inventory of the potential points of leak, with a P&ID revision. The following equipment is monitored: valves, flanges, connectors, pressure Relief Devices, open-ended lines, storage vessels/storage tanks, compressor seals in natural gas or hydrocarbon liquids service and meters/instruments. When the monitoring is performed, leaks are determined to be any of the following observations: a) Visible methane or hydrocarbon emissions when utilizing an optical gas imaging camera; or b) A concentration measured 500 ppmv volatile organic compounds (VOC) if using a gas leak detector instrument. Our company attempts to repair the leaking components the day that the leak is detected. If this is determined to be infeasible, the leak repair deadline can be extended, with a maximum of 15 days after the leak is detected. After the repair, we always verify that the repair was successful. Frequency: As an average, we perform a LDAR campaign annually in each facility at least, including quantification, which is the recommended frequency in our guideline, but we are planning to increase the frequency where needed and in some assets we are performing the surveys guarterly. These campaigns help us monitor our fugitive emissions and increase the accuracy of our methane inventory thanks to quantification, we have observed that the fugitives usually are much lower than the emission factor calculations. Coverage: At this point we perform LDAR campaigns in our operated assets, and we are covering all the types of assets: onshore, offshore, conventional and unconventional. Our plan is to cover 100% of our operated assets in 2023 and we are starting extending this

practice in our non operated assets. Case Study: In our asset in Margarita in Bolivia we have been performing annual LDAR campaigns since 2017, with a revision of 24718 points. As an average we usually found 20 points of leak, with a leak rate of 20000 kg/y. The leaks are repaired within the following 15 days and after that we verify that the repair was successful. Repsol is currently implementing internal models to support representative sample selection in LDAR survey planning to optimize LDAR survey and mitigate fugitive emissions. We have implemented this model in Margarita based on historical data.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

In 2023, Repsol flared a total amount of gas equivalent of 0.6 million tons of CO2eq, which accounts for about 4% of total Repsol Scope 1 CO2eq emissions. Approximately, 36% of the total CO2eq from flaring corresponds to E&P emissions. In June 2016, Repsol joined the Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative of the World Bank, in pursuit of technically and economically feasible solutions to minimize routine flaring as soon as possible and by no later than 2030 (Abs 4) at its Upstream facilities. Since then, work has been done to improve the inventory of emissions due to gas flaring year by year, segregating this inventory into routine and nonroutine flaring, applying the definitions of the Global Gas Flaring Reduction initiative of the World Bank and ensuring a standard approach to the process among OGCI companies. Repsol is also a signatory of the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC), which commits to net-zero operations by 2050 at the latest, and where the elimination of routine gas flaring is key to the success of the initiative. Repsol established a target of achieving a 50% reduction in CO2e emissions from routine flaring activity by 2025 (Abs 3), in relation to E&P operated assets and with 2018 as the base year. Regarding downstream facilities, flaring is a loss of direct fuel and considering the importance of energy in their operation costs, reduction objectives have been part of the refinery's energy targets for years. A "zeroflaring" strategy has been implemented in normal plant operation. Since design phases, both reuse and/or recovery of gas streams are considered before flaring. All Spanish refineries have one or more flare gas recovery compressors to reuse the gas as fuel in their processes.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from: ☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

✓ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

✓ Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Repsol is a major player in the Spanish electricity generation market, with a total installed capacity in operation of 5,006 MW and capacity under development of 3,338 MW as at December 31, 2023 (up 29% and 29% on 2022, respectively). Solar generation capacity in operation comes to 1,242 MW, relating to the photovoltaic facilities Valdesolar (with 264 MW), Kappa (with 127 MW), Sigma (204 MW of total capacity, which started production in 2023), all in Spain; and Jicarilla 1 and 2 (with a combined capacity of 147 MW, including an associated battery storage system) and Frye (with 435 MW put into production in 2023) in the United States. Elsewhere, in Chile, through the joint venture with the Ibereólica Renovables group, Repsol is involved in the commercial operation of the Elena solar farm (38 MW corresponding to Repsol), which started production in April2023. The acquisition of Asterion's project portfolio has expanded the Group's renewable operating capacity to 65 MW (in Spain and Italy). Renewable power generation is under EU Taxonomy and classified as a low carbon product.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Methodology developed by Repsol

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:
(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1GWh generated through renewables vs. 1GWh generated through fossil fuels

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1GWh Electricity generation through fossil power mix

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

✓ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

436

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The estimation of avoided emissions from our renewable power generation assets are based on the displacement of the marginal power mix in the country (coal, oil, and gas) where we install it. We calculate it each year against the generation mix of each country and that will reach zero when this mix is entirely renewable. By that time, there will be no displacement of emissions. That is to say, the avoided emissions are the ones that would have been taken place if fossil fuels were used for electricity generation instead of renewables. Hence, the considerations for the calculation are the following ones: zero CO2 emissions are released during electricity generation through renewables and CO2 is the only GHG considered due to complete combustion is assumed. Specifically, we get from the country's Transport System Operator (TSO) annual report, the generation through fossil fuels and the emissions associated. With this, we obtain the fossil fuel emission factor expressed in tCO2/GWh. So, the estimation of avoided emissions is equal to the multiplication of this last term to the electricity generated through renewables (GWh). The value added in the previous column (estimated avoided emissions) corresponds to the emissions associated to fossil fuels combustion for 1 GWh generation in Spain in 2023.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.3

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

✓ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

✓ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

✓ Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Repsol is a major player in the Spanish electricity generation market, with a total installed capacity in operation of 5,006 MW and capacity under development of 3,338 MW as at December 31, 2023 (up 29% and 29% on 2022, respectively). Operational wind power generation capacity amounts to 846 MW, corresponding to the Delta I project (comprising eight wind farms located in Aragón with 335 MW), Delta II (277MW located in Aragón: Cometa I and Cometa II, with 60 MW of capacity, which came into operation in early 2022 and were joined in 2023 by San Bartolomé I and San Bartolomé II with 99 MW, Odón del Buen II and III with 28 MW, Las Majas with 83 MW and Polux with 8 MW) and Pi, located in Castile and León (20 MW, in production at the start of the year). In addition, in Chile, Repsol is part of the joint venture with the Ibereólica Renovables group, in which it participates in the commercial operation of the two phases of the Cabo Leones III wind farm (94 MW belonging to Repsol) and the Atacama wind farm (83 MW), which started production in January 2023. The acquisition of Asterion's project portfolio has expanded the Group's renewable operating capacity to 65 MW (in Spain and Italy). Renewable power generation is under EU Taxonomy and classified as a low carbon product.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Methodology developed by Repsol

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

✓ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1GWh generated through renewables vs. 1GWh generated through fossil fuels

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1GWh Electricity generation through fossil power mix

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

✓ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

436

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The estimation of avoided emissions from our renewable power generation assets are based on the displacement of the marginal power mix in the country (coal, oil, and gas) where we install it. We calculate it each year against the generation mix of each country and that will reach zero when this mix is entirely renewable. By that time, there will be no displacement of emissions. That is to say, the avoided emissions are the ones that would have been taken place if fossil fuels were used for electricity generation instead of renewables. Hence, the considerations for the calculation are the following ones: zero CO2 emissions are released during electricity generation through renewables and CO2 is the only GHG considered due to complete combustion is assumed. Specifically, we get from the country's Transport System Operator (TSO) annual report, the generation through fossil fuels and the emissions associated. With this, we obtain the fossil fuel emission factor expressed in tCO2/GWh. So, the estimation of avoided emissions is equal to the multiplication of this last term to the electricity generated through renewables (GWh). The value added in the previous column (estimated avoided emissions) corresponds to the emissions associated to fossil fuels combustion for 1 GWh generation in Spain in 2023.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

✓ Hydrogenated vegetable oil

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Advanced biofuels are a sustainable solution for all segments of mobility, especially for those that have no other alternative to decarbonize their activity, such as maritime, long-distance road or aviation transport. They can reduce net CO2 emissions by 65% to 85% compared to the traditional fuels they replace. Repsol has been incorporating biofuels into its automotive fuels for more than two decades. Now the company is taking one step more and, using the circular economy as a tool, will be producing advanced biofuels from different types of waste from the agri-food industry and others, such as used cooking oils HVO. In this way, Repsol will give a second life to waste that would otherwise end up in a landfill by transforming it into products with a high added value. In 2024, Repsol has marked a milestone in the decarbonization of transport in the Iberian Peninsula with the start of large-scale production of renewable fuels at its industrial complex in Cartagena (Spain). This plant is the first on the Iberian Peninsula dedicated exclusively to the production of 100% renewable fuels. The company has invested 250 million in the construction of the unit, which has a production capacity of 250,000 tons per year. It can produce renewable diesel and Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). The renewable fuels are produced from organic waste, such as used cooking oil or agri-food waste, thereby giving a second life to these types of residues.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :REDII

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Energy in GJ of advanced biofuel used vs. Energy in GJ of fossil fuel used

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1 GJ of fossil fuel

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.094

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

According to REDII Annex V, the greenhouse gas emissions savings from biofuels and bioliquids shall be calculated as the difference between the emissions released because of the fossil fuel lifecycle (including use) and the ones released by a biofuel. The total emissions from the fossil fuel are calculated through the comparator for transport which is 94 gCO2eq/MJ, and the total emissions for the biofuel are calculated as the sum of the emissions derived from the product use (tank-to-wheel), which corresponds to 0, and the ones related to well-to-wheel product lifecycle, which is approximately the 10% of the fossil fuel comparator. Therefore, the savings are calculated as follows: 1) Emissions from fossil fuels in the whole lifecycle: 94gCO2/MJ * Product Energy (MJ) 2) Emissions from

biofuels: 9,4 gCO2/MJ* Product Energy (MJ) 0 gCO2/MJ (Use stage) 3) Emissions savings (1) - (2) For instance, 250,000 tonnes of advanced biofuel (HVO), which are equivalent to approximately 11,000,000 GJ, allows the avoidance of about 900,000 tonnes of CO2eq.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.3

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

✓ Hydropower

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Repsol is a major player in the Spanish electricity generation market, with a total installed capacity in operation of 5,006 MW and capacity under development of 3,338 MW as at December 31, 2023 (up 29% and 29% on 2022, respectively). Repsol has hydroelectric power plants in operation with a installed capacity of 693 MW, located in the north of Spain and offering enormous potential for further organic growth, as it is planned to expand the capacity of the current Aguayo facility located in San Miguel de Aguayo in Cantabria with a second reversible pumping plant (Aguayo II), by leveraging the existing lower and upper reservoirs, with the aim of adding four generation unit of 250 MW each to achieve a total capacity of 1,361 MW. Renewable power generation is under EU Taxonomy and classified as a low carbon product.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Methodology developed by Repsol

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

✓ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1GWh generated through renewables vs. 1GWh generated through fossil fuels

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1GWh Electricity generation through fossil power mix

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

✓ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

436

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The estimation of avoided emissions from our renewable power generation assets are based on the displacement of the marginal power mix in the country (coal, oil, and gas) where we install it. We calculate it each year against the generation mix of each country and that will reach zero when this mix is entirely renewable. By that time, there will be no displacement of emissions. That is to say, the avoided emissions are the ones that would have been taken place if fossil fuels were used for electricity generation instead of renewables. Hence, the considerations for the calculation are the following ones: zero CO2 emissions are released during electricity

generation through renewables and CO2 is the only GHG considered due to complete combustion is assumed. Specifically, we get from the country's Transport System Operator (TSO) annual report, the generation through fossil fuels and the emissions associated. With this, we obtain the fossil fuel emission factor expressed in tCO2/GWh. So, the estimation of avoided emissions is equal to the multiplication of this last term to the electricity generated through renewables (GWh). The value added in the previous column (estimated avoided emissions) corresponds to the emissions associated to fossil fuels combustion for 1 GWh generation in Spain in 2023.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.3 [Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) **Project type**

Select from:

✓ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Katingan Project seeks to protect and restore 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local people sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change – all based on a solid business model. The project area stores vast amounts of CO2, and plays a vital role in stabilizing water flows, preventing devastating peat fires, enriching soil nutrients and providing clean water. It is rich in biodiversity, being home to large populations of many high conservation value

species, including some of the world's most endangered; such as the Bornean Orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus) and Proboscis Monkey (Nasalis larvatus). It is surrounded by villages for which it supports traditional livelihoods including farming, fishing, and non-timber forest products harvesting

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1232

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

✓ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

✓ CCBS (developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance, CCBA)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

✓ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

✓ Monitoring and compensation

✓ Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Activity-shifting

✓ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The CCB Program requires that project leaders incorporate the principles and requirements of the CCB Standards to ensure that projects: Identify all stakeholders and ensure their full and effective participation; Recognize and respect customary and statutory rights; Obtain free, prior, and informed consent; Assess and monitor direct and indirect costs, benefits, and risks; and Identify and maintain high conservation values.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is no CA in this project. Trading business unit is responsible for the purchase of the credits. In Repsol, there are internal guidelines that follow a quality and integrity criteria for carbon credits.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Cordillera Azul National Park REDD Project avoids deforestation in a magnificent expanse of lowland and montane forests in four departments in central Peru: San Martín, Ucayali, Huánuco, and Loreto. The area encompasses 1,351,964 hectares inside the national park. The park, owned by the government of Peru, is managed and financed by the Peruvian NGO Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales (CIMA) through a public-private partnership piloted by the Peruvian government. The project's avoided-deforestation objective is accomplished by strengthening park protection, engaging local communities and other stakeholders in land-use management compatible with conservation, and improving the quality of life of the park's neighbors. In addition to avoiding deforestation and forest degradation, this project promotes biodiversity. Thanks to proper management of the exploitation of natural resources and the protection of local indigenous communities, more than 1,000 different species of vertebrates, nearly 6,000 species of plants and 35 species new to science are preserved.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

21294

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

✓ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2017

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

✓ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

✓ Monitoring and compensation

✓ Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

✓ Activity-shifting

✓ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The CCB Program requires that project leaders incorporate the principles and requirements of the CCB Standards to ensure that projects: Identify all stakeholders and ensure their full and effective participation; Recognize and respect customary and statutory rights; Obtain free, prior, and informed consent; Assess and monitor direct and indirect costs, benefits, and risks; and Identify and maintain high conservation values.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is no CA in this project. Trading business unit is responsible for the purchase of the credits. In Repsol, there are internal guidelines that follow a quality and integrity criteria for carbon credits.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) **Project type**

Select from:

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Páramos y Bosques, located around the Pacific Coast of Colombia, is one of the projects selected by Repsol. Specifically, we collaborate with the Acapa - Bajo Mira Frontera and Mutatá projects, to offset emissions and to help achieve the Goals United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Currently, the region faces a series of threats that promote the destruction of forests, such as illegal logging or mining. For this reason, the project in which we are involved focuses on the value offered by the area, creating jobs that promote sustainability and generating alliances between suppliers of local products with the current market.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7612

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

✓ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

✓ CCBS (developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance, CCBA)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

✓ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation
- Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The CCB Program requires that project leaders incorporate the principles and requirements of the CCB Standards to ensure that projects: Identify all stakeholders and ensure their full and effective participation; Recognize and respect customary and statutory rights; Obtain free, prior, and informed consent; Assess and monitor direct and indirect costs, benefits, and risks; and Identify and maintain high conservation values.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is no CA in this project. Trading business unit is responsible for the purchase of the credits. In Repsol, there are internal guidelines that follow a quality and integrity criteria for carbon credits.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

✓ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project is a Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) project. Is located in the region than belong to the Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor in the Peruvian Amazon, one of the world biodiversity hotspots. The Project Area consists of two logging concessions with a combined area of 98,932 hectares. In the absence of the project these concessions are subject to frontier deforestation risk from new inter-oceanic Highway that unites Brazil with the Peruvian ports. The area of influence of the Interoceanic road is characterized for still having areas of forests of great importance for their biodiversity and the environmental services they offer. The area is different from other areas next to roads, where its presence has notoriously impacted in the landscape and natural resources. However, the presence of the inter-oceanic road represents a great risk due to a major pressure of population from rural Andes regions that will migrate looking for lands, and the economical activities that will consequently be established. The Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project will dramatically reduce deforestation by increasing surveillance in the rainforest and benefiting local communities. The project has been validated on 2nd December 2009, according to the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCB Standards) by Scientific Certification Systems (SCS), which guarantees its social and environmental sustainability and validates that carbon calculations have been done following appropriate methodologies. This is furthermore enhanced by the fact that the project has obtained the maximum status within the CCB Standard: Gold.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

971

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

✓ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

✓ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

✓ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

✓ Monitoring and compensation

✓ Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

✓ Activity-shifting

Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Social Criteria Community Involvement: Active engagement and participation of local communities in project design and implementation. Social Benefits: Provision of tangible benefits to local communities, such as job creation or improved livelihoods. Respect for Land Rights: Assurance that the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected. No Adverse Impacts: Prevention of negative social impacts on local populations. Stakeholder Consultation: Transparent and inclusive consultation processes with affected stakeholders. Environmental Criteria Biodiversity Protection: Preservation of local ecosystems and biodiversity. Sustainable Resource Management: Use of sustainable practices for land and resource management. Environmental Assessment: Evaluation of potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures. Improvement of Ecosystem Services: Enhancement of services provided by ecosystems, such as water quality or soil health. Regulatory Compliance: Adherence to all relevant environmental laws and regulations.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is no CA in this project. Trading business unit is responsible for the purchase of the credits. In Repsol, there are internal guidelines that follow a quality and integrity criteria for carbon credits.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

UK integration phase with Repsol systems

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

✓ Recent acquisition or merger

(9.1.1.5) Completion date of acquisition or merger

10/31/2023

(9.1.1.6) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes

Select from:

✓ 6-10%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Since last quarter of 2023, upstream location acquisitions in UK have been integrated into our company. From the beginning, our reporting teams have been working diligently to adapt the infrastructure in order to obtain data on water management. Consequently, during the last two months of 2023, efforts were made to align reporting criteria. Since the beginning of 2024, data is being collected from this business, and based on the data reported in the first half of 2024, an estimate has been made to determine the percentage that was excluded from the last two months of 2023. [Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals in real-time, using "in-place" flow meters. The total water withdrawal company volume is calculated by adding all the volumes withdrawn from all water sources.

(9.2.4) Please explain

1. All of our operational sites (assets where operational control is exercised) are monitored for water withdrawal volumes. Freshwater withdrawal volume is one of our environmental key performance indicators and is used to track improvements in water efficiency. We report this information at an internal global level quarterly into the Repsol Environmental Application (REA) by the S&E function at each operational site and externally on an annual basis. Data for 2023 water withdrawal total volume was reported in 2023 Repsol Integrated Management Report following 303-3 GRI reporting standard (2018) and "Sustainability reporting guidance for the Oil & Gas industry" issued by IPIECA/API/IOGP (2020).

Water withdrawals - volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water sources are known and withdrawal volumes are recorded for all of our sites. The majority of our sites measure water withdrawal volumes through real-time direct measurement using "in-place" flow meters. For some cases, water withdrawal volumes and sources data are obtained from water utility providers or estimations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes by source are measured at 100% of our operated assets (where operational control is exercised). At site level, data is mainly automatically monitored and reported in a quarterly basis into the Repsol Environmental Application (REA) by the S&E function. At the Corporate level, we assess the risk associated with each of the water withdrawal sources by taking into account the dependence based on the magnitude of the water withdrawal volume per source. In addition, monitoring this water aspect allows us to identify priority areas and to further set water-related targets, implementing continuous improvement actions and manage water security. Data for 2023 water withdrawal volumes by source was reported in 2023 Repsol Integrated Management Report following 303-3 GRI reporting standard (2018) and "Sustainability reporting guidance for the Oil & Gas industry" issued by IPIECA/API/IOGP (2020).

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Produced water volume is measured based on fluid production rates. Various instruments and meters installed at the wellhead are used to measure the actual flow rate accurately. Water-cut analyzers utilize several different technologies to make the produced water measurement.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Produced water is the largest byproduct stream brought to the surface associated with oil and gas production. Thus, produced water is monitored at 100% of our Exploration & Production (E&P) operations, both onshore and offshore facilities. This water is currently managed through a variety of mechanisms, including deep injection, recycling, treatment and discharge. In order to ensure a proper produced water management, its fundamental to measure total volumes of produced water. Data for 2023 produced water volumes was reported in 2023 Repsol Integrated Management Report following 303-3 GRI reporting standard (2018) and "Sustainability reporting guidance for the Oil & Gas industry" issued by IPIECA/API/IOGP (2020).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal quality is frequently monitored at the water source level using water samplers and lab testing. This indicator is measured by physical, chemical and biological analysis according to official analytical methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals quality is monitored at 100% of our operated assets, at site level, though specific measures. It becomes relevant to measure the quality of the water entering the facilities, both for reasons of equipment integrity and for the protection of human health. Identifying and addressing water quality issues early can prevent larger problems. Water withdrawals quality data is registered in HSE operational databases. Parameters measured include BOD, TSS, TDS, conductivity, turbidity, pH and temperature. The regulation of water quality standards varies significantly depending on local and regional levels. Local governments often set specific guidelines tailored to the unique environmental conditions, industrial activities and public health needs of the area.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure water discharge volumes in real-time.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual management for our sites. Quantifying the volume of water discharges can help us to understand negative impacts on the receiving waterbody. An increase in the total volume of water discharge does not necessarily correspond to greater negative impacts, since these impacts depend on the quality of the water discharge and the sensitivity of the receiving waterbody. Data for 2023 water discharges volumes was reported in 2023 Repsol Integrated Management Report following 303-3 GRI reporting standard (2018) and "Sustainability reporting guidance for the Oil & Gas industry" issued by IPIECA/API/IOGP (2020).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure water discharge volumes in real time. The destination of the discharge is known and recorded for all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual management for our sites. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. As part of our compliance with standards and regulations, we monitor the volumes of our discharges by destination. Data for 2023 water discharges volumes by destination was reported in 2023 Repsol Integrated Management Report following 303-3 GRI reporting standard (2018) and "Sustainability reporting guidance for the Oil & Gas industry" issued by IPIECA/API/IOGP (2020).

Water discharges - volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure water discharge volumes by treatment in real time. We keep detailed records of the discharge treatment level and methods at all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management for our sites. Our water discharges are treated to primary, secondary or tertiary level, depending on the operations of the site and the regulatory requirements for discharge or quality conditions for effluent reuse. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using automatic water samplers and lab testing. Samples are collected on a daily basis to analyze DBO, DQO, total suspended solids, pH, metal concentration and hydrocarbon load among other substances.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Effluent parameters are monitored on a daily basis. This is considered part of the usual facility management for our sites. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations. The criteria for setting the effluent limit values for emissions into the aquatic environment are the Best Available Techniques. Limit values, as well as the frequency of analysis of these parameters, may be modified if, as a result of the environmental monitoring program, this is established by the competent environmental authority.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

🗹 Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using automatic water samplers and lab testing. Samples are collected on a daily basis to analyze nitrates, phosphates and/or other priority substances among other substances.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Effluent parameters are monitored on a daily basis. This is considered part of the usual facility management for our sites. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations. The criteria for setting the effluent limit values for emissions into the aquatic environment are the Best Available Techniques. Limit values, as well as the frequency of analysis of these parameters, may be modified if, as a result of the environmental monitoring program, this is established by the competent environmental authority.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water temperature by a continuous automatic control. We use sensors specifically designed to monitor temperature in industrial effluents, especially in cooling towers. The sensors (thermometers) are factory calibrated and regularly maintained.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge temperature is a water aspect only relevant to a proportion of Repsol facilities where water is used for cooling purposes as refineries, chemical plants and combined cycle power plants. Elevated effluent temperatures can adversely affect aquatic ecosystems. Warmer water can reduce dissolved oxygen levels, which can be detrimental to aquatic life. It is therefore important to measure both the temperature of the effluent and the temperature of the receiving environment.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure our water consumption quarterly using a water balance which considers water withdrawals and water discharges. Withdrawals and discharges are measured with flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water consumption is calculated at the Corporate level in a quarterly basis from water withdrawals volumes minus water discharges in all our operational sites. This is reported through our global performance reporting system, Repsol Environmental Application (REA). Data for 2023 water consumption total volume was reported in 2023 Repsol Integrated Management Report following 303-3 GRI reporting standard (2018) and "Sustainability reporting guidance for the Oil & Gas industry" issued by IPIECA/API/IOGP (2020).

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Recycle/Reused water is directly measured by flowmeter or estimated by mass balance.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of recycled/reused water are measured or estimated at 100% of our operated assets and this is considered part of the usual facility management. This is one of our main water management indicators as it indicates the efficiency of water use. Data for 2023 water recycled/reused was reported in 2023 Repsol Integrated Management Report following "Sustainability reporting guidance for the Oil & Gas industry" issued by IPIECA/API/IOGP (2020) and in 2023 Repsol Sustainable Development Goals Report.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We perform internal audits to measure progress towards WASH services for employees

(9.2.4) Please explain

Repsol ensures that the provision of drinking water supply, adequate sanitation and hygiene are fully operational and managed safely for all workers at 100% of our operated assets. This priority is set out in Repsols Safety and Occupational Health Policy as "Provide a healthy and safe working environment, in which everyone collaborates in a continuous improvement process to promote and protect the health and well-being of workers." [Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

292193

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

Regarding the total water withdrawn by the company, there has been a 7% decrease, with a significant portion of this reduction coming from seawater capture, which is the largest source of water capture for Repsol, accounting for 78%, primarily for cooling circuits. Repsol promotes the optimization of water resources by integrating efficient water use into its circularity strategy across all its facilities. Consequently, another relevant part of freshwater withdrawn reduction is due to actions applied in terms of reuse, efficiency improvements, and minimization of losses in our industrial assets, for example, in the Puertollano industrial complex. For the five-year forecast, no significant change is anticipated for the overall water withdrawals, apart from yearly variations in assets' perimeter and activity. Taking into account Repsol's strategic plan 2024-2027, the company will focus on developing low-carbon industrial transformation projects such as the production of biomethane, green hydrogen and advanced biofuels. In this new context, the company has set the goal of not increasing freshwater withdrawal (from conventional sources) by 2030. To this end, in the short to medium term, several actions are planned to improve water optimization and increase water efficiency, recycling and reusing in our industrial complexes located in the iberian peninsula. This commitment will ensure water availability and sustainability which is fundamental to achieve territorial water resilience. Please be advised: 30% is "much higher or much lower"

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

262267

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

After analyzing the total discharged water data, a 5% decrease vs 2022 has been identified. In line with Repsol's lower total water withdrawals, a significant portion of this reduction is attributed to seawater discharge, which represents the largest source of discharge for Repsol, accounting for 89%, primarily for cooling circuits, with the ocean being the principal discharge location (95%). Repsol is committed to optimizing water resources by incorporating efficient water use into its circularity strategy across all its facilities. Consequently, the reduction in freshwater discharge in 2023 has been distributed among increased reuse, efficiency improvements, and productive needs. For the five-year forecast, no significant change is anticipated for the overall water discharges, apart from yearly variations in assets' perimeter and activity. Taking into account Repsol's strategic plan 2024-2027, the company will focus on developing low-carbon industrial transformation projects such as the production of biomethane, green hydrogen and advanced biofuels. In this new context, the company has set the goal of not increasing freshwater withdrawal (from conventional sources) by 2030. To this end, in the short to medium term, several actions are planned to improve water optimization and increase water efficiency, including the recycling and reusing of our effluents, in our industrial complexes located in the iberian peninsula. All this in accordance with our commitment to minimize discharges and protect water bodies. Please be advised: 30% is "much higher or much lower"

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

23008

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our water consumption reporting focuses on freshwater, as its consumption can reduce availability and potentially affect ecosystems and habitats. Water is considered consumed when it is not returned to the environment in a way that can be utilized by other users. For us sustainable water management is crucial, promoting new solutions to reduce consumption or use alternative sources (reuse, seawater desalination). The 7% reduction in freshwater consumption is due to reuse, efficiency improvements and minimizing losses in industrial assets, such as Puertollano industrial complex. Significant freshwater consumed reductions in 2023 compared to 2022 were also due to better data collection and quality in an E&P asset, with more precise analyses and reclassification to non-freshwater. For the five-year forecast, no significant change is expected in overall water consumption, apart from yearly variations in assets' perimeter and activity. Total water consumption is calculated company-wide as the difference between water withdrawals and discharges. Water consumption will be dependent on the variations of water withdrawn and discharged in global company terms. According to Repsol's strategic plan 2024-2027, the company will focus on developing low-carbon industrial transformation projects like production of biomethane, green hydrogen and advanced biofuels. In this new context, Repsol aims not to increase freshwater withdrawal (from conventional sources), thus water consumption by 2030. In the short to medium term, actions are planned to seek alternative water sources for our industrial complexes in the iberian peninsula such as reclaimed or desalinated water. These non-conventional water resources are strategic solutions introducing sustainable and circular economy models in our water management. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'. 30% is 'much higher/lower.

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

11458

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

3.92

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Water withdrawn in water-stressed areas within Repsol's operations represents 3.6% of the total withdrawn volume. The significant variation in water withdrawn in water-stressed areas is due to a change in methodology in a small portion of Repsol's assets in Spain. This methodology, implemented with an in-house tool (Repsol Water Tool) based on Aqueduct, uses more restrictive parameters regarding water stress. This reaffirms Repsol's commitment to efficient water management, with a special focus on water-stressed areas. Please be advised: 30% is "much higher or much lower" [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15910

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For Repsol, it is crucial to reduce the withdrawal of water from surface sources, as these are among the sources with the highest water risk, potentially negatively impacting ecosystems that rely on them. Of the total water withdrawn by the company, surface water withdrawal represents only 5,4% of the total water withdrawal. Surface withdrawal has been minimally reduced due to actions in terms of reuse, efficiency improvements, and minimization of losses in our industrial assets, such as the Puertollano industrial complex. Similarly, the volume withdrawn for cooling used in combined cycle power production has also been slightly reduced. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

228922

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The primary source of water withdrawal at Repsol is the ocean (78%), which is mainly used in cooling processes. The reduction compared to the previous year is minimal, at 7%, and is largely due to the decrease in water withdrawal for cooling in combined cycle power plants in Spain.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1934

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The withdrawal of groundwater at Repsol is less than 2%, even though it is a necessary resource for upstream and downstream assets within the company. Information has been obtained on the renewability of some of the aquifers in which we operate; however, for the part where we do not have information, it has been decided to report this volume as non-renewable aquifer. The slight increase of 6% in this parameter is due to operational needs in our downstream industrial asset in Peru. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Groundwater - non-renewable

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3194

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The withdrawal of groundwater at Repsol is less than 2%, even though it is a necessary resource for upstream and downstream assets within the company. Information has been obtained on the renewability of some of the aquifers in which we operate; however, for the part where we do not have information, it has been decided to report this volume as non-renewable aquifer. The 7% decrease in the withdrawal of water from non-renewable aquifers is due to the reduction in water withdrawal for drilling activities in our upstream operations in North America. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2826

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Facility closure

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For Repsol, the inflow of produced water and flowback accounts for less than 1% of the company's total water withdrawal. However, due to its nature, we adapt our operations and place special emphasis on reducing associated impacts. We believe that the reuse of this type of water is vital for the future development of the upstream business. An example of this is the in-situ treatment system applied for subsequent reuse, operational in Eagle Ford since July 2023, as well as other measures that promote the efficiency and reuse of this type of water instead of freshwater in Marcellus, committing to a net-zero freshwater consumption by 2035. The produced water has significantly decreased compared to the previous year, mainly due to the divestment in 2022 of upstream assets in Canada and Ecuador. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance
✓ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

39408

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third parties' water accounts for 13% of the company's total water withdrawal, representing a significant portion of the withdrawal in the downstream business. A part of this volume is recycled water that has been used for other purposes. Repsol promotes the optimization of water resources by integrating efficient water use into its circularity strategy across all its facilities. Therefore, the reuse of third-party water is a present and future value in its facilities. The volume of this type of source has been slightly reduced in 2023 for non-reused water due to operational needs in the downstream business in Portugal. However, the volume of reused water has increased in several downstream assets, making this type of water an important resource for the company. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'. [Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8776

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharge to surface freshwater at Repsol accounts for 3% of the company's total discharge, with part of it being cooling water, returned in optimal physicochemical conditions. Compared to 2022, there has been a minimal reduction, less than 5%, mainly due to the decreased cooling needs for electricity production in combined cycle power plants. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

248872

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The ocean is the primary destination for Repsol's total water discharge, representing 95% of the company's total discharge. A significant percentage of this water has been discharged after being used in cooling processes and returned to marine waters in optimal physico-chemical conditions. The slight reduction of 5% is due to operational needs in combined cycle power production activities in Spain. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

During 2022 and 2023, there have been no discharges to groundwater in Repsol's operations.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4618

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge to third parties in Repsol's operations accounts for approximately 2% of the company's total discharge, with a portion being reused. The slight increase in this volume, around 6%, is due to the transfer of water in upstream assets in North America for final disposal. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8798

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

✓ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The discharge of tertiary-treated water at Repsol primarily encompasses various downstream activities. For Repsol, discharging water in optimal physico-chemical conditions is vital for the preservation of habitats and ecosystems of species that inhabit the areas where we operate. However, there has been a slight decrease of 12% due to operational issues and maintenance shutdowns in assets for electricity and chemical production, respectively. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

252064

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Regarding the discharge of secondary-treated water, which comprises the majority of the discharge, it is predominantly water used in cooling processes and returned to the ocean in optimal physico-chemical conditions. There has been a slight decrease of 5% compared to 2022, due to a slight reduction in the volume used for cooling in combined cycle power production. Please note: 30% is 'much higher or much lower'.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

It has been deemed unnecessary to report the volume of discharge with primary treatment or without treatment, as the combined total of both categories constitutes less than 0.5% of the company's overall discharge.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

It has been deemed unnecessary to report the volume of discharge with primary treatment or without treatment, as the combined total of both categories constitutes less than 0.5% of the company's overall discharge.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

It has been deemed unnecessary to report the volume of discharge with primary treatment or without treatment, as the combined total of both categories constitutes less than 0.5% of the company's overall discharge.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

It has been deemed unnecessary to report the volume of discharge with primary treatment or without treatment, as the combined total of both categories constitutes less than 0.5% of the company's overall discharge. [Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

246.5

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Based on a materiality criteria, EMD Industrial Transformation and Circular Economy is the business emitting mainly nitrates as Total nitrogen (229.3 Tons) and phosphates as Total phosphorus (17.2 Tons). The environmental and geographical areas of reception of this type of emissions are marine waters of the Iberian Peninsula. These substances are not emitted in water sensitive areas or causing hazard to people as discharges are complying to regulatory limits. Values are calculated from the analysis of the parameters in the discharged water and the total amount discharged measured through the submarine outfall. Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive authorized and monitored by Repsol are reported through the State Registry of Emissions and Pollutant Sources (PRTR-España). This registry collects and makes available to the public information on emissions to water of polluting substances from industrial complexes in accordance with current legislation and sends the information to Europe on an annual basis in compliance with legal obligations (E-PRTR and other international conventions). Pesticides are not included in the priority list as they are not relevant to Repsol activity. [Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Z Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

12

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

✓ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

In 2013 Repsol developed its own water tool, Repsol Water Tool (RWT), based on recommended tools e.g. WBCSD, Global Water Tool, GEMI Local Water Tool and WRI's Aqueduct. This facility-level assessment tool has enabled our businesses to identify and evaluate significant water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and

opportunities prioritizing actions where they matter most to enhance water resilience. The analysis scope covers direct operations (operated assets) and is conducted bi-annually. The perimeter varies with asset acquisitions and divestments in the Company's portfolio. To date, all Repsol businesses have been analyzed: E&P (onshore and offshore), Refining, Chemicals, Liquefied Natural Gas, Lubricants, Asphalts and specialized products, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Combined Cycle Gas and photovoltaic plants, excepting service stations due to their high geographic dispersion and low water materiality. This enables compliance with internal and external reporting requirements and strategic decision-making at the Corporate level. Internal risks assessed include measurement and monitoring of main water flows (volume and quality), types of water use (volumetric water balance), water quality and treatment technologies, current and future risks due to water stress at withdrawal sources and discharge points. External risks assessed include future water availability, regulatory changes and reputational aspects. As a result of this comprehensive analysis, 12/51 sites (24% of facilities in direct operations) were identified as exposed to significant water risk and dependency in terms of freshwater withdrawal. These facilities (98% of total freshwater withdrawal) were prioritized to establish water targets as the most water-critical assets. For reporting purposes, our definition of "facility" is the same as "site."

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

✓ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Over the next 2 years we plan to study how to incorporate our Upstream value chain in the facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities identification and assessment process. *[Fixed row]*

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals - total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023.

Water withdrawals - quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023.

Water discharges - volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water related data included in Integrated Management Report 2023 page 157 to 160. This report has been verified under ISAE 3000, see certificate page 240 of the Integrated Management Report 2023. [Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

58948000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

201743.37

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The trend of this ratio will be influenced to a greater extent by the company's portfolio and financial development than by the numerator data referring to water withdrawals management. [Fixed row]

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:

 \checkmark No, but we intend to do so within the next two years

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Products contain hazardous substances
Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

✓ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

✓ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As Oil&Gas&Chemical Company REPSOL has hazardous product. All of them are strictly manufacture, handled, storage and distributed according to legislation applied in each country and follow high standard health, safety, secure and environment procedures. REPSOL has an app in which we identify all the products that have according to EU legislations REACH and CLP for health, safety and environmental reason. And provide Safety Data Sheet to their Stakeholders. Regarding to revenue we dont have available this information.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As Oil&Gas&Chemical Company REPSOL has hazardous product. All of them are strictly manufacture, handled, storage and distributed according to legislation applied in each country and follow high standard health, safety, secure and environment procedures. REPSOL has an app in which we identify all the products that have according to EU legislations REACH and CLP for health, safety and environmental reason. And provide Safety Data Sheet to their Stakeholders. Regarding to revenue we dont have available this information.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Repsol recognizes the importance of low water impact products and services towards the transition to a water-secure future. The ESHIA (Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment) process is applied to all projects and activities identifying, assessing and minimizing water-related impacts caused by our operations. Our products/services water impact is indirectly reduced by increasing water use efficiency during their production phase or usage. In 2023, new water recycling systems were installed and/or put into operation in 27 service stations in high water stress areas, offering customers a less water-impact car wash service with reduced water impact. Repsol became the first company to offer 100% renewable fuel in the Iberian Peninsula. The Renewables business aims for 6,000 MW of capacity by 2025 and 20,000 MW by 2030, being lower water-intensive. However, we have not yet established criteria and thresholds to classify our products and services as low water impact.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other waterrelated categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

✓ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Water quality discharge is continuously monitored across our operated sites. All operated assets comply with local wastewater discharge limits and internal standards. In E&P specific internal regulations ensure compliance with minimum discharge quality criteria wherever there are no applicable local regulations through Environmental Performance Practices (EPP) covering sewage effluents, drilling fluids and produced water. Refineries must meet specific water pollution targets, often regulated by national and international laws, such as the EU's Water Framework Directive (WFD), which aims to protect surface, ground and coastal waters. Based

on reference documents (BREF), Best Available Techniques (BATs) are implemented for water pollution prevention and control, divided into overall water management and specific actions to reduce pollution or water consumption.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

At the moment, Repsol has not set a global Company target related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services. However, improve access to WASH services is part of our daily activities. Annually we develop different actions related to WASH services, both in our facilities (employees and contractors) and outside the fence, particularly, in those areas of influence of our operations where local communities have such needs. For example, in 2023, we improved human access to potable water through the construction of two drinking water wells in the village of Kaliberau (Indonesia) using solar panels as a source of energy. This action helped to reduce the water shortage faced by the local population in this area. These WASH actions are included in the Local Sustainability Plans which is public information, along with the performance indicators that are monitored.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Repsol is committed to the sustainable management of water resources that encourages the search for new solutions at the operational level, guarantees the reduction of freshwater withdrawal, promotes measures to increase reuse, both internally and externally, and the preservation of the quality of the receiving environment; however, numerical objectives additional to those mentioned in this section have not yet been set. [Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

✓ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Achieve the ambition of net zero freshwater withdrawal (from natural environmental sources)* * Compared to 2022 baseline (Hm3)

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

11/26/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2050

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

42.4

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

4

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

✓ Sustainable Development Goal 6

✓ Other, please specify :CEO Water Mandate, to advance our business' water stewardship to address urgent water challenges related to scarcity, quality, governance and access to water and sanitation.

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers a group of facilities from our main industrial complexes (refineries and chemical plants) of the Iberian Peninsula. These facilities have been identified as water priority locations, as a result of a water-related materiality analysis, with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities relating to water.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

in 2023 we completed a comprehensive analysis of alternative water sources available for each industrial site and established a strategy to implement the most suitable options. In addition, we are actively enhancing water efficiency through a range of measures, including leak detection and elimination, optimizing water use in cooling systems, and making targeted investments to increase water reuse and recycling across our operations.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This longer-term target intends to help our organization to manage its water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities. In 2023 Repsol has established objectives to address priority challenges at certain watershed where we operate, with the aim of reducing its main water risk, including water scarcity or water stress. In this process, the methodology recommended by the CEO Water Mandate in the "Setting Enterprise Water Targets" guide was considered. To this end, a materiality assessment was carried out at the global Company level to understand where and how the freshwater withdrawal sourced from the environment is a material aspect for each of the businesses. Through the self-developed Repsol Water Tool (RWT), internal and external risks were assessed. This risk assessment has been carried out on all operated assets. Those facilities with the highest water risk and greatest dependency on freshwater withdrawal were prioritized, in order to set water targets at the most critical assets. Although the industrial transformation process will require an increase in our water needs, through the Water Zero project, we are committed to: By 2030: Not to increase freshwater withdrawal* By 2035: Reduce freshwater withdrawal by 30%* By 2050: Achieve the ambition of net zero freshwater withdrawal* * (from natural environmental sources)Compared to 2022 baseline

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

✓ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Achieve the ambition of net zero freshwater withdrawal* * Compared to 2022 baseline (Hm3) and planning

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/21/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1.7

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2035

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.98

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-16

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

✓ Sustainable Development Goal 6

✓ Other, please specify :CEO Water Mandate, to advance our business' water stewardship to address urgent water challenges related to scarcity, quality, governance and access to water and sanitation

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is set in an Exploration & Production asset located in the U.S., as a result of a water-related materiality analysis, with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities relating to water.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As this is a longer-term target, in 2023 we have developed a comprehensive analysis of our operations focused in exploring options to reduce the freshwater withdrawal by increasing the recycling water usage. The plan implemented in 2023 has consisted of two main pillars. First, to prepare our facilities to be capable of storing water to be recycled in processes. This has comprised the construction of new water storage facilities. Second, to analyze in detail in which specific activities of our processes we are able to increase the percentage of recycled water usage.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This longer-term target intends to help our organization to manage its water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities. In 2023 Repsol has established objectives to address priority challenges at certain watershed where we operate, with the aim of reducing its main water risk, including water scarcity or water stress. In this process, the methodology recommended by the CEO Water Mandate in the "Setting Enterprise Water Targets" guide was considered. To this end, a materiality assessment was carried out at the global Company level to understand where and how the freshwater withdrawal sourced from the environment is a material aspect for each of the businesses. Through the self-developed Repsol Water Tool (RWT), internal and external risks were assessed. This risk assessment has been carried out on all operated assets. Those facilities with the highest water risk and greatest dependency on freshwater withdrawal were prioritized, in order to set water targets at the most critical assets. With regard to this particular water target, this asset is committed to: By 2030: To increase water reuse by up to 10%*, achieving a 5%* by 2026 By 2035: Regenerate the natural capital of the ecosystem in this environment, reaching the ambition of net zero freshwater withdrawal* * Compared to 2022 baseline and planning [Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

✓ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- ✓ Land/water management
- ✓ Species management
- Education & awareness
- ✓ Law & policy

✓ Other, please specify :Non-operation commitment in sensitive biodiversity areas *[Fixed row]*

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Select from:	Select all that apply

Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
✓ Yes, we use indicators	 State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators Other, please specify :We use READS, a digital tool to value and account impacts on natural capital. READS enables improved management by providing several nature-based KPIs grouped by: ecosystem services, water resources, climate change and social well-being.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Repsol participates in the Proteus Consortium, in which the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) offers information to participating companies about the distribution of the species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the protected natural areas included in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). All this information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and it can be used as another layer of information when making decisions throughout the life cycle of the Company's projects. The analysis of the protected areas took into account all the operating centers of Repsol's different businesses to assess those Repsol actives that overlap or are adjacent to nature protected areas or key biodiversity areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

🗹 No

(11.4.2) Comment

Repsol participates in the Proteus Consortium, in which the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) offers information to participating companies about the distribution of the species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the protected natural areas included in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). All this information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and it can be used as another layer of information when making decisions throughout the life cycle of the Company's projects. The analysis of the protected areas took into account all the operating centers of Repsol's different businesses to assess those Repsol actives that overlap or are adjacent to nature protected areas or key biodiversity areas.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

🗹 No

(11.4.2) Comment

Repsol participates in the Proteus Consortium, in which the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) offers information to participating companies about the distribution of the species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the protected natural areas included in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). All this information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and it can be used as another layer of information when making decisions throughout the life cycle of the Company's projects. The analysis of the protected areas took into account all the operating centers of Repsol's different businesses to assess those Repsol actives that overlap or are adjacent to nature protected areas or key biodiversity areas.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

(11.4.2) Comment

Repsol participates in the Proteus Consortium, in which the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) offers information to participating companies about the distribution of the species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the protected natural areas included in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). All this information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and it can be used as another layer of information when making decisions throughout the life cycle of the Company's projects. The analysis of the protected areas took into account all the operating centers of Repsol's different businesses to assess those Repsol actives that overlap or are adjacent to nature protected areas or key biodiversity areas.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Repsol participates in the Proteus Consortium, in which the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) offers information to participating companies about the distribution of the species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the protected natural areas included in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). All this information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and it can be used as another layer of information when making decisions throughout the life cycle of the Company's projects. The analysis of the protected areas took into account all the operating centers of Repsol's different businesses to assess those Repsol actives that overlap or are adjacent to nature protected areas or key biodiversity areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Repsol participates in the Proteus Consortium, in which the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) offers information to participating companies about the distribution of the species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the protected natural areas included in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). All this information is obtained and analyzed with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and it can be used as another layer of information when making decisions throughout the life cycle of the Company's projects. The analysis of the protected areas took into account all the operating centers of Repsol's different businesses to assess those Repsol actives that overlap or are adjacent to nature protected areas or key biodiversity areas. [Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.52

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Office

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

🗹 No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

No negative effect

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

155

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon production activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry

Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. Our operations in the Caipipendi area (Bolivia) incorporate biodiversity criteria in all phases of the asset's life. We have conducted an environmental impact study, sensitivity mapping, and historical monitoring of the area with satellite imagery to identify our impacts and mitigate them. Recently, a detailed analysis addressing insect biodiversity has been completed. From this analysis several species completely new for science have been described.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

🗹 Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) **Proximity**

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon production activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon production activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Peru

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

5614

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon production activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry

Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

461.04

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented
(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ United States of America

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

37

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which

we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) **Proximity**

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

✓ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

0.2

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

20

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

11

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

0.1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 17

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

19

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 18

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.04

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydrocarbon development and production activities. Development activities include: drilling of production wells, construction of collection systems, processing plants and evacuation and transportation systems for production of reserves, always under policies of sustainability, safety and transparency to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerned about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with National regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Repsol was the first company in the energy sector to apply the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder methodology, developed by the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA). In order to apply this methodology, we have internal environmental management regulations, which include Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) for all new operations or facilities. These studies ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the project life cycle and are taken into account in the project design to prevent and mitigate their effects. The regulations include, among other aspects, the obligation to determine the sensitivity of the area of influence of the operations and to assess, project by project, the continuity or not in the case of sensitive areas. During 2023 Repsol has restored more than 21 hectares in this asset, from which nearly 18 were protected.

Row 19

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

--

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Overlap

1.48

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

Row 20

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) **Proximity**

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.5

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

Row 21

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.49

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

Row 22

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

Row 23

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

Row 24

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

Row 25

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

Row 26

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity.

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Combined cycle plant

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of lubricants, bases for lubricants, bitumen for asphalts, jet fuel, extender oils, coke, sulfur, paraffins and propellant gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of a wide range of products including basic and derivative petrochemicals

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Select all that apply

✓ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Repsol includes its commitment to the protection of the environment and the prevention of pollution in its Environmental Policy and carries out comprehensive actions to avoid or minimize potential impacts due to the emission of substances into the atmosphere, water, or soil from its own business activities or the activities stemming from the use of the products it sells. Repsol identifies sulfur oxides (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter as priority substances in emissions control. The company also monitors other substances in compliance with the requirements of the European directive on the prevention and control of industrial emissions (e-PRTR). The Company adopts the commitment to apply the technologies available to minimize potential air emissions both in its operations and in the products it manufactures. To do this, the Company identifies the chemical composition of the raw materials used and the products manufactured, carries out rigorous management of its industrial processes, and installs devices to reduce emissions, thus ensuring the application of the most demanding environmental standards. Repsol minimizes the emission of polluting substances in its operations by changes in the fuels used, and even by eliminating combustion and gas venting processes, selecting raw materials for production processes, and implementing the best available technologies -- including recommendations from the European BREFs. Among the technologies adopted, low emissions NOx burners are included, as well as processes for removing sulfur from products to avoid SO2 emissions, vapor recovery systems to reduce VOC emissions, and air-tight equipment to prevent leaks or the installation of filters to reduce particulate matter. In addition, Repsol reinforces control by periodically carrying out LDAR (Leak Detection & Repair) campaigns to minimize fugitive emissions by 47%, and particulate matter emissions by 79%.

Row 36

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Portugal

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of a wide range of products including basic and derivative petrochemicals

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Repsol includes its commitment to the protection of the environment and the prevention of pollution in its Environmental Policy and carries out comprehensive actions to avoid or minimize potential impacts due to the emission of substances into the atmosphere, water, or soil from its own business activities or the activities stemming from the use of the products it sells. Repsol identifies sulfur oxides (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter as priority substances in emissions control. The company also monitors other substances in compliance with the requirements of the European directive on the prevention and control of industrial emissions (e-PRTR). The Company adopts the commitment to apply the technologies available to minimize potential air emissions both in its operations and in the products it manufactures. To do this, the Company identifies the chemical composition of the raw materials used and the products

manufactured, carries out rigorous management of its industrial processes, and installs devices to reduce emissions, thus ensuring the application of the most demanding environmental standards. Repsol minimizes the emission of polluting substances in its operations by changes in the fuels used, and even by eliminating combustion and gas venting processes, selecting raw materials for production processes, and implementing the best available technologies -- including recommendations from the European BREFs. Among the technologies adopted, low emissions NOx burners are included, as well as processes for removing sulfur from products to avoid SO2 emissions, vapor recovery systems to reduce VOC emissions, and air-tight equipment to prevent leaks or the installation of filters to reduce particulate matter. In addition, Repsol reinforces control by periodically carrying out LDAR (Leak Detection & Repair) campaigns to minimize fugitive emissions. Over the last five years, Repsol's operations as a whole have achieved a reduction in SO2 emissions by 18%, NOx emissions by 40%, non-methane VOC emissions by 47%, and particulate matter emissions by 79%.

Row 37

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Transformation of crude oil, and various alternative raw materials (urban, forestry, agricultural and agri-food industry waste) into value-added products such as fuels, sustainable biofuels (hydro biodiesel, biogas, biojet, etc.) and carbon neutral materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

✓ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Repsol includes its commitment to the protection of the environment and the prevention of pollution in its Environmental Policy and carries out comprehensive actions to avoid or minimize potential impacts due to the emission of substances into the atmosphere, water, or soil from its own business activities or the activities stemming from the use of the products it sells. Repsol identifies sulfur oxides (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter as priority substances in emissions control. The company also monitors other substances in compliance with the requirements of the European directive on the prevention and control of industrial emissions (e-PRTR). The Company adopts the commitment to apply the technologies available to minimize potential air emissions both in its operations and in the products it manufactures. To do this, the Company identifies the chemical composition of the raw materials used and the products manufactured, carries out rigorous management of its industrial processes, and installs devices to reduce emissions, thus ensuring the application of the most demanding environmental standards. Repsol minimizes the emission of polluting substances in its operations by changes in the fuels used, and even by eliminating combustion and gas venting processes, selecting raw materials for production processes, and implementing the best available technologies -- including recommendations from the European BREFs. Among the technologies adopted, low emissions NOx burners are included, as well as processes for removing sulfur from products to avoid SO2 emissions, vapor recovery systems to reduce VOC emissions, and air-tight equipment to prevent leaks or the installation of filters to reduce particulate matter. In addition, Repsol reinforces control by periodically carrying out LDAR (Leak Detection & Repair) campaigns to minimize fugitive emissions by 47%, and particulate matter emissions by 79%.

Row 38

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Transformation of crude oil, and various alternative raw materials (urban, forestry, agricultural and agri-food industry waste) into value-added products such as fuels, sustainable biofuels (hydro biodiesel, biogas, biojet, etc.) and carbon neutral materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Repsol includes its commitment to the protection of the environment and the prevention of pollution in its Environmental Policy and carries out comprehensive actions to avoid or minimize potential impacts due to the emission of substances into the atmosphere, water, or soil from its own business activities or the activities stemming from the use of the products it sells. Repsol identifies sulfur oxides (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter as priority substances in emissions control. The company also monitors other substances in compliance with the requirements of the European directive on the prevention and control of industrial emissions (e-PRTR). The Company adopts the commitment to apply the technologies available to minimize potential air emissions both in its operations and in the products it manufactures. To do this, the Company identifies the chemical composition of the raw materials used and the products manufactured, carries out rigorous management of its industrial processes, and installs devices to reduce emissions, thus ensuring the application of the most demanding environmental standards. Repsol minizes the emission of polluting substances in to operations by changes in the fuels used, and even by eliminating combustion and gas venting processes, selecting raw materials for production processes, and implementing the best available technologies -- including recommendations from the European BREFs. Among the technologies adopted, low emissions NOx burners are included, as well as processes for removing sulfur from products to avoid SO2 emissions, vapor recovery systems to reduce VOC emissions, and air-tight equipment to prevent leaks or the installation of filters to reduce particulate matter. In addition, Repsol reinforces control by periodically carrying out LDAR (Leak Detection & Repair) campaigns to minimize fugitive emissions by 47%, and particulate matter emissions by 79%.

Row 39

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Wind Power Plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding wind power plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts; besides that blade are painted with the aim of reducing birds and bats mortality, while some experimental approaches are implemented with the same objective (research projects on Lidar Radar or mechanisms for turbine stop, among others). It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection of golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle and other endangered species.

Row 40

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Wind Power Plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding wind power plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts; besides that blade are painted with the aim of reducing birds and bats mortality, while some experimental approaches are implemented with the same objective (research projects on Lidar Radar or mechanisms for turbine stop, among others). It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection of golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle and other endangered species.

Row 41

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply ✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Wind Power Plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding wind power plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts; besides that blade are painted with the aim of reducing birds and bats mortality, while some experimental approaches are implemented with the same objective (research projects on Lidar Radar or mechanisms for turbine stop, among others). It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection of golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle and other endangered species.

Row 42

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Wind Power Plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding wind power plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts; besides that blade are painted with the aim of reducing birds and bats mortality, while some experimental approaches are implemented with the same objective (research projects on Lidar Radar or mechanisms for turbine stop, among others). It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection of golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle and other endangered species.

Row 43

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

🗹 Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of lubricants, bases for lubricants, bitumen for asphalts, jet fuel, extender oils, coke, sulfur, paraffins and propellant gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 44

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

🗹 Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

--

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydroelectric and pumping plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out annual campaigns to monitor the ecological status/potential of reservoirs and rivers downstream of hydropower plants. The aim is to monitor to avoid impacts on these ecosystems directly related to our hydropower production activity. 8 assets

Row 45

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of lubricants, bases for lubricants, bitumen for asphalts, jet fuel, extender oils, coke, sulfur, paraffins and propellant gases

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Not assessed

Row 46

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Wind Power Plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding wind power plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts; besides that blade are painted with the aim of reducing birds and bats mortality, while some experimental approaches are implemented with the same objective (research projects on Lidar Radar or mechanisms for turbine stop, among others). It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection of golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle and other endangered species. 1 assets

Row 47

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

--

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Wind Power Plants

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding wind power plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts; besides that blade are painted with the aim of reducing birds and bats mortality, while some experimental approaches are implemented with the same objective (research projects on Lidar Radar or mechanisms for turbine stop, among others). It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection of golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle and other endangered species. 2 assets

Row 48

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply ✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases (3 assets)

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 49

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

🗹 Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

✓ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production, distribution, storage and wholesale and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gases (2 assets)

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 50

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Transformation of crude oil, and various alternative raw materials (urban, forestry, agricultural and agri-food industry waste) into value-added products such as fuels, sustainable biofuels (hydro biodiesel, biogas, biojet, etc.) and carbon neutral materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Repsol includes its commitment to the protection of the environment and the prevention of pollution in its Environmental Policy and carries out comprehensive actions to avoid or minimize potential impacts due to the emission of substances into the atmosphere, water, or soil from its own business activities or the activities stemming from the use of the products it sells. Repsol identifies sulfur oxides (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter as priority substances in emissions control. The company also monitors other substances in compliance with the requirements of the European directive on the prevention and control of industrial emissions (e-PRTR). The Company adopts the commitment to apply the technologies available to minimize potential air emissions both in its operations and in the products it manufactures. To do this, the Company identifies the chemical composition of the raw materials used and the products manufactured, carries out rigorous management of its industrial processes, and installs devices to reduce emissions, thus ensuring the application of the most demanding environmental standards. Repsol minimizes the emission of polluting substances in its operations by changes in the fuels used, and even by eliminating combustion and gas venting processes, selecting raw materials for production processes, and implementing the best available technologies -- including recommendations from the European BREFs. Among the technologies adopted, low emissions NOx burners are included, as well as processes for removing sulfur from products to avoid SO2 emissions, vapor recovery systems to reduce VOC emissions, and air-tight equipment to prevent leaks or the installation of filters to reduce particulate matter. In addition, Repsol reinforces control by periodically carrying out LDAR (Leak Detection & Repair) campaigns to minimize fugitive emissions by 47%, and particulate matter emissions by 79%.

Row 51

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) **Proximity**

Select from:

✓ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Office

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

🗹 No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding solar plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection and conservation of lesser kestrel among other endangered species. Besides that, Repsol is addressing all kind of actions for the better management of steppe species.

Row 52

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Solar

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :However a detailed list of mitigation measures per site is not available

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As part of our mission to be an energy company committed to a sustainable world, at Repsol we are concerne about our impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us with during the planning and development of our projects and operations, regardless of where they are located, this is why we focus our management practices on several issues such as implement measures to avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity and natural capital and to restore the environment in which we operate. On that sense, we comply with Spanish regulations, and we adopt the best practices in line with our environmental policy. Regarding solar plants, the site selection and project design are done under an environmental impact assessment, so they are developed minimizing impacts. It is worth to mention that Repsol carries out projects collaborating with conservation organizations and research institutes for the protection and conservation of lesser kestrel among other endangered species. Besides that, Repsol is addressing all kind of actions for the better management of steppe species. [Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ✓ Methane emissions
- ✓ Progress against targets

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All the information reported to CDP included in the Integrated Management Report 2023 has been verified by a third party.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

✓ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Emissions to water in the reporting year
- ✓ Water consumption– total volume
- ✓ Water discharges– total volumes
- ✓ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

✓ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All the information reported to CDP included in the Integrated Management Report 2023 has been verified by a third party.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

integrated-management-report-2023.pdf [Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Repsol Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from: Chief Executive Officer (CEO) [Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from: ✓ No