Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024
and Consolidated Directors' Report,
together with Independent Auditor's Report

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish based on our work performed in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Deloitte.

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Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish based on our work performed in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.,

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. (the Parent) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated equity and consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated results and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRSs) and the other provisions of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Spain pursuant to the audit regulations in force. In this regard, we have not provided any services other than those relating to the audit of financial statements and there have not been any situations or circumstances that, in accordance with the aforementioned audit regulations, might have affected the requisite independence in such a way as to compromise our independence.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Most Significant Audit Matters

The most significant audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were considered to be the most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on those risks.

Deloitte Auditores, S.L. Inscrita en el Registro Mercantil de Madrid, tomo 13.650, sección 8ª, folio 188, hoja M-54414, inscripción 96ª. C.I.F.: B-79104469. Domicilio social: Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, 1, Torre Picasso, 28020, Madrid.

Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of intangible assets and property plant and equipment considering the impacts of the energy transition and climate change

Description

As described in Notes 8 and 10 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, at 31 December 2024 the Group had recognised intangible assets and property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of EUR 620 million and EUR 4,424 million, respectively. Those assets are allocated to the cash-generating units as indicated in Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In 2022 the Group approved its 2030 "Positive Motion" strategy, which includes its decarbonisation targets and the ambition to reach Net Zero by 2050, being aligned with the 1.5ºC benchmark climate change scenarios of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (see Note 28).

In 2024, as indicated in Note 5.3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, in the Exploration and Production segment, the Group completed the divestment of its assets in Colombia and the sale of Cepsa Peruana, S.A.C. Also, the Group reclassified as held for sale Exploration and Production assets in Suriname at 2024 year-end amounting to EUR 39 million, since the processes for their sale had been initiated.

In this context, at least once a year, management performs an impairment test on each of the cash-generating units in these segments. The analysis of the recoverability of the aforementioned assets requires management to make significant judgements and estimates in order to calculate the future cash flows.

Procedures applied in the audit

The audit procedures performed by us in connection with this significant matter focused on, among others, the following areas:

- The obtainment of an understanding of the Group's asset impairment assessment processes and the review of relevant internal controls, addressing specifically the risks relating to the energy transition and climate change.

- The evaluation and questioning of the assumptions and main estimates used by management in relation to the impairment calculations and criteria. The verification of the key judgements in the business plans of the main cash-generating units using internal and external evidence, budgets and capital allocation decisions, the reading of minutes of meetings, the review of licencing documentation and evidence of negotiations with partners in Exploration and Production assets to renew licences, transfer ownership or modify key terms and conditions.

- The evaluation of whether the impairment tests carried out by management were consistent with elements of the "Positive Motion" strategy and, in particular, with the Group's commitments to reach Net Zero by 2050 and the 2030 objective of reducing Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions at the operational level by 55%.

Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of intangible assets and property plant and equipment considering the impacts of the energy transition and climate change	
Description	**Procedures applied in the audit**
As indicated in Note 13.3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group tested its assets and cash generating units for impairment at the end of the reporting period or, provided there were circumstances that so required, management reviewed its expectations of oil and gas prices, adjusting the price trend projections defined at 2023 year-end to adapt them to the new scenario with a view to performing the impairment calculations. The most significant judgements and estimates relate to the projections of future oil and gas prices, costs and investments, discount rates, the estimates of crude oil and gas reserves and the general economic conditions of each of the businesses. Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements details the key assumptions used in the estimation of those cash flows for the purpose of calculating the impairment of the assets of the various cash-generating units. In addition, management performs a sensitivity analysis of those key assumptions which, on the basis of historical experience, are subject to change. As a result of the aforementioned analyses, Group management recognised impairment losses in various segments for the amounts indicated in Note 13.3. As a result of all the foregoing, we determined the aforementioned estimation and valuation processes to constitute a significant matter in our audit as they involve significant judgements and estimates made by management, particularly in the Exploration and Production, Energy Solutions and Chemicals businesses, since significant	In connection with internal control, we reviewed the design and implementation of the relevant controls established by the Group for estimating the impairment tests, oil and gas prices, discount rates, oil and gas reserves and sales of businesses that may affect the measurement of assets, as well as tests to verify that the aforementioned controls were operating effectively. Also, we performed the following substantive procedures in order to evaluate the assumptions and principal estimates used in the impairment tests: • Oil and gas selling prices: we determined independently an estimated range of reasonable oil and gas selling prices based on external data obtained and compared this with the oil and gas price trends used by Group to verify that those selling prices were reasonable. We also checked that those estimates had been used uniformly throughout the Group. • Refining margin and fossil fuel demand; we compared the projections used by the Group together with information published by the International Energy Agency, competitors in the energy sector, investment banks, specialised analysts and internal sources involving our energy experts. • Reserves and production profiles: we evaluated the methods and policies used to estimate the Group's reserves and resources and analysed the key assumptions relating to the fields, such as production profiles, investment costs,

Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of intangible assets and property plant and equipment considering the impacts of the energy transition and climate change	
Description	**Procedures applied in the audit**
future changes in the assumptions used affected by the consideration of the impacts of the energy transition and climate change could potentially have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.	operating costs, dismantlement costs and the various taxes applicable to each asset. In addition, we obtained the auditor's report of reserves issued by an independent expert in the oil and gas industry on the preceding year's reserves and the report prepared on 2024 reserves prepared by internal Group experts. We compared the data in the aforementioned reports with the reserves used by the Group in its estimations, performing a retrospective evaluation thereof to check whether there were any indications of estimation bias over time. Lastly, we evaluated the competence and capability of the Group's internal and external experts to make estimates of volumes relating to oil and gas reserves by reviewing the findings and conclusions of their work, and obtained an understanding of their qualifications, objectivity and experience. • Discount rates: with the assistance of our internal valuation experts, we evaluated the discount rates used by the Group and whether the risks pertaining to specific countries and the related tax adjustments were reasonably reflected in them. • Method used to calculate asset impairment; we confirmed that the key assumptions were adequately supported, and principally those relating to revenue, investment costs and operating costs, and that they were consistent with the budgets approved, and evaluated the sensitivity analyses of the principal assumptions used in the impairment tests. In addition, we checked that the valuations made were

Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of intangible assets and property plant and equipment considering the impacts of the energy transition and climate change	
Description	**Procedures applied in the audit**
	consistent with the estimations carried out by the Group and evaluated, together with our internal valuation experts, the appropriateness of the methodology used by the Group in the valuation models. In relation to how the Group took into account in the impairment tests the impacts derived from the energy transition, climate change and the decarbonisation of the economy, we obtained an understanding of the Group's carbon emission reduction commitments and of the economic impacts in the three climate scenarios that it uses in its climate ambition for 2030, 2040 and 2050 within its strategy and analysed how these scenarios are included in the strategic plans of the businesses. Lastly, we checked that the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements contained the disclosures required in connection with the assessment of the recoverable amount of these assets by the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group.

Assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of deferred tax assets	
Description	**Procedures applied in the audit**
As indicated in Note 26.3 to the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 includes deferred tax assets amounting to EUR 1,500 million, of which EUR 967 million relate to tax assets (mainly tax loss and tax credit carryforwards), that will be recoverable in the context of the Spanish tax group headed by the Parent. At the end of the year management prepares financial models to assess the recoverability of the deferred tax assets recognised, taking into consideration new legislative developments and the most recently approved business plans. The recoverability of the deferred tax assets relating to losses incurred and of the tax credits is based on the conclusion reached by management in relation to the probability that there will be sufficient future taxable profits to make it possible to offset these deferred tax assets. We identified this matter as one of the most significant in our audit, since the preparation of these models requires a significant level of judgement, largely in connection with the projections of business performance, which affect the estimate made of the recoverability of the deferred tax assets.	Our audit procedures included, among others, obtaining an understanding of, and reviewing, the Group's processes for assessing the recoverability of the deferred tax assets, including the review of the design and implementation of the relevant controls established in respect of the data and assumptions used in the analysis, as well as tests to verify that the aforementioned controls were operating effectively. In addition, we reviewed the aforementioned financial models, including their clerical accuracy, that the key assumptions included in the business plans were adequately supported by the approved budgets and the reasonableness thereof based on the current circumstances of the Group and the expectations as to its potential future performance, as well as the consistency of those financial models with those used in other areas of estimation, such as the impairment tests on property, plant and equipment. We also reviewed the tax legislation applicable to the deferred tax assets recognised. Also, we involved our internal experts from the tax area in the analysis of the reasonableness of the principal tax assumptions considered in relation to the treatment of the deductibility of impairment losses on the investments made in the Coastal Group. Lastly, we evaluated whether Note 26 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements contained the disclosures required in this connection by the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group.

Other Information: Consolidated Directors' Report

The other information comprises only the consolidated directors' report for 2024, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Parent's directors and which does not form part of the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the consolidated directors' report. Our responsibility relating to the consolidated directors' report, in accordance with the audit regulations in force, consists of:

a) Solely checking that the consolidated non-financial information statement has been furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and, if this is not the case, reporting this fact.

b) Evaluating and reporting on whether the other information included in the consolidated directors' report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, based on the knowledge of the Group obtained in the audit of those consolidated financial statements, as well as evaluating and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this section of the consolidated directors' report are in conformity with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report that fact.

Based on the work performed, as described above, we observed that the information described in section a) above had been furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and that the other information in the consolidated directors' report was consistent with that contained in the consolidated financial statements for 2024 and its content and presentation were in conformity with the applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the Parent's Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's directors are responsible for preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements so that they present fairly the Group's consolidated equity, consolidated financial position and consolidated results in accordance with EU-IFRSs and the other provisions of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Parent's directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is included in Appendix I to this auditor's report. This description, which is on the following pages, forms part of our auditor’s report.

DELOITTE AUDITORES, S.L.
Registered in ROAC under no. S0692

Javier Medrano Domínguez
Registered in ROAC under no. 22.892

24 February 2025

Appendix I to our auditor's report

Further to the information contained in our auditor's report, in this Appendix we include our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the consolidated financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As part of an audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent's directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use by the Parent's directors of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Parent's directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the significant risks communicated with the Parent's directors, we determine those risks that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the most significant assessed risks.

We describe those risks in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries
(Consolidated Group)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Contents

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Consolidated Group)

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2024 and 2023

€ Millions

Assets	Notes	2024	2023
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets, net	8	620	706
Consolidated goodwill, net	9	305	108
Property, plant and equipment, net	10	4,424	4,205
Right of use, net	11	737	662
Investments in equity accounted investees	7.1	334	266
Non-current financial assets	12	100	84
Deferred tax assets	26.3	1,500	1,537
Total non-current assets		8,020	7,568
Current assets			
Inventories	14	2,498	2,238
Trade and other receivables	12,15	2,463	2,526
Other current assets	15	231	165
Other current financial assets	12	230	107
Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,918	659
Assets held for sale and discontinued operations	5.3	39	114
Total current assets		7,379	5,809
Total assets		15,399	13,377

(The accompanying Notes 1 to 35 are an integral part of this Consolidated Balance Sheet)

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Consolidated Group)

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2024 and 2023

€ Millions

Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities	Notes	2024	2023
Equity			
Share capital	17.1	268	268
Share premium	17.1	352	352
Revaluation reserve	17.2	91	91
Retained earnings	17.3	2,569	3,009
Consolidated profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		92	(233)
Adjustments for changes in value	17.4	118	39
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		3,490	3,526
Non-controlling interest	17.7	165	61
Total equity		3,655	3,587
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	26.3	637	611
Capital grants	19	23	32
Employee defined benefit liabilities	21	95	91
Provisions	21	284	297
Non-current financial liabilities	18	3,663	2,735
Leases liabilities, non-current	18,24	602	528
Other non-current liabilities	18,22,5.1	732	146
Total non-current liabilities		6,036	4,440
Current liabilities			
Bonds issuance, short term	18	350	—
Leases liabilities, current	18,24	170	162
Current financial liabilities	18,24	274	215
Trade payables	18,22	3,833	3,724
Other current liabilities	18,22	1,081	1,200
Liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations	5.3	—	49
Total current liabilities		5,708	5,350
Total equity and liabilities		15,399	13,377

(The accompanying Notes 1 to 35 are an integral part of this Consolidated Balance Sheet)

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Consolidated Group)

Consolidated Income Statement at 31 December 2024 and 2023

€ Millions

	Notes	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	6.23	24,868	25,159
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(177)	(320)
In-house work on non-current assets	8,10	51	53
Procurements	23	(17,967)	(19,285)
Other operating income		76	95
Staff costs	23	(864)	(833)
Changes in operating allowances		41	56
Operating costs:			
Excise tax on oil and gas		(2,224)	(2,127)
Other operating expenses	23	(2,456)	(2,462)
Net Result from Economic Hedging		(70)	80
Amortization charge	8,10,11	(702)	(711)
Allocation to profit or loss of grants related to non-finance assets and other	19,23	224	240
Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of non-current assets	23	(57)	(33)
Operating Profit		743	(88)
Share of results of equity accounted investees	7.1	14	12
Finance income	25	330	452
Finance costs	25	(631)	(547)
Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of financial instruments	25	3	73
Consolidated profit before tax		460	(98)
Income tax	26.1	(353)	(169)
Consolidated profit for the year from continuing operations		107	(267)
Consolidated profit for the year		107	(267)
Non-controlling interests	17.7	(15)	34
Consolidated profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		92	(233)

Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	27	0.17	(0.43)
Diluted		0.17	(0.43)

(The accompanying Notes 1 to 35 are an integral part of this Consolidated Income Statement)

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Consolidated Group)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income at 31 December 2024 and 2023

	Notes	2024	€ Millions 2023
Consolidated profit for the year		107	(267)
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Gains and (losses) arising during the year		100	(379)
Net changes in cost of hedging	17.4.2	2	15
Net (losses) gains on cash flow hedges	17.4.2	66	(67)
Net (losses) gains on net investment hedge	17.4.B	(57)	44
Exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations		92	(373)
Tax effect	26.1	(3)	2
Reclassification during the year to statement of profit/loss		(21)	267
Net (losses) gains on hedge costs	17.4.2	—	14
Net (losses) gains on cash flow hedges	17.4.2	(39)	85
Net (losses) gains on net investment hedge	17.4.2	11	257
Tax effect	26.1	7	(89)
Other comprehensive income/loss for the year net of tax		79	(112)
Total consolidated comprehensive income/loss		186	(379)
a) Attributable to equity holders of the Parent		171	(344)
b) Attributable to non-controlling interests		15	(35)

(The accompanying Notes 1 to 35 are an integral part of this Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income)

IAS 1 stipulates the requirement for the separate disclosure of items that are to be reclassified in the consolidated income statement, from those that are not to be reclassified. The items above are eligible for reclassification in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Consolidated Group)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity at 31 December 2024 and 2023

€ Millions

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent							
	Share Capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	Adjustments for changes in value	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance at 01.01.2023	268	352	91	2,745	1,100	150	126	4,832
Consolidated profit or loss for the period	—	—	—	1,100	(1,100)	—	—	—
Consolidated profit or loss for the period	—	—	—	—	(233)	—	(34)	(267)
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	—	(111)	(1)	(112)
Total consolidated comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(233)	(111)	(35)	(379)
shareholders								
- Dividend paid	—	—	—	(850)	—	—	(30)	(880)
Other changes in equity								
- Other variations	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
Total shareholder transactions	—	—	—	(836)	—	—	(30)	(866)
Balance at 31.12.2023	268	352	91	3,009	(233)	39	61	3,587
Balance at 01.01.2024	268	352	91	3,009	(233)	39	61	3,587
Consolidated profit or loss for the period	—	—	—	(233)	233	—	—	—
Consolidated profit or loss for the period	—	—	—	—	92	—	15	107
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	—	79	1	80
Total consolidated comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	92	79	16	187
shareholders								
- Dividend paid	—	—	—	(185)	—	—	(3)	(188)
Other changes in equity								
- Capital increase/acquisition of non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	92
- Other variations	—	—	—	(22)	—	—	(1)	(23)
Total shareholder transactions	—	—	—	(207)	—	—	88	(119)
Balance at 31.12.2024	268	352	91	2,569	92	118	165	3,655

(The accompanying Notes 1 to 35 are an integral part of this Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity)

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Consolidated Group)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows at 31 December 2024 and 2023

€ Millions

	2024	2023
Profit before tax from continuing operations	460	(98)
Depreciation and amortisation charge and impairment losses	718	726
Changes in provisions for contingencies and costs	193	230
Grants related to assets and other deferred income	(224)	(240)
Change in operating allowances	(40)	(57)
Finance income and costs	307	25
Share of results of equity accounted investees	(16)	(16)
Other changes	(63)	68
Cash flows generated from operating activities before changes in operating working capital	1,335	638
Changes in operating working capital	3	825
MtM Payments/Collections derived from camera	32	15
Dividends received	12	14
Income tax paid	(259)	(366)
Other cash flows used in operating activities	(215)	(337)
Total cash flows generated from operating activities (1)	1,123	1,126
Intangible assets	(88)	(85)
Property, plant and equipment	(822)	(614)
Associates and other investments	(26)	(4)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	(130)	—
Grants received	5	4
Total payments	(1,061)	(699)
Property, plant and equipment	410	1,037
Finance assets	—	150
Total collections	410	1,187
Total cash flows used in investing activities (2)	(651)	488
To equity holders of the parent	(185)	(850)
To non-controlling interests	(10)	(19)
Total dividends paid	(195)	(869)
Proceeds from borrowings	1,492	166
Proceeds from the issuance of shares or other capital instruments	58	—
Repayment of borrowings	(262)	(409)
Interest paid	(165)	(142)
IFRS16 Debt payments	(193)	(177)
Total cash flows from bank borrowings	930	(562)
Total cash flows from financing activities (3)	735	(1,431)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (1+2+3)	1,207	183
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	2	—
Effect of exchange rate changes	50	—
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	659	476
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,918	659

Detail of changes of operating working capital		
Inventories	(90)	547
Trade and other receivables	(33)	294
Other current Finance assets	(59)	90
Trade and other payables	185	(106)
Total changes in operating working capital	3	825

(The accompanying Notes 1 to 35 are an integral part of this Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)

Contents of Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Consolidated Group)

1. Corporate information and regulatory framework

1.1. Corporate Information

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. (hereinafter “the Company” or "the Corporation") was incorporated for an indefinite term on 26 September 1929, with its registered address at Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A, 28046 Madrid (Spain). It is registered in the Madrid Company Registry, Volume 588 of the Companies Book, Sheet 35, Page M-12689, and its Tax Identification Number is A-28003119.

The ownership of the Company's shares corresponds mainly to two shareholders: the company “Cepsa Holding, LLC”, owner of shares representing 61.36% of the share capital, a company incorporated in the United Arab Emirates and ultimately controlled by Mubadala Investment Company, PJSC ("MIC"), and the company “Matador Bidco, S.À.R.L.”, owner of shares representing 38.41% of the share capital, a company incorporated in Luxembourg and ultimately controlled by The Carlyle Group, Inc. (See **Note 17.1**).

The Company, in conjunction with its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "the Group"), constitutes a diversified business group that operates within the energy sector in Spain and abroad. The Group's activities encompass the exploration and extraction of crude oil and natural gas, the manufacture of petrochemical, energy, asphalt and lubricant products, and their distribution and commercialisation, the distribution of gas and generation of electrical energy, as well as trading activities.

In October 2024, the Company announced the launch of its new brand, Moeve, as a result of its progressive transformation, derived from the Positive Motion strategy, to become the benchmark for sustainable energy and mobility. The rebranding from Cepsa to Moeve will be carried out gradually, as will the change of company name, which will be implemented during the 2025 financial year.

During the 2024 financial year, the Group also executed significant corporate transactions, including the acquisition of 100% of "Ballenoil Group" shares, the establishment of a business agreement with the Apical Group, and the divestment of some exploration and production assets and the liquefied petroleum gas retail sales segment (see **Note 5**).

1.2. Regulatory Framework

The Group's activities, whether carried out in Spain or in other countries, are subject to numerous regulations. Any changes in the applicable legislation may affect the framework in which these activities are carried out and therefore the profits generated by the Company’s operations.

The Spanish hydrocarbons sector, in which the Group operates, is essentially governed by Law 34/1998, of 7 October, on the Hydrocarbons Sector ("LHS"). This law has been amended several times since its entry into force, including by Laws 11/2013, of 26 July, and 8/2015, of 21 May, which adopt certain measures to support entrepreneurs and stimulate growth, and regulate certain fiscal and non- fiscal measures related to the exploration, research and exploitation of hydrocarbons, respectively. In addition, there are amendments made by Royal Decree-Law 8/2023 of 27 December, which includes measures to combat fraud in the hydrocarbon sector.

In December 2022, Law 38/2022 was published, establishing the temporary energy levy. This legislation provided that the levy would be classified as a non-tax public payment and would be applied in 2023 and 2024 to primary distributors of electricity, natural gas, fuel and liquefied petroleum gas whose net turnover exceeded certain thresholds. In addition, the levy should be imposed on companies with a certain turnover from the production of crude oil, natural gas, coal mining or oil refining. The rate was set at 1.2% of the net turnover derived from these activities in

Spain during the 2022 and 2023 tax years, adjusted for certain items of income, including the Hydrocarbon Tax.

Law 7/2024 of 20 December incorporates a supplementary tax to guarantee a minimum global level of Corporate Tax for multinational groups and large national groups. It also introduces other measures relevant to the Group, such as the repeal of the temporary energy tax in its 14th Final Provision, and the reinstatement as of 1 January 2024 of certain tax measures originally included in RDL 3/2016, which were declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court, under matters reserved to the Law grounds. Moreover, an amendment of the legislation and regulations pertaining to the Value Added Tax (VAT) regime has been instituted with a view to mitigating fraudulent activities within the hydrocarbon sector. This amendment requires the provision of a guarantee or advance payment of VAT before removing goods from a bounded warehouse unless the operator certified is reliable. Furthermore, these operators must be included in the Immediate Information System (IIS).

Law 18/2014 of 15 October established a National Energy Efficiency Fund in Spain, to which wholesale petroleum product operators, wholesale liquefied petroleum gas operators, natural gas supply companies and electricity supply companies must contribute annually, with the consequent economic impact on these business areas. Royal Decree 36/2023, of 24 January, which establishes a system of Energy Saving Certificates (hereinafter ESCs), provided the National Energy Efficiency Fund (NEEF) scheme with a flexibility system for compliance based on the development of ESCs. This means that obligated parties could reduce their direct financial contribution to the FNEE by delivering Energy Saving Certificates (ESC) to the system, from certified final energy consumption reduction measures. In 2024, the Company has benefited from this flexibility mechanism by making use of ESC.

Petroleum products

In the fuel sector, the Fourth Additional Provision of Law 8/2015, of 21 May, establishes limitations on the expansion of the networks of petrol stations belonging to wholesale operators that have a provincial market share of more than 30%.

The price of petroleum products is liberalised, with the exception of bottled LPG of more than 8 kg and less than 20 kg with a tare weight of more than 9 kg, which is subject to maximum retail prices. The Group does not operate in this segment.

Royal Decree-Law 8/2023, of 27 December, amends the LHS to prohibit the supply between retail distributors as well as the supply from retail distributors to wholesale operators. It also grants access to liquid hydrocarbon facilities not only to wholesale operators but also to other agents in the supply chain, including retail distributors.

Supervisory body

In accordance with Law 3/2013, of 4 June, the National Commission of Markets and Competition (CNMC) was established to oversee and regulate the energy sector, with a particular focus on hydrocarbons.

Royal Decree-Law 1/2019, of 11 January, transfers powers to the CNMC, with the aim to adapting its purview to the requirements derived from community law in relation to Directives 2009/72/EC and 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and natural gas.

In 2024, the legislative process to reinstate the National Energy Commission as an independent regulatory entity for the ecological transition process commenced. This requires the establishment of an independent regulator and supervisor with enhanced specialisation, autonomy, along with a more extensive scope of action. The new mandate will encompass the decarbonisation of the Spanish energy system, thereby augmenting the Commission's conventional objectives and functions.

Pursuant to Additional Provision Nine of Law 3/2013, of 4 June, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) supervises the acquisition of shareholdings in the energy sector. According to this law, the acquirer must inform MITECO of the acquisition of shares in companies or by companies that carry out activities (among others) in the hydrocarbon sector, as well as the acquisition of strategic assets in the energy sector.

Refining

The Group's activities are subject to numerous national and regional regulations that apply to all the activities carried out in our Energy Parks, starting with Law 34/1998, of 7 October, on the Hydrocarbons Sector (LHS).

In industrial matters, Law 21/1992, of 16 July 1992, on Industry, and Royal Decree 2085/1994, of 20 October 1994, approving the Petroleum Installations Regulation, set forth the Complementary Technical Instructions (ITC) MI-IP 01 "Refineries" and MI-IP 02 "Petroleum Liquid Storage Installations".

With regard to applicable environmental regulations, together with specific regional regulations, Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016, of 16 December, is particularly relevant in this context. This decree approves the Consolidated Text of the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Act, Law 26/2007, of 23 October, on Environmental Responsibility, as well as Law 21/2013, of 9 December, on Environmental Assessment. In the area of Energy and Climate, Law 1/2005, of 9 March, is particularly relevant, as it regulates the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme and imposes reporting obligations and associated emission costs. In 2024, the process of updating Law 1/2005 commenced through the national transposition of the updates to Directive 2003/87/EC from which it derives. This development reflects the Union's increased ambition, as well as the extension of the trading scheme to other sectors.

Royal Legislative Decree 2/2011, of 5 September, which approves the Consolidated Text of the Law on State Ports and the Merchant Navy, regulates the activities carried out in our Energy Parks and their marine terminals with the different Port Authorities in the Ports that are the responsibility of the General Government Administration. The current text is undergoing review by the Congress of Deputies.

Minimum security stocks

The LHS establishes minimum security stock maintenance obligations that affect petroleum products and natural gas, given their special importance for the development of economic life.

Royal Decree 1716/2004 of 23 July 2004, subsequently amended by Royal Decree 1766/2007 of 28 December 2007, regulates the obligation to maintain minimum security stocks in the oil, LPG and natural gas sectors, as well as the operation of the Corporation of Strategic Reserves of Petroleum Products (CORES).

According to the aforementioned Royal Decree, the minimum security stock obligation for petroleum products, excluding LPG, is 92 days of sales from previous calendar year, but has been reduced since the beginning of the conflict in Ukraine, being temporarily set at 84.2 days by virtue of Order TED /725/2022 of 27 July.

For LPG, the obligation is 20 days of sales or consumption over the previous 12 months.

Royal Decree 376/2022 of 17 May, in its Third Additional Provision, includes the functions of verification and inspection and the annual report on the use of biofuels for transport purposes into the functions of CORES, as established by Order ITC/2877/2008 of 9 October.

Natural gas

In addition to the LHS, the natural gas sector is regulated by Royal Decree 1434/2002, of 27 December, which regulates the activities of transport, distribution, marketing, supply, as well as the authorisation procedures for natural gas installations.

Law 8/2015 of 21 May 2015, which amends the LHS, creates an organised natural gas market and designates MIBGAS S.A. as the Organised Gas Market Operator.

Electricity sector

The electricity sector regulated by Law 24/2013 of 26 December on the Electricity Sector, Royal Decree 1955/2000 of 1 December, which governs the activities of transmission, distribution, marketing, supply and authorisation procedures for electricity installations, and Royal Decree 413/2014 of 6 June, which regulates the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste.

Royal Decree-Law 23/2020 of 23 June introduced the obligation for renewable energy generation facilities to meet certain administrative milestones in order to maintain access and connection to the transmission and electricity grids.

Royal Decree-Law 5/2023, of 28 June, granted an additional extension for a period of 6 months. This RDL also made amendments to the regulations governing the provision of energy charging services for electric vehicles and established provisions updating the remuneration parameters of the Specific Remuneration Scheme for the 2023-2025 regulatory semi-period.

Circular 1/2024 of the National Commission of Markets and Competition establishes the methodology and conditions for access and connection to the transmission and distribution networks of electrical energy demand facilities. The Circular establishes the regime applicable to those obliged to request access and connection permits who are planning to demand electrical energy from the network. This regulation may be regarded as a "mirror" of Circular 1/2021 with regard to generation, and as such, a significant proportion of its regulatory stipulations on the process of requesting access and connection are redolent of those stipulated in the aforementioned Circular.

Order TED/526/2024, of 31 May, which establishes the methodology for updating the remuneration for the operation of standard electrical energy generation facilities whose operating costs depend essentially on the price of fuel, and updates their remuneration values for operations applicable from 1 January 2024.

Electric mobility

In accordance with the provisions of Law 7/2021, dated 20 May, on Climate Change and Energy Transition, service station owners are obligated to progressively install an electric charging infrastructure within a period of 21 or 27 months from entry into force of the law, contingent on the sales volume of the service station. This obligation is enforceable from the entry into force of the Law, for new service stations or those undergoing a refurbishment that requires the revision of their administrative title.

In 2022, Royal Decree 184/2022, of 8 March, regulating the activity of providing energy charging services for electric vehicles, was passed. The entry into force of the present regulation signifies the culmination of the development of Article 48 of the Electricity Sector Law, concomitant with the reinforcement and complementation of associated regulations, including Law 7/2021, in addition to various national and international plans and strategies pertinent to the subject. The objective of this regulatory framework is to facilitate the provision of electric charging services, thereby contributing to the development and implementation of charging points for the provision of these services.

The main purpose of this Royal Decree is to specify the aspects related to the provision of electric vehicle charging services, including the list of parties involved in the provision of the service (the so-called "charging point operator" and "electric mobility service provider"), their respective rights and obligations, interoperability agreements, etc.

Among the aspects regulated by this Royal Decree, it is important to highlight the authorisation system for electric infrastructures for electric vehicle charging points. In this regard, only those with a power output of more than 3,000 kW are subject to the authorisation procedure regulated in Article 53 of the Electricity Sector Law.

Finally, it should be noted that any violation of the commitments related to electric mobility will be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Sector Law and the Law on the Hydrocarbons Sector.

Climate change and energy transition

Law 7/2021 on Climate Change and Energy Transition is the general framework to ensure Spain's compliance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, to facilitate the decarbonisation of the Spanish economy and its transition to a circular model that guarantees the rational use of resources, as well as adapt to climate change and implement a model of sustainable development.

Within the framework of the Law, the main lines of action include the objective of a fleet of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles with zero direct CO_2 emissions by the year 2050, complemented by the extensive deployment of an electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

In accordance with Regulation 2018/1999 of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Union's Energy and the Climate Action, the revision of the Comprehensive National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) 2023-2030 was published in September 2024. The PNIEC establishes a roadmap of objectives up to 2030 in terms of energy and climate, in alignment with the Union's Fit for 55 package. The Plan outlines a national target scenario for 2030, which includes a 32% reduction in emissions compared to 1990, a contribution of 81% renewable generation in the energy mix, the installation of 12 GW of electrolysers and the production of 20TWh of biogas, as well as an increase in the use of advanced and synthetic fuels in the transport sector above the targets established at EU level.

In line with the Union's ambition of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, the Long-Term Strategy 2050 was published in November 2020 under the same governance scheme.

With regard to the promotion of renewable energy in transport, many regulations related to the penetration of renewable fuels in the sector come together in 2024. Order TED/728/2024, of 15 July, was published, implementing the mechanism for the promotion of biofuels and other renewable fuels for transport purposes, establishing targets for 2025, limits on certain raw materials, as well as anti-fraud measures in the reporting of this renewable energy.

Furthermore, Royal Decree-Law 6/2022 has transposed Article 7 bis of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel. This Directive amends Council Directive 93/12/EEC (FQD Directive), establishing a new mandatory reduction target of 6 per cent over the life cycle per unit of fuel energy or energy supplied in transport. This compliance obligation will be extended to 2025 until it is repealed by the transposition of the current Directive on the promotion of energy from renewable sources.

The Directive was updated under the umbrella of Fit for 55, with the publication of Directive 2023/2413 of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC with regard to the promotion of energy from renewable sources and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652. The consultative process for transposition at the national level has begun in 2024, a process of great relevance in the development of the Group's Strategy given that it is the framework with a 2030 horizon for the development of renewable energies.

In 2023, two relevant regulations were approved: Regulation (EU) 2023/24052, of 18 October 2023, on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable aviation fuel (ReFuelEU Aviation), and Regulation 2023/1805, of 13 September 2023, on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport, which also amends Directive 2009/16/EC (FuelEU Maritime). The initial compliance deadline is 2025, although the Group has been preparing during 2024 for a first report in 2025 and for these obligations to be met with sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and advanced and hydrogen-derived fuels in maritime. This preparedness is driven by the likely direct impact on the Group as a supplier and the need to respond to market demands.

In 2024, the Gas Package, which is derived from the Fit for 55 Package, was published. It is governed by Directive (EU) 2024/1788, of 13 June 2024, on common rules for the internal markets in renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC. Year 2024 also saw the publication of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789, of 13 June 2024, on the internal markets in renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, which amends Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009.

These are the common rules for the internal markets in renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen and reform the current EU gas legislation. The new rules will contribute to the transition towards the use of renewable and low-carbon gases, in particular hydrogen, in the energy system, with a view to achieving the EU's decarbonisation objectives. The national ambition set out in the PNIEC for 2030 of 12 GW of electrolysers and 20 TWh of biogas production makes this Gas Package vital for the deployment of these new energy and economic vectors.

At both national and European level, measures to mitigate the effects of climate change and promote the energy transition are reflected in regulations relating to the environment and the protection of natural resources, promoting the circular economy and better use of resources.

Specifically, in 2022, the state legislative framework in this matter came into force; Law 7/2022, of 8 April, on Waste and Contaminated Soil for a Circular Economy, establishing the waste hierarchy and extended producer responsibility, as well as the objectives to be achieved in accordance with the European Union's Fit for 55 package. In 2025, the State Waste Management Framework Plan

2024-2035 was published as an instrument for the development of waste policies and management plans covering the entire national territory. All of this, together with the above-mentioned Law 1/2005, which regulates the system of trading in greenhouse gas emission allowances and imposes reporting obligations and associated emission costs, have a direct impact on the Group's strategy and necessitate the attainment of specific objectives to achieve climate neutrality.

2. Basis of presentation

The consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis from the accounting records of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and its subsidiaries, and in accordance with all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and with all Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB in effect at 31 December 2024, as adopted by the European Union at that date, except for those that have been early adopted, if any.

The consolidated Financial Statements for 2024 were prepared by the Board of Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. on 24 February 2025, and will be presented to the Annual General Meeting for approval on 25 February 2025. The Board of Directors expects them to be approved without amendments.

The 2023 Financial Statements of the Company and the Group were prepared by the Board of Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. on 7 March 2024, and approved without amendment by the Annual General Meeting on 8 March 2024.

Reporting currency

The consolidated Financial Statements are presented in millions of euros, which is the functional currency of the parent company.

Classification of receivables and payables

In the accompanying consolidated Balance Sheet, receivables and payables falling due within twelve months are classified as current, while those falling due after more than twelve months are classified as non-current.

There are payables that are due within twelve months, but for which the long-term refinancing is secured at the discretion of the Company through existing long-term credit facilities. Such loans are classified as non-current liabilities.

Statement of cash flows

In accordance with the options for presentation requirements of IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows, the Group presents the information on cash flows and cash equivalents from operating activities using the indirect method, starting with the **Consolidated profit before tax** reported in the consolidated Income Statement. This amount is then adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions and accruals made during the period, and for the items in the consolidated Income Statement relating to cash flows from transactions that are classified as investing or financing.

In addition, the amount of interest payments related to the Group's financing, including finance charges on leases accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16, is included in **Cash Flows from financing activities**.

2.1. Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated Financial Statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, except for the adoption of the following standards, interpretations and amendments, which were applied for the first time from 1 January 2024:

- Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' - sale and leaseback transactions. This amendment involves changes to the measurement of the 'lease liability' that arises in sale and leaseback transactions, with the aim of eliminating the recognition of any gain or loss related to the portion of the asset (right of use) that the seller retains as a result of the leaseback, which should include the estimation of variable payments.

- Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 on "Supplier financing arrangements". This amendment requires disclosure of information about supplier financing arrangements to increase transparency about the nature of these transactions.
- Amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" / Classification of liabilities as current or non-current. This amendment assists in the interpretation of the classification of covenant liabilities as current or non-current when, at the balance sheet date, the covenant no longer meets the contractual requirements to continue to be classified as non-current.

2.2. Comparative information

The new accounting standards applied by the Group as from 1 January 2024 have not had any significant impact, given their nature and scope.

The information contained in the 2023 consolidated Financial Statements is presented for comparative purposes with the information for the period ending 31 December 2024.

3. Accounting estimates, assumptions and significant adjustments

These consolidated Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Directors of the parent company, who declare that all the policies, guidelines, and criteria set out in the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) have been applied.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS-EU standards requires the Directors to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and reported in these consolidated Financial Statements.

These relevant estimates, assumptions and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable at the date of preparation of the financial statements. They are continually reviewed by Management and could therefore be revised in the future as a result of changes in circumstances or new information available. Any new policy on accounting estimates would be applied on a forward-looking basis in accordance with IAS 8, recognising the effect of the change in estimate on the consolidated Income Statement. In this respect, the scenarios of energy transition and decarbonisation of the economy that are consistent with the objectives of successive Climate Summits, have been considered in the determination of the accounting estimates, assumptions and significant adjustments, in particular in the assessment of the recoverable value of assets.

There are no significant changes in the accounting estimates methodology in 2024 compared to 2023.

The following summary provides additional information on the most significant estimates, assumptions and judgements made in the preparation of the consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. They should be read in conjunction with the notes to which reference is made in this summary.

A) ESTIMATE OF HYDROCARBON RESERVES

Reserves estimation is a key decision-making process for the Group and the application of the Successful Efforts Method used to account for its Exploration and Production activities.

The volume of proved and probable (2P) oil and gas reserves is included in the calculation of depletion and amortisation using the Unit of Production Method. Similarly, 2P reserves, together with contingent resources in certain cases, are considered in assessing the recoverable amount of investments in exploration and production assets.

The Group's Reserves and Contingent Resources Evaluation Procedure follows the guidelines established by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), the World Petroleum Council (WPC), the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG) in March 2007, which were revised in November 2011 and June 2018, and are known as the "SPE-PRMS" (Petroleum Resources Management System). The process for determining reserves takes into account, among other things: estimates of the volume of oil and natural gas in place, recovery factors, price forecast assumptions and estimates of costs and investments.

The reserves are audited annually by the Group's internal experts, who are independent of the Exploration and Production area. In addition, the reserves are certified every two years by independent specialist firms. The last external certification of Reserves was carried out during the first half of 2024 on the reserves as of 31 December 2023. This audit did not generate significant differences in the aggregate of 2P reserves with those recorded in the Group. The impairment testing on Exploration and Production assets described in **Note 13** has been based on this audit.

The Successful Efforts Method and tangible and intangible assets in Exploration and Production projects are described in **Note 4.4**.

B) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The Group assesses at year-end, or whenever the circumstances warrant, whether there is any indication that an asset or Cash-generating Unit[1] (CGU) may be impaired (or in the case of assets or CGU with accumulated impairment losses, whether there is a reversal of such impairment) and, if so, tests such assets for impairment by performing an impairment test, which involves determining whether there is any loss in value that could reduce the recoverable amount of the asset to an amount less than its carrying amount.

In determining the recoverable amount of impaired assets (IAS 36), estimates, assumptions and judgements relate mainly to fluctuations in crude oil prices, variations in activity, expected losses or crisis situations in the geographical areas in which the Group operates. The estimates and assumptions used by management are determined internally by specialist departments based on available information on economic conditions and analysis by independent experts. The discount rate is reviewed annually.

The grouping of the assets into different Cash-generating Units[1] requires the exercise of professional judgement and takes into account, among other things, the business segments and the geographical areas in which the Group operates.

Judgements and estimates have also been made in determining the recoverable amount of certain assets: intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investments in associates and joint ventures.

The impairment of assets and the method used to calculate it are described in **Note 13**.

C) LIABILITIES RESULTING FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING OF ASSETS

Liabilities for the decommissioning of assets used in the production, development, transformation, and sale of hydrocarbons are recognised in the period in which such liabilities are apparent, based on a reasonable estimate of the cost. Estimates are based on available information on costs and the work programme.

Decommissioning provisions are periodically updated to reflect changes in estimated costs and the discount rates. This calculation is complex due to both the initial recognition of the present value of the estimated future costs and the subsequent adjustments made to reflect, among other things, the passage of time, changes in estimates due to changes in the assumptions originally used as a result of technological advances, regulatory changes, economic, political, and environmental safety factors, changes in schedules or in operating conditions, etc. The discount rate is reviewed annually.

The method used to calculate the liabilities and their recognition in the consolidated Income Statement is described in **Notes 10 and 21**.

[1] *In accordance with IAS 36, a cash-generating unit (CGU) is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.*

D) INCOME TAX

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, both for the estimation of the level of future taxable profits and the period of settlement.

In applying IFRS interpretation 23, Management uses its best judgement in assessing the uncertainty in the tax position with respect to:

- Measuring the effect of the uncertainty on the income tax treatment individually for each case or collectively if they are correlated.
- Determining the degree of probability that the tax authority will accept the Company's tax position, in order to apply the appropriate method of estimation that best predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Also in respect of tax provisions, the assessment of the possible outcome of claims and contingencies is based on the judgement of the Group's internal legal and tax advisors, taking into account the current state of the proceedings and applying their collective professional experience. As the outcome is ultimately determined by the courts, it may differ from the estimates.

The Group relies on the assessment of its tax advisors as to the likelihood that penalties and interest will be imposed. Their assessment determines whether or not the related expense should be recognised and, if so, in which line of the consolidated Income Statement it should be recorded.

The calculation processes and criteria used are described in **Note 26**.

E) LIABILITIES FOR PROVISIONS

The assessment of the potential impact of legal claims and contingencies other than those referred to above is based on the best professional judgement of the Group's legal advisers, taking into account the current status of the proceedings and their collective legal experience with respect to the various matters. As the outcome will ultimately be determined by the courts, it may differ from the estimates.

Similarly, judgements and estimates are made in respect of the cost of actions and provisions for environmental clean-up and remediation using current information on expected costs and plans for remediation. Most remediation events are not expected to occur in the near future, and the precise requirements to be met when the event occurs are uncertain. Political, environmental, safety and public expectations are constantly changing.

This section also includes actions arising from environmental compliance with respect to the reduction and elimination of greenhouse gases.

These criteria are described in **Note 21.**

F) OTHER MATTERS SUBJECT TO ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Other matters that require the use of estimates, assumptions and judgements are summarised below:

- Determination of whether the Group has significant control or influence over an investee (see **Note 4.1**)
- The measurement process for assets and liabilities in Business Combinations requires Management to make judgements and estimates, as described in **Note 4.2**.
- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (see **Notes 8** and **10**).
- The calculation of the inventory valuation (see **Note 14**).
- When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the balance sheet cannot be determined using quoted prices in active markets, they are measured using alternative valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flows models. Where possible, the inputs to these models are derived from observable markets. Where this is not the case, certain value judgements are required in determining fair values, including consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk (own and counterparty) and volatility (see **Note 29**).

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments (see **Note 31**).

- The amount of invoices to be received or issued, based on signed contracts and, where applicable, market price references.

- The assessment of the expected losses in accordance with IFRS 9, adjusted for the Probability of Default (PD), an adjustment based on forward-looking estimates of the business unit's Strategic Plan and/or macroeconomic variables.

- In relation to IFRS 16, it is necessary to analyse whether a lease agreement grants control over the use of the leased asset, in order to effectively apply the aforementioned standard and the duration of the contract, including renewals and extensions that are considered likely to be exercised.

G) JUDGEMENTS IN THE CASE OF TRANSACTIONS NOT ADDRESSED IN RULES OR INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED

When the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is not addressed in a published rule or interpretation, Management uses its judgement to define and apply accounting policies that provide information that is consistent with the general concepts of IFRS: fair presentation, relevance, and materiality.

4. Summary of general accounting policies

4.1. Consolidation Principles

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and of the entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) prepared as at 31 December of each year.

Entities controlled[2] directly by the parent company (Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.), or indirectly through a directly controlled entity, are fully consolidated.

Investments in joint ventures are consolidated using the equity method, while joint operations are accounted for by recognising Group share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses (see **Note 7**).

Investments in associates in which the Group has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is defined as:

- on a general basis, companies in which the ownership interest is generally between 20 and 50 percent; and

- companies in which, although the ownership interest is less than 20 percent, significant influence is deemed to exist due to various factors, such as the presence of the Group on the Board of Directors or a high volume of transactions.

For fully consolidated companies, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses (except for foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions and on balances denominated in foreign currencies) are eliminated on consolidation. For joint operations, this elimination is limited to the Group's ownership interest.

For Group transactions with companies consolidated using the equity method, unrealised gains are written off against the investment in proportion to the Group's interest in the investee; unrealised losses are written off in the same way unless there is evidence of impairment of the Group's interest in the investee.

[2] *According to IFRS 10, there is control when the Company:*
• has power over the investee;
• is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
• has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of returns it receives.

4.2. Business combinations and goodwill on consolidation

Business combinations are accounted for using the Acquisition Method. Under this method, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date, provided that those values can be measured reliably (see explanation in **Note 5**).

The Group recognises a goodwill at the acquisition date for the excess of:

- the consideration transferred (the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and the liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus any additional consideration that depends on future events, provided that such additional consideration is probable and can be measured reliably), the amount of any non-controlling interest and, for step acquisitions, the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition;

- over the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

If the difference is negative, it is recognised as income in the consolidated Income Statement (further information on both cases, see **Note 9**).

The non-controlling interest is recognised at its proportionate share of the net assets of the acquiree or at its fair value.

Any deferred contingent consideration is recognised at its fair value at the acquisition date. If there is an obligation to pay a contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument, it is classified as equity, which is then not remeasured and the settlement is recognised in Equity. Otherwise, the contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and any subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement.

If a business combination is deemed to be incomplete at the reporting date, IFRS 3 requires issuers to disclose that fact and provide the provisional amounts of assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests and items of the consideration paid. Additionally, issuers should disclose the reasons why the accounting for the business combination is incomplete and the nature and amount of any measurement period adjustments recognised during the reporting period.

Under IFRS 3 and IAS 36, goodwill is not amortised. However, it is tested for impairment at least annually (or more frequently if there is an indication of impairment).

4.3. Foreign currency conversion

4.3.1. Foreign currency translation

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency of a Group company are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Gains and losses arising from exchange rate differences between the date of the transaction and the date of collection or payment are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement and included in financial income.

Additionally, year-end balances on accounts representing monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are restated in the functional currency at year-end rates, and differences from the exchange rates at the date of the transactions are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement.

However, exchange differences arising on the translation of the following items are recognised in **Adjustments for changes in value** in the consolidated Balance Sheet and form part of **Other Comprehensive Income** (OCI) in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income:

- an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value, other comprehensive income, FV-OCI, (except for impairment, in which case foreign exchange differences that have been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income are reclassified to the Income Statement);

- a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and

- qualifying cash flow hedges, to the extent that the hedge is effective.

4.3.2. Consolidation of financial statements of companies with a functional currency other than the euro

The financial statements of the Group companies with a functional currency other than the euro have been translated into euros using the Closing Rate Method. Specifically:

- assets and liabilities, including goodwill and fair value adjustments, are translated at the closing rate,
- income and expenses, including those resulting from impairment, are translated at the weighted average exchange rate for the financial year, and
- the historical exchange rate for equity is maintained.

The resulting translation differences, if any, are recognised under Other Comprehensive Income in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and accumulated under Adjustments for changes in value in the Equity heading of this consolidated Balance Sheet.

When the Group disposes of all or part of an investment in such an entity and loses control, significant influence or joint control, the cumulative translation reserve relating to that investment is reclassified to Profit or loss on disposal in the consolidated Income Statement.

If the Group disposes of only part of its interest in such an entity but retains control, the relevant portion of the cumulative amount recognised is reclassified to Non-controlling interest. If the Group disposes of only a part of an associate or joint venture but retains significant influence or joint control, the relevant portion of the cumulative amount recognised is reclassified to the consolidated Income Statement.

The effect of fluctuations in exchange rates between periods on the movement in items in the consolidated Balance Sheet is shown for each item in the Other Changes column of the movement tables included in **Notes 6 to 28**.

4.4. Non-current assets in exploration, development, and production of hydrocarbon reserves

Investments in the exploration, development, and production of hydrocarbons are recognised based on the Successful Efforts Method. The accounting treatment for expenditure incurred is as follows:

4.4.1. Reserves acquisition cost through a business combination

Assets acquired as a result of a business combination are classified either as **O&G possible or contingent reserves (B.C.)** or as **O&G proved reserves (B.C.)** under Intangible assets, depending on the stage of development of such an asset.

The acquisition cost of such acquired assets remains within Intangible assets throughout their useful lives, even if they relate to or subsequently become proved reserves.

This acquisition cost is amortised in the same way as other categories of exploration and production assets, in accordance with the criteria applied to the related Property, plant and equipment assets:

- If the project results in the discovery of proved reserves, the unit of production method is used to determine the annual allocation to profit or loss, in a process coordinated with the rest of the project assets – which are included in **Oil & Gas Assets** under Property, plant and equipment.
- If the project does not result in the discovery of reserves, the accumulated costs are written off in full against income in the year in which it is confirmed that no reserves exist.

However, expenditure incurred subsequent to the acquisition of a business combination is not recognised there but is disclosed in accordance with the notes below.

4.4.2. Acquisition costs of reserves directly by the Group

Expenditure made on projects initiated by the Group, or projects acquired in a business combination subsequent to the acquisition of an interest, consists of the following:

1. Exploration permit acquisition costs, which are capitalised under the **Exploration and evaluation assets** heading of Intangible assets.

    a. They are amortised from the date of purchase over the term of the exploration contract.

    b. If proved reserves are discovered, amortisation ceases and the net value of these investments will be transferred in due course[3] to the **Oil & Gas Assets** item of Property, plant and equipment.

2. Geological, geophysical and other pre-drilling costs are expensed as incurred: capitalised in the month in which they are incurred and then amortised.

3. Drilling costs for exploration wells are temporarily capitalised in the **Exploration and evaluation assets** item under Intangible assets until it is assessed whether they have been used to discover reserves that justify commercial development.

    a. If no reserves have been found, the initially capitalised drilling costs are written off and recognised in the consolidated Statement of Income.

    b. If they have been successfully used to discover proved reserves, the accumulated costs are reclassified to Property, plant and equipment as **Oil & Gas Assets**.

4. Other exploration costs are expensed as incurred and reported in the consolidated Income Statement according to its nature.

At the same time, and for each cash-generating unit (CGU), feasibility analyses are performed based on the exploration results and, where appropriate, impairment tests are performed (see **Note 13**), which may affect the net carrying amount.

4.4.3. Development cost

Expenditure incurred on project development activities initiated by the Group, or on projects acquired through a business combination subsequent to the acquisition of an interest, consists of the following:

1. Development costs incurred to produce proved reserves (producing wells, dry hole development wells, oil and gas extraction and processing facilities, enhancement systems, platforms, etc.) are capitalised at the acquisition cost within PPE under **Oil & Gas Assets** item.

2. Field abandonment and decommissioning costs are calculated on a field-by-field basis and recognised under the **Oil & Gas Assets** item at the current estimated value.

Development investments capitalised in accordance with criteria 1 and 2 above, together with the amounts referred to in paragraph B above that are received from Intangible assets at the start date of the commercial phase, are depreciated according to the following rules:

a. Investments in the acquisition of reserves transferred from intangible assets and investments in common facilities are depreciated over the estimated commercial life of the field, on the basis of the reserves extracted during the financial year in relation to the reserves estimated as proved and probable developed as recoverable at the beginning of each year (production unit method).

b. Exploratory drilling costs are depreciated over the estimated commercial life of the field, on the basis of the reserves extracted during the year in relation to the reserves estimated as proved and probable developed as recoverable at the beginning of each year.

[3] The event which determines the transfer of an intangible asset to PP&E asset occurs when governmental authorization is obtained that allows first the development, and later the commercial exploitation, of a field during a specific period.

c. In the case of joint production contracts, this calculation is based on the share of production and reserves allocated to the Group for the financial year, taking into account the estimates based on the contractual clauses.

4.4.4. Impairment

An impairment test is performed periodically for each individual category of these assets. During the exploration phase (paragraphs A and B), feasibility analyses are performed on the basis of the results of the exploration activities and, if necessary, the appropriate impairment test, which may affect the net carrying amount of Intangible assets.

Similarly, during the development and operating phases, impairment tests are performed if there is an indication of impairment, as set out in IAS 36.

In all cases, the assets are grouped into CGUs and the criteria set out in **Note 13** are applied. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement.

4.5. Fair value measurement

4.5.1. Financial instruments

The Group measures financial instruments, in particular derivatives, at fair value at each reporting date[4].

4.5.2. Non-financial assets

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the ability of a market participant to obtain economic benefits and reflects the asset´s highest and best use of the asset or its sale to another market participant who would make the highest and best use of the asset.

In determining fair value, the Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and based on available information, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

The Group uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique (see **Note 31**):

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other techniques in which all variables that have a significant effect on fair value are directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3: valuation techniques that use variables that are not based on observable market data to calculate the reported fair value.

4.6. Other published standards to be applied in the future

The following standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and the IFRS IC are not yet effective as of 31 December 2024. The Group does not initially expect any impact from these amendments.

Amendment to IAS 21 "Absence of convertibility"

This amendment specifies when one currency may be interchangeable with another, and if not, the exchange rate to be used and the required information breakdowns.

This amendment, already approved by the EU, is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted.

[4] *Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the transfer date. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:*
• On the principal market for the asset or liability, or
• In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability transaction
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

New IFRS 18 standard on "Presentation and disclosure of financial statements"

The objective of this new standard is to establish the requirements for the presentation and breakdown of financial statements, thereby replacing IAS 1, currently in force.

The main changes can be summarised as follows:

- Introduction of mandatory subtotals in the profit and loss account.
- Introduction of five categories for the breakdown of income and expenses in the profit and loss account,
- New requirements for the aggregation of items when preparing the primary financial statements, and for disaggregation when preparing the notes to the report.
- Mandatory breakdowns relating to performance measures established by management
- Certain changes to improve comparability between entities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

This new standard, which at the date of preparation of these annual accounts has not yet been approved by the EU, would be effective for periods beginning on 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted.

Amendment to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 "Classification and measurement of financial instruments"

The post-implementation review of IFRS 9 by the IASB has led to various amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 that will come into effect on 1 January 2026, including:

- Settlement of financial liabilities through electronic payment systems. (IFRS 9 amendment)
- Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of cash flows related to financial assets and liabilities.

These amendments, which have not yet been approved by the EU at the time of preparation of these annual accounts, would be effective for periods beginning on 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted.

Annual improvements of different IFRS

Modification to IFRS 7 "Financial instruments – disclosures" for cases in which the initial transaction price of the financial instrument differs from its fair value measurement, defining its treatment and requiring information to be reflected in the report.

This amendment, which at the date of preparation of these annual accounts has not yet been approved by the EU, would be effective for periods beginning on 1 January 2026.

5. Business combinations and changes in the scope of consolidation

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations are accounted for using the Acquisition Method.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus any additional consideration that may depend on future events (provided that they are probable and can be measured reliably). Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities acquired for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and relevant conditions at the acquisition date.

*If there are differences between the cost of acquisition and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, the policy described in **Note 9**, on goodwill, applies.*

*When a business combination is achieved in stages, the carrying amount of the Group's previous stake in the acquiree is remeasured to its fair value at the date of the last acquisition. Any resulting gain or loss on the previous carrying amount, if any, is recognised in the consolidated Income Statement. Amounts arising from the investment in the acquiree prior to the date of the last acquisition and previously recognised in **Other comprehensive income** (OCI) are reclassified to the consolidated Income Statement, as if the investment had been disposed of.*

5.1. Business combinations

Below is a summary of the assets and liabilities received in the business combinations and the goodwill arising from the agreements with "Bio-Oils Energy" and the "Ballenoil Group":

	€ Millions 2024
Current assets	178
Non-current assets	346
Current liabilities	(208)
Long-term debts, including Lease liabilities, non-current	(202)
Total fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	114
Defined consideration	296
Non-controlling interest	17
Goodwill	200

The contribution to the Group's results in the 2024 financial year of these companies was a profit of EUR 4.7 million. Had they been consolidated from 1 January 2024, the result would have been EUR 9.4 million.

These transactions are part of the Group's expansion process, in line with the guidelines set out in the Positive Motion strategic plan.

Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L.

On 22 February 2024, the Company concluded the agreement signed in February 2023 with "Bio-Oils Energy", a biofuels company of the "Apical" Group, to collaborate in order to enhance the value creation process for second-generation biofuels (FAME, HVO and SAF) through their involvement in 'Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L.' and its investee companies.

The agreements have been formalized through:

- the acquisition by "Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L.", a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, of 100% of the shares in "Bio Oils Huelva, S.L.U." and "Bio Waste Trading, S.L.U." from the "Apical" Group; and simultaneously,
- the sale by the Company to the Apical Group of 45% of its stake in "Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L." The Company retains a 55% stake in this company.

Ballenoil Group

On 12 June 2024, the Group acquired control of the "Ballenoil Group", which operates in the low-cost fuel retailing sector in Spain, through the purchase of 100% of the shares of "Ballenoil S.A.", the Group's parent company.

The accounting for this business combination of "Ballenoil Group" is provisional given that the 12-month period from the acquisition permitted by IFRS 13 has not yet ended.

5.2. Main variations in the scope of consolidation

The variations in the scope of consolidation of the 2024 and 2023 financial years are:

Variation in the scope of consolidation

Year 2024	Full consolidation	Equity method
Ballenoil, S.A. and Group	I	
Bio-Oils Huelva, S.L.U.	I	
Bio Oil Waste Trading, S.L.U.	I	
Cepsa Sustainable Fuels, S.L.U.	I	
CEC (KHORAT), S.L.U.	E	
CEC Services (Thailand), Ltd	E	
Cepsa Peruana, SAC	E	
GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U.	E	
Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda	E	
Coastal Energy KBM Sdn. Bhd.	E	
Gracelong, S.L.		I
Polionuba, S.L.		I

Year 2023	Full consolidation	Equity method
Cepsa Química Netherland, B.V.	I	E
Mopu Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd	E	
Abu Dhabi Oil Co. LTD. (ADOC)		E
Cosmo Abu Dhabi Energy E&P		E
Next Chemical IPA, S.L.	I	

I=Inclusion

E=Exclusion

Table I at the end of this document, which forms part of this Report, lists the Company's subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, directly or indirectly held, which, together with the Company, are included in the consolidated Group. The registered office and activity of these companies are indicated, together with the main economic and financial data for the year ending 31 December 2024.

Additions in 2024 include mainly:

- Acquisition of a 100% stake in the companies "Bio Waste Trading, S.L.U." and "Bio Oils Huelva, S.L.U." from the "Apical" Group, which are directly owned by "Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L." At the same time, the Company sold a 45% stake in the company "Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L." to the "Apical" Group. (See **Note 5.1**).

- Acquisition of 100% of the Ballenoil service station network. (See **Note 5.1**).

- On 23 December 2024, the Company, on behalf of the Group, formalised an agreement signed with 'Exolum' for joint collaboration on the logistics management project in La Rábida (Huelva) and in the area of the Granadilla concession. This agreement led to the incorporation of two companies:

    - "Polionuba, S.L." for the logistical management of crude oil and products in La Rábida (Huelva) incorporated by the Company.

    - "Gracelog, S.L." for the logistical management of crude oil and products in the Port of Granadilla (Tenerife) incorporated by the Group company 'Petróleos de Canarias, S.A.' (PETROCAN).

  The Company contributes the tangible assets located in the La Rábida Energy Park to the company "Polionuba, S.L." (see **Note 5.3**) and the company "Petróleos de Canarias, S.A." (PETROCAN) contributed its tangible assets in the Port of La Granadilla to the company "Gracelog, S.L.". In a single operation, "Exolum" acquired 75.5% of Polinuba and Gracelog from the Company and PETROCAN, respectively, for the value agreed between both parties. On the same date, PETROCAN sold its remaining stake in the company "Gracelog, S.L." (24.5%) to the Company.

  These transactions are part of the Group's strategic growth plan, as outlined in the Positive Motion business strategy.

Disposals in 2024 include:

- Sale of the companies "Cepsa Peruana, SAC.", "GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U.", and "Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda" (See **Note 5.3**)
- The companies "CEC (KHORAT), S.L.U.", "CEC Services (Thailand), Ltd" and "Coastal Energy KBM Sdn. Bhd." have been liquidated.

The significant changes in the 2023 financial year include the sale of the companies "Abu Dhabi Oil Co. LTD. (ADOC)" and "Cosmo Abu Dhabi Energy E&P". The company "Cepsa Química Netherland, B.V." was consolidated by full consolidation (in 2022 it was consolidated using the equity method), company "Next Chemical IPA, S.L." was created and the company "Mopu Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd" was liquidated.

The breakdown of the effect on equity of the change in the consolidation method and of the inclusion and exclusion of companies from the scope of consolidation is shown under the headings Other changes and Business combinations in the respective tables disclosing the changes of the financial year shown in **Notes 6 to 28**, in Other movements or Business combinations columns as appropriate.

The 2023 information in this Report is presented for comparative purposes with the 2024 information only.

5.3. Divestments

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Following IFRS 5, assets and liabilities belonging to the consolidated group and of subsidiaries held for sale are presented separately in the consolidated Balance Sheet. Depreciation of assets is ceased from the date of reclassification.

*Assets held for sale. The Group measures **non-current assets** (or disposal groups) classified as **held for sale,** at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction, or from a distribution to owners rather than through their continued use.*

This condition is met when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. The sale should presumably be completed within one year of the asset being classified as held for sale.

*A **discontinued operation** is a component of an entity that has been sold or otherwise disposed of or is classified as held for sale, and*

- Represents a separate line of business or geographical area of operations,

- Forms part of a single co-ordinated plan to sell or otherwise dispose of a separate line of business or geographical area of operations; or

- Is a subsidiary entity acquired exclusively with a view to its subsequent disposal.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately from those of continuing operations in the consolidated Income Statement for the current reporting and comparative periods.

A) EXECUTED DIVESTMENTS

In the 2024 financial year, as part of its transformation strategy, the Group has proceeded to finalise the sale of 100% of its subsidiaries 'GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U.' and 'Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda' to the company "Hualpen Gas, S.A." (a subsidiary of the multinational natural resources and energy conglomerate 'Empresas Copec'), a leader in Liquefied Gas in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

The assets and liabilities recognised on the date of sale were as follows (100% of book values):

€ Millions	2024
Current assets	33
Non-current assets	189
Current liabilities	(30)
Long-term debts, including Lease liabilities, non-current	(8)
Total fair value of identifiable net assets sold	184

(*) In accordance with current valuation standards, deferred tax assets recognized in a business combination are not valued at their fair value, but are reflected at their nominal value.

In the 2023 financial year, the Group has completed the divestment process of its 20% interest in the Satah Al Razboot (SARB) and Umm Lulu concessions, comprising the Umm Lulu (ULL), Sateh Al Razboot (SARB), Bin Nasher and Al Bateel fields, and its 12.88% indirect interest in the Mubarraz, Umm Al-Anbar, Neewat Al-Ghalan and Hail concessions through the sale of its shares in Cosmo Abu Dhabi Energy Exploration & Production Co. Ltd (CEPAD) (see **Notes 23 and 25**).

In addition, in the first quarter of 2023, the planned development investments in Sateh Al Razboot and Umm Lulu (Abu Dhabi) fieds, prior to their relinquishment, amounted to EUR 21 million, which were later on transferred to the buyer and adjusted in the consideration received.

B) ONGOING DIVESTMENTS – ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on 30 May 2024, authorisation was given to initiate the process of divestment of a new Exploration and Production asset in LATAM.

The transaction has not yet been completed and, consequently, the assets and liabilities contributed by that company to the Group have been removed from their respective headings in the consolidated Balance Sheet and transferred to Assets held for sale and Liabilities associated with assets held for sale, respectively. The impact of this exclusion is described briefly in **Note 23**.

The assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 that have been classified as a disposal group of items held for sale are:

Companies held for sale - Assets and Liabilities			€ Millions
Assets	Notes	2024	2023
Intangible assets	8	11	5
Property, plant and equipment	10	—	74
Deferred tax assets	26.3	26	21
Account receivables		2	11
Other assets		—	3
Total assets		39	114

Liabilities	Notes	2024	2023
Account payables		—	4
Deferred tax liabilities	26.3	—	12
Provisions for third-party liability	21	—	33
Total liabilities		—	49

In the 2024 financial year, the Group has implemented the agreement signed for the sale of its Exploration and Production business in Peru. This includes the transfer of the company "Cepsa Peruana S.A.C.", which manages the Los Angeles asset.

In the same financial year, the Group completed the transfer of Cepsa Colombia's entire stake in the Caracara, Llanos 22, San Jacinto and Rio Páez contracts in Colombia.

Both businesses and shareholdings were recognised at the end of 2023 as assets and liabilities held for sale.

6. Segment reporting

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group divides its operations into three business segments: Energy Solutions, Chemicals, and Exploration & Production. Each segment has its own management team and its information is reported separately to the Board of Directors. The operating results of these segments are regularly reviewed by the most senior operating decision maker in order to decide on the allocation of resources and to assess their performance.

The key financial information reported for each operating segment is as follows:

Revenues comprise those from the segment's ordinary activities as well as revenues from the services provided.

***Gross Operating Profit/Loss** (EBITDA) comprises the income and expenses arising from the ordinary operations of the segment. It does not include: amortisation, depreciation, impairment, or the result on disposal of its assets, or financial profits, proceeds of shares consolidated by the equity method, or income taxes.*[5]

***Adjusted gross operating profit/loss** (adjusted EBITDA) has been prepared on the same basis as that used for internal management information.*

*Accordingly, certain items of income and expense are classified as non-recurring due to the special nature of certain economic events and are excluded from the segment results (see **Note 6.3**). Non-recurring items generally relate to unusual but significant transactions and the difference in the value of inventories between the average unit cost method (used in the financial statements) and the replacement cost method (used to measure operating activities), which help to analyse the performance of operational segments as well as the comparison between financial years.*

***Adjusted Capital Employed** is reported in the section on operating segment assets and liabilities. Adjusted Capital Employed is defined as non-current non-financial assets plus operating working capital (adjusted to replacement cost) minus non-current non-financial liabilities. The figure is equivalent to Equity (adjusted to replacement cost) plus net Financial Debt. Net Financial Debt is basically current and non-current borrowings minus cash and cash equivalents and non-current financial assets.*

Information relating to the geographical segments in which the Group operates is based on the location of assets, while information relating to revenues is based on the location of customers.

6.1. Business segment reporting

The segment information disclosed by the Group in this section is presented in accordance with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 8 Operating Segments.

The definition of the Group's business segments is based on the different activities carried out by the Group, as well as the organisational structure approved by the Board of Directors for business management purposes. Using these segments as a reference, the Company's management team (Management Committee) analyses the main operating and financial figures in order to make decisions on the allocation of resources and evaluate the Company's performance.

The Group has aligned the definitions of its operating and reporting segments with its renewed strategic vision of "Positive Motion" business development and its commitment to be Net Zero by 2050. Specifically, the Company will focus on being a leader in sustainable mobility and energy, building on its leadership as a global chemicals supplier and the optimisation of its Exploration & Production portfolio.

The segments are defined on the basis of the demarcation of the different activities that generate income and expenses, and also on the basis of the structure approved by the Board of Directors for the best management of each business. As a result, the Group's reportable operational segments are as follows:

- **Energy Solutions** includes the supply and refining of petroleum products and their export, the sale of production surpluses, trading activities, the generation of electricity and steam from conventional and renewable sources, activities that play a very important role the production processes and sales to industrial customers. It also includes the distribution and marketing of oil and gas products.

- **Chemicals** includes the manufacture, distribution, and sale of petrochemical and oleo-chemical products.

[5] *Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization.*

- **Exploration and Production** includes the exploration, development, and production of crude oil and natural gas reserves.

Finally, the amounts relating to the corporate functions performed by the parent company are presented as Corporation, which is not a separate operating segment.

The selling prices of transactions between these reportable segments are determined at prevailing market prices, and income, expenses, assets, and liabilities have been determined before eliminations on consolidation, except for those that are internal to each business segment.

The following table shows segment information at 31 December 2024 and 2023, both under the adjusted management criteria and under IFRS:

Segments reporting — € Millions

	Information excluding CCS Adjustments and Non-Recurring Items							
Year 2024	Energy Solutions	Chemical	Exploration & Production	Corporac.	Intra-Group Elimi-nations	Total	CCS Adjust-ments Non-Recurring Items	Total Consoli-dated
Income/(Losses)								
Revenue								
Revenue from external customers	21,879	2,751	237	1	—	24,868	—	24,868
Intra-group revenue	2,289	1,086	21	86	(3,482)	—	—	—
Total Revenue	24,168	3,837	258	87	(3,482)	24,868	—	24,868
EBITDA	1,453	253	298	(152)	—	1,852	(337)	1,515
Capital Employed	4,530	1,345	875	46	—	6,796	—	6,796

Segments reporting — € Millions

	Information excluding CCS Adjustments and Non-Recurring Items							
Year 2023	Energy Solutions	Chemical	Exploration & Production	Corporac.	Intra-Group Elimi-nations	Total	CCS Adjust-ments Non-Recurring Items	Total Consoli-dated
Income/(Losses)								
Revenue								
Revenue from external customers	22,092	2,449	617	1	—	25,159	—	25,159
Intra-group revenue	2,198	1,124	16	89	(3,427)	—	—	—
Total Revenue	24,290	3,573	633	90	(3,427)	25,159	—	25,159
Result (EBITDA)	830	223	493	(144)	—	1,402	(772)	630
Capital Employed	4,151	1,354	898	(22)	—	6,381	187	6,568

6.2. Geographical segment reporting

The following is a detail of revenues, net property, plant and equipment, net intangible assets and investments, according to their distribution by geographical segments for financial years 2024 and 2023:

Geographic segments reporting — € Millions

	Revenues from third parties		Intangible and PPE assets		Additions in intangibles and PPE	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Spain (*)	16,930	16,604	4,255	4,067	1,185	1,001
Rest of European Union	3,015	2,423	91	86	16	14
Africa	1,534	1,296	252	287	37	17
America	2,012	2,849	134	157	28	34
Rest of the world	1,377	1,987	312	314	2	8
Total consolidated	24,868	25,159	5,044	4,911	1,268	1,074

(*) In Spain, 2024 and 2023 figures in the caption "revenues from third parties" includes excises.

For additional information regarding Revenues from third parties see **Note 23**; for additional information regarding Intangible and PPE, see **Notes 8 and 10**.

6.3. Information on non-recurring items

The main reasons that explain the differences between the IFRS profit and the adjusted profit for financial years 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

Non-recurring items — € Millions

Year 2024	Energy Solutions	Chemical	Exploration and production	Corporate	Total
On EBITDA					
Difference in valuation and replacement cost	(48)	(30)	—	—	(78)
Other non-recurring items	(101)	(21)	(1)	(162)	(285)
Gains or losses in asset disposal	65	—	(39)	—	26
Total	(84)	(51)	(40)	(162)	(337)

Year 2023	Energy Solutions	Chemical	Exploration and production	Corporate	Total
On EBITDA					
Difference in valuation and replacement cost	(326)	(53)	—	—	(379)
Other non-recurring items	(149)	(27)	(18)	(179)	(373)
Gains or losses in asset disposal	(5)	—	(15)	—	(20)
Total	(480)	(80)	(33)	(179)	(772)

Non-recurring items include the difference between the Average Cost Method – used in the consolidated Financial Statements – and the Replacement Cost Method – used to measure the operating segments – in the value of inventory sold, as well as the IFRS valuation adjustment applied during the year to the book value to adjust it to the year-end market value.

The Replacement Cost Method facilitates the analysis of segment performance and comparisons between years. Under this method, the cost of sales is determined by reference to the average market price in the current month rather than the historical value derived from the accounting valuation method. Consequently, the replacement cost adjustment is determined as the difference between these two methods.

The Group considers non-recurring items to be those atypical income or expenses that are not directly related to the principal activities of the entity and are unusual. In general, these non-recurring items are:

- Impairment of assets;

- Results from the disposal of assets (significant amounts);
- Out of ordinary staff costs (such as restructuring costs);
- Out of ordinary tax expenses or income;
- Costs related to mergers/acquisitions;
- Profit/loss from discontinued operations.

In 2024, the following non-recurring changes should be highlighted:

- Mostly the extraordinary expense of EUR 243 million associated with the Temporary Energy Levy calculated on sales in 2023 and paid in 2024 (see **Note 23**).
- Other movements: Revenues from the sale of the companies "GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U." and "Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda", results from the disposals obtained from the sale of Exploration and Production assets, expenses incurred in business restructuring and results from the write-off of impaired assets in several companies.

In the case of companies accounted for using the Equity Method, the adjustments are the same as above, i.e. an adjustment to the replacement cost and impairment of assets on the profit of these companies.

7. Investments in associates and joint ventures

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) ASSOCIATES

*An associate is an entity in which the Group has a financial interest that does not grant it control but over which it has the ability to exercise significant influence (see **Note 4.1**).*

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method, which is described below within the policies applicable to joint ventures.

B) JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor in the arrangement, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Company has an equity interest in both arrangements. A fundamental feature of joint arrangements is the existence of two or more parties exercising joint control.

***Joint control** is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic entity, which exists only if decisions concerning the relevant activities of that entity always require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.*

***A joint operation** is a type of joint arrangement in which the parties that jointly control the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. These parties are referred to as joint operators. The Group operates under this type of joint arrangement, primarily in the Exploration and Production business.*

***Recognition of Joint Operations.** The Group recognizes its:*

- *Assets, including its share of any jointly held assets;*
- *Liabilities, including its share of any jointly incurred liabilities;*
- *Revenues from the sale of its share of the output of the joint operation;*
- *Share of the revenue from the sale of the output of the joint operation; and*
- *Expenses, including its share of any jointly incurred expenses.*

In addition, balances, revenues, expenses and profits on transactions with companies consolidated using this method have been eliminated in the consolidation process, in proportion to the interest held.

***A joint venture** is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control only have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.*

Recognition of Joint Ventures and investments in Associates*. The Group uses the Equity Method. Under this method, an investment in a joint venture (and in an associate) is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the joint venture (of the associate) since the date of acquisition. Any goodwill arising on the investment in the joint venture (or associate) is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.*

After applying the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in the joint venture (or associate). At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of the impairment loss as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture (the associate) and its carrying amount, and then recognises this impairment under the heading of ***Share of results of equity accounted investees*** *in the consolidated Income Statement, with a debit sign. Reversals of impairment losses recognised in previous periods are calculated and recognised in the same way, as credits.*

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained interest at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained interest and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated Income Statement.

All subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities within the Group have a 31 December year end.

7.1. Record of interests

The breakdown of the balance at year-end 2024 and 2023 under Investments in equity accounted investees is shown in the following table:

Investments in Associates and joint ventures — € Millions

		Book value		Profit / (loss) by integration	
	Type of participation	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Sorexi, S.A.	Joint venture	32	31	3	3
Bitulife, S.A.	Joint venture	10	10	2	—
Terminal Puerto Tartessos, S.A.	Joint venture	24	5	—	4
Nueva Generadora del Sur, S.A.	Joint venture	7	8	—	—
Atlas Nord Hidrocarbures, S.A.S.	Joint venture	15	13	3	—
Cepsa Gibraltar, S.A.	Associate	12	11	—	1
Asfaltos Españoles, S.A.	Joint venture	18	17	1	(2)
Sinarmas Cepsa Pte Group	Joint venture	171	158	3	1
Polionuba, S.L.	Associate	28	—	—	—
Gracelog, S.L.	Associate	1	—	—	—
Other companies		16	13	2	5
Total		334	266	14	12
Where:					
Joint ventures		278	242	10	3
Associates		56	24	4	9

Changes in investments

The breakdown of the changes in 2024 and 2023 in the above-mentioned heading is as follows:

Variation in investments accounted under the equity method — € Millions

	2024	2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	266	305
Profit after taxes incurred in the year (discontinued operations included)	14	12
Share of results of equity accounted investees	14	12
Dividends distributed by subsidiaries in the year	(6)	(12)
Net investment and changes in the scope of consolidation	—	(18)
Additions of investments in associates and joint ventures	50	—
Disposals:		
Companies classified as held for sale	—	(4)
Mergers/Change in consolidation method	—	(1)
Conversion differences	10	(16)
Closing balance at the end of the year	334	266

The most significant movements in 2024 have been:

- The **Additions** section corresponds mainly to the registration of the companies "Polionuba, S.L." and "Gracelog, S.L." and certain subsidiaries of the "Ballenoil" Group (see **Note 5.1**) and to a lesser extent to contributions from the shareholders of the company "Terminal Puerto Tartessos, S.A."

- The heading **Conversion differences** mainly reflects movements with "SinarMas Cepsa Pte, Ltd" and "SIL Chemicals LTD".

The most significant changes in 2023 were: refund of the share premium of 'SinarMas Cepsa Pte, Ltd', change in the consolidation method for 'Cepsa Química Netherland, B.V.' and the conversion differences in "SinarMas Cepsa Pte, Ltd" and "SIL Chemicals LTD".

Below is a summary of the main economic aggregates corresponding to the companies consolidated using the equity method at the end of financial years 2024 and 2023:

Main figures — € Millions

Investments accounted under the equity method	2024	2023
Total assets	503	419
Total current and non-current liabilities	175	158
Net assets	328	261
Total revenues	484	495
Profit for the year	37	33
Share of results of companies accounted for by using the equity method (discontinued operations included)	14	12

7.2. Goodwill from equity accounted subsidiaries

The 2024 and 2023 breakdown of goodwill on companies accounted for using the equity method, reported by unit and business segment to which it was allocated, is as follows:

Goodwill in companies accounted under the

€ Millions

Year 2024	Segments	Balance at 01.01.2024	Acquisitions	Other movements	Balance at 31.12.2024
Distribution network companies	Energy Solutions	29	—	1	30
Chemical companies	Chemical	3	—	(1)	2
Total Goodwill		32	—	—	32

Year 2023	Segments	Balance at 01.01.2023	Acquisitions	Other movements	Balance at 31.12.2023
Distribution network companies	Energy Solutions	28	—	1	29
Chemical companies	Chemical	7	—	(4)	3
Total Goodwill		35	—	(3)	32

There have been no relevant changes in the goodwill of the investees as of 31 December 2024.

7.3. Impairment from equity accounted subsidiaries

The Group regularly assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of its financial assets, including the goodwill arising on acquisitions, as described at the beginning of this note in Accounting Policies.

In 2024 and 2023, no changes in the Impairment heading occurred.

7.4. Financial information of investee companies and businesses

7.4.1. Joint ventures

The summarised financial information for the joint ventures partly owned by the Company at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Summarized financial information of main joint ventures, at 100%

€ Millions

	Sorexi, S.A.		Asfaltos Españoles, S.A.		Nueva Generadora del Sur, S.A.		SinarMas Cepsa Pte, LTD	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Revenue	100	96	49	50	5	6	368	355
Expenses	(87)	(84)	(43)	(50)	(3)	(3)	(331)	(323)
Amortization charge	(1)	(1)	(7)	(7)	(2)	(2)	(21)	(20)
Other operating income (expenses)	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
Finance income	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance costs	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	(10)	(10)
Profit before tax	11	9	2	(5)	—	1	6	2
Income tax	(4)	(3)	(1)	1	—	—	—	—
Profit for the period from continuing operations	7	6	1	(4)	1	1	6	2
Net profit for the period	7	6	1	(4)	1	1	6	2
Total comprehensive income	7	6	1	(4)	1	1	6	2
% stakeholding	40.0%	40.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Contribution to consolidated profits	3	3	1	(2)	—	—	3	1
Dividends	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—

€ Millions

	Sorexi, S.A.		Asfaltos Españoles, S.A.		Nueva Generadora del Sur, S.A.		SinarMas Cepsa Pte, LTD	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current assets	4	4	54	53	11	12	308	285
Current assets	70	59	8	7	9	7	188	167
TOTAL ASSETS	74	63	62	60	20	19	496	452
Non-current liabilities	19	9	5	12	—	—	70	85
Current liabilities	33	33	22	14	5	3	85	51
TOTAL LIABILITIES	51	41	27	26	5	3	154	136
NET ASSETS	23	21	35	34	15	16	342	316
% stakeholding	40.0%	40.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Stake in net assets	9	9	18	17	7	8	171	158
Goodwill	23	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying value of investment	32	31	18	17	7	8	171	158

In 2024, dividends of EUR 5 million were received (EUR 6 million in 2023).

Table I at the end of this document, which forms part of this Report, lists the joint arrangements in the form of joint ventures and jointly controlled assets in which the Group holds an interest. These Consolidated Financial Statements include the assets, liabilities, expenses and income arising from these investments in proportion to the Group's ownership interest.

7.4.2. Associates

The summarised financial information of the main associates of the Group at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is included below:

Summarized financial information of main associates, at 100%

€ Millions

	Abu Dhabi Oil CO, Ltd (ADOC)		Cepsa Gibraltar, S.A.	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Revenue	—	193	9	53
Expenses	—	(93)	(9)	(50)
Finance costs	—	(2)	—	—
Profit before tax	—	98	—	3
Income tax	—	(70)	—	—
Profit for the period from continuing operations	—	28	—	3
Net profit for the period	—	28	—	3
Total comprehensive income	—	28	—	3
% stakeholding	—%	12.9%	50.0%	50.0%
Contribution to consolidated profits	—	4	—	1
Dividends	—	—	—	—

€ Millions

	Abu Dhabi Oil CO, Ltd (ADOC)		Cepsa Gibraltar, S.A.	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current assets	—	—	13	12
Current assets	—	—	15	16
TOTAL ASSETS	—	—	28	29
Non-current liabilities	—	—	—	—
Current liabilities	—	—	5	7
TOTAL LIABILITIES	—	—	5	7
NET ASSETS	—	—	23	22
% stakeholding	—%	12.9%	50.0%	50.0%
Stake in net assets	—	—	12	11
Carrying value of investment	—	—	12	11

In 2024, dividends totalling EUR 1 million, were received from associates (EUR 6 million in 2023).

The sale of the "Abu Dhabi Oil Co. Ltd" (ADOC) company has been formalised with effect from 15 March 2023. The table above shows ADOC's results in 2023 belonging to the Group prior to the relinquishment.

8. Intangible assets

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ASSETS

*See **Note 4.4***

B) OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Individually acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives shown in the table below. The estimated useful life and the amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and the effect of any change in estimates is recognized on a prospective basis.

Individually acquired intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. However, development costs for projects for which the technical and economic feasibility has been established are capitalised retrospectively as soon as their economic viability has been established and are subsequently amortised over their useful life.

Manufacturing licence rights are amortised at the same rates as the depreciation of the industrial units to which they relate.

Service station land rights and flag contracts are amortised over an average of 20 and 5 years, respectively, based on the contractual terms of such transactions.

Investments in computer software are amortised over a maximum period of 5 years.

The useful lives used by the Group takes for the amortisation of intangible assets are summarized in the following table:

Amortization of other intangible assets	***Years of useful life***
Concessions, patents and license rights (*)	*Up to to 50*
Computer applications	*From 3 to 5*
Goodwill	*Indefinite*
Other Intangible Assets (**)	*Up to to 48*

(*) Licenses on some Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) service stations have a useful life of 45 years.

(**) Among Other Intangible Assets, service station flagging contracts and other management contracts are included, with useful lives contained within the indicated range.

In both cases, the useful lives assigned to the different types of intangible assets in the Group are generally determined on an individual basis according to the duration of the contracts that cover them; in any case, the table shows the maximum periods used.

C) EMISSIONS ALLOWANCES

In order to comply with the European Union's commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, as reflected in the European Climate Law of 30 June 2021, several EU and national regulations have been issued for the new 2021-2030 compliance period, such as Law 9/2020 and Royal Decree 1089/2020. The final free allowances for the 2021-2025 period will be formally adjusted, notified and delivered during first quarter of each year, revised to third quarter as per amendment of law in 2023. Moved to September in 2024.

*Allowances received free of charge under the National Emissions Allowance Allocation Plan are valued at the market price in force at the beginning of the year to which they relate and recognised as an asset under Other intangible assets; with a counter entry under Grants (see **Note 19**).*

Emissions allowances purchased from third parties are also recognised as intangible non-amortisable assets and are initially recognised at cost.

All emissions allowances are derecognised when they are surrendered to the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rights (RENADE) and are transferred to third parties or when the conditions set for their expiry are met.

At the end of the reporting period or when there is an indication of impairment, the net realisable value of the emissions allowances is compared with their carrying amount and, if the latter is higher, they are written down to fair value. In the case of allowances acquired on an onerous basis, a corresponding reduction in the value of the asset would be made; in the case of rights received from the government free of charge, in addition to the above correction, the value of the Capital Grants would be adjusted by the same amount, with the counter-entry in Allocation to profit or loss of grants related to non-finance assets and other of the consolidated Income Statement.

D) IMPAIRMENT

As indicated above, all items in this section of Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. In particular, assets with indefinite useful lives and those not yet available for use are tested annually, regardless of whether there is an indication of impairment (see ***Note 13****).*

The breakdown of the gross investments in intangible assets, related accumulated amortisation and impairment losses for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Intangible assets — € Millions

Year 2024	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2024	Perimeter variations	Additions or Charge for the year	Transfers	Other changes	Retirements or Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2024
Assets								
Exploration and production assets	23	334	—	—	(133)	21	(210)	12
O&G proved reserves (B.C.)		223	—	—	—	15	(153)	85
Total O&G assets		557	—	—	(133)	36	(363)	97
Concessions, patents and licences		128	—	6	—	—	(1)	133
Computer software		469	(4)	68	4	—	(13)	524
Other intangible assets		963	6	305	(31)	16	(403)	856
Total Assets		2,117	2	379	(160)	52	(780)	1,610
Amortisation								
Exploration and production assets		(334)	—	—	133	(21)	210	(12)
O&G proved reserves (B.C.)		(220)	—	—	—	(15)	150	(85)
Total O&G assets		(554)	—	—	133	(36)	360	(97)
Concessions, patents and licences		(86)	—	(3)	—	(1)	—	(90)
Computer software		(335)	5	(35)	—	—	13	(352)
Other intangible assets		(301)	11	(15)	(140)	(5)	—	(450)
Total Amortisation		(1,276)	16	(53)	(7)	(42)	373	(989)
Impairments								
Exploration and production assets		—	—	(18)	19	—	(1)	—
O&G proved reserves (B.C.)		(3)	—	—	—	—	3	—
Total O&G assets		(3)	—	(18)	19	—	2	—
Concessions, patents and licences		(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Other intangible assets		(131)	—	(1)	140	(9)	1	—
Total Impairments	13.3	(135)	—	(19)	159	(9)	3	(1)
Total O&G assets		—	—	(18)	19	—	(1)	—
Total other intangible		706	18	325	(27)	1	(403)	620
Intangible assets, net		706	18	307	(8)	1	(404)	620

(B.C. = Business combinations)

Intangible assets € Millions

Year 2023	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions or Charge for the year	Transfers	Other changes	Retirements or Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2023
Assets							
Exploration and production assets		506	3	(157)	(17)	(1)	334
O&G proven reserves (B.C.)		920	—	(665)	(32)	—	223
Total O&G assets		1,426	3	(822)	(49)	(1)	557
Concessions, patents and licences		121	7	—	(1)	1	128
Computer software		417	59	(3)	—	(4)	469
Other intangible assets		936	373	9	(8)	(347)	963
Total Assets		2,900	442	(816)	(58)	(351)	2,117
Amortisation							
Exploration and production assets		(506)	(5)	158	18	1	(334)
O&G proven reserves (B.C.)		(895)	(2)	646	31	—	(220)
Total O&G assets		(1,401)	(7)	804	49	1	(554)
Concessions, patents and licences		(84)	(2)	—	—	—	(86)
Computer software		(308)	(33)	2	1	3	(335)
Other intangible assets		(294)	(14)	—	3	4	(301)
Total Amortisation		(2,087)	(56)	806	53	8	(1,276)
Impairments							
O&G proven reserves (B.C.)		(18)	—	—	15	—	(3)
Total O&G assets		(18)	—	—	15	—	(3)
Concessions, patents and licences		(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Other intangible assets		(136)	—	15	(10)	—	(131)
Total Impairments	—	(155)	—	15	5	—	(135)
Total O&G assets		7	(4)	(18)	15	—	—
Total other intangible		651	390	23	(15)	(343)	706
Intangible assets, net		658	386	5	—	(343)	706

(B.C. = Business combinations)

Perimeter variations

This reflects the incorporation of the assets of the companies 'Bio Oils Huelva, S.L.U.' and 'Bio Waste Trading, S.L.U.' for a net amount of EUR 20 million, and of the company 'Ballenoil, S.A.' and its group of companies for a net amount of EUR 4 million (see **Note 5.1**), as well as the disposal of the assets of the companies 'GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U.' and 'Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda' transferred in interim financial statements to Held for sale for a net amount of EUR 6 million and subsequently sold.

Additions

The additions to intangible assets recognised in 2024 and 2023, of EUR 379 million and EUR 442 million, respectively, are mainly due to the following additions:

- Investment in Computer software for EUR 68 million (2023: EUR 59 million), mainly due to the migration to SAP Hana and some management software in the Mobility business.
- The free allocation (see **Note 19**) of CO_2 emissions allowances in accordance with European regulations and targets of EUR 168 million (2023: EUR 232 million), net of impairment, and purchases of these allowances on the market for EUR 134 million (2022: EUR 134 million) included in Other intangible assets.

Also included are additions of EUR 19 million and EUR 18 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively, related to capitalised expenses which have been credited to the corresponding items in the consolidated Income Statement.

Transfers

In 2024, the net amount of EUR 8 million in the 'Transfers' column is primarily comprised of the exploration assets in LATAM, which were transferred to the 'Held for sale' heading, resulting in a net amount of EUR 11 million (See **Note 5.3**).

Other changes

This column mainly reflects the impact of exchange rate fluctuations against the euro in some of the foreign subsidiaries.

Retirements or Disposals

The column Disposals includes disposals related to CO_2 emissions allowances, both annual deliveries for rights used in previous years and sales to the market (see section Greenhouse gas emissions allowances). It also includes the write-off of exploration assets in Colombia for an amount of EUR 270 million and in "Coastal Energy KBM SDN BHD", company liquidated in the year, for an amount of EUR 152 million, both fully amortized.

'Other intangible assets' heading

This heading includes, but is not limited to, the following particularly significant assets of certain Group companies at the end of 2024:

- Payments made by the subsidiary "Cepsa Comercial Petróleo, S.A.U." to the Dealer Owned, Dealer Operated (DODOs) service stations for flagging, for a gross amount of EUR 202 million, for which the accumulated amortisation amounted to EUR 130 million ;
- Strategic positioning of service stations for a gross amount of EUR 149 million and an accumulated amortisation of EUR 40 million;
- Right of first refusal to use the Central Pipeline of Colombia, for a gross value of EUR 222 million, fully amortised and impaired;
- Greenhouse gas emissions allowances in companies with industrial facilities, for a gross value of EUR 155 million. The year-end balance and movements in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Greenhouse gas emissions allowances

	2024		2023	
	€ Millions	Millions of metric tons	€ Millions	Millions of metric tons
Opening balance	252	4	229	4
Assignments / acquisitions	302	4	366	5
Deliveries / disposals	(399)	(4)	(343)	(5)
Closing balance	155	4	252	4

The average cost of allowances purchased in 2024 was 87.16 euro/ton (82.83 euro/ton in 2023).

Current regulations require the Group to deliver CO_2 emissions allowances in the first months of the following year, equivalent to the emissions produced during the year. The Group delivered EUR 348 million and EUR 343 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. Additionally, rights worth EUR 51 million have been sold in 2024.

Impairment

During 2024, there were increases due to impairments in exploration assets in LATAM amounting to EUR 18 million (see **Note 13.3**). Subsequently, these impairments have been included in the transfer of the corresponding assets to the Held for sale section (See **Note 5.3**). In 2023, no increases or decreases due to impairment were recorded.

Accumulated impairment losses at 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 1 million.

Other disclosures

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group had purchase commitments for intangible assets of EUR 7 million and EUR 14 million, respectively.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, fully amortised intangible assets still in use totalled EUR 779 million and EUR 857 million, respectively.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life had a net value of EUR 30 million and EUR 29 million respectively.

9. Goodwill on consolidation

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

*See **Note 4.2** for the recognition and calculation of the goodwill arising on business combinations.*

The fair value of the net assets acquired includes the fair value of the assets and liabilities that are identifiable and meet the other recognition criteria, as well as contingent liabilities that can be reliably measured based on the information available at the time of measurement.

In accordance with IFRS 3 and IAS 36, goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there is an indication of impairment.

Goodwill is regarded as an asset of the acquired company. Accordingly, goodwill denominated in foreign currencies relating to foreign entities with a functional currency other than the euro is translated into euro at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the consolidated Balance Sheet, and any resulting differences are recognised as translation differences.

Impairment tests are performed on cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated in order to verify the recoverability of the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised as an expense under Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of non-current assets in the consolidated Income Statement.

The breakdown of Goodwill on consolidation, disclosed by business unit, in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Consolidated goodwill — € Millions

Year 2024

Cash Generating Units	Balance at 01.01.2024	Additions	Others	Balance at 31.12.2024
CGU Chemical LAB/LAS	18	—	(3)	15
CGU Energy Solutions	90	200	—	290
Total	108	200	(3)	305

Year 2023

Cash Generating Units	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions	Others	Balance at 31.12.2023
CGU Chemical LAB/LAS	17	—	1	18
CGU Energy Solutions	90	—	—	90
Total	107	—	1	108

The most significant changes in 2024 in this section are the acquisition of the companies “Ballenoil, S.A.”, "Bio-Oils Huelva, S.LU." and "Bio Oil Waste Trading, S.L.U." (see **Note 5**).

The Others column includes the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the goodwill of “Deten Química, S.A.”, when translated at the closing exchange rate (see **Note 4.3**).

No impairment was recognised in 2024 and 2023. The recoverable amount of the business units was determined on the basis of their value in use, calculated in accordance with the assumptions and cash flows included in the Group’s strategic plan.

10. Property, plant and equipment

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ASSETS

*See **Note 4.4.***

B) OTHER ITEMS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

These assets are initially recognised at acquisition cost, which comprises the purchase price and transaction costs. For the acquisition, construction, or production of certain qualifying assets (i.e. assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale), other directly attributable costs such as labour costs, financing costs, and other items incurred until the asset is substantially ready for use or sale, are added to the cost of the asset.

*Where appropriate, the estimated present value of the decommissioning costs to be borne by the Group is also recognised (see **Note 21**).*

Assets acquired before 31 December 2003 were revalued, where appropriate, in accordance with the legislation in force.

Costs of expansion, modernisation or improvements that increase productivity, capacity or efficiency or extend the useful life of assets, are capitalised as additional costs and form part of the cost of acquisition when incurred. Repair, conservation and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated Income Statement as incurred.

Assets and items retired are accounted for by derecognition of both their cost and accumulated depreciation.

*At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset not included in a CGU may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the asset is tested for impairment and, if necessary, an impairment loss is recognised (see **Note 13**).*

The Group depreciates its property, plant and equipment, net of their residual values, on a straight-line basis, i.e., by allocating the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment	***Years of useful life***
Buildings and other structures	*33 to 50*
Complex and specialized plants	*12 to 33*
Machinery, other installations, fixtures and furnishings	*10 to 15*
Other items	*4 to 20*

Tank heel inventory

*As indicated in **Note 14**, the volume of crude oil and products held in stock at the bottom of tanks below the point of discharge is not considered part of the operating inventory, but rather a fixed asset inherent in the company's operations. As such, it should be recorded as Property, plant and equipment - Technical installations.*

This volume of crude oil and product remains part of the fixed assets as long as it is stored in the tank bottom. When a tank is emptied for inspection or repair, the entire contents are transferred to other tanks, discharged into the production system or shipped for sale. At this point, the volume considered to be the tank bottom is also removed and sent to the appropriate use and destination. In the case of crude oil, some of this volume is discarded as it is not suitable for production. In the case of products, the tank heel is generally considered to be valid in its entirety.

This crude oil and product transferred from inventories in 2020 was valued at the cost of the inventories at the time of transfer (1 January 2020). It is considered a non-depreciable asset, except for the portion of crude oil estimated to be discarded when the tank is emptied (generally 10% of the tank heel volume). The value corresponding to this disposable volume is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected period between tank overhauls, estimated at 15 years for crude oil tanks and 20 years for product tanks.

When the tank is emptied, the value of the tank heel volume that is not disposed of is transferred back to inventory at historical cost. At that time, the difference between the net carrying amount of the tank heel and the value transferred to inventory is recognised as profit or loss in the Income Statement.

In future, when a decommissioned tank is brought back into service, the volume of crude oil or product corresponding to the tank heel will be calculated at the inventory cost at the date of the transfer and a further transfer from Inventories to Property, plant and equipment will be recorded.

Finally, for impairment purposes, the value of these tank heels is included as part of the assets corresponding to the Energy Solutions CGU.

The breakdown of the gross investments in Property, Plant and Equipment, accumulated depreciation and impairment for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Property, plant and equipment

€ Millions

Year 2024	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2024	Perimeter variations	Additions or Charge for the year	Transfers	Other changes	Retire-ments or Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2024
Assets								
Land and structures		480	43	3	23	—	(2)	547
Plant and machinery		9,807	(64)	13	308	8	(135)	9,937
Oil & Gas Assets		1,828	—	29	—	13	(256)	1,614
Other facilities, furniture		84	1	—	5	—	—	90
Advances and property, plant and equipment under construction		969	(76)	844	(382)	(1)	(11)	1,343
Other property, plant and equipment		521	(392)	—	28	2	(9)	150
Total Assets		13,689	(488)	889	(18)	22	(413)	13,681
Depreciation								
Land and structures		(143)	—	(11)	(1)	—	—	(155)
Plant and machinery		(7,052)	96	(391)	(1)	(3)	119	(7,232)
Oil & Gas Assets		(1,508)	—	(46)	(14)	(40)	256	(1,352)
Other facilities, furniture		(69)	—	(5)	—	—	1	(73)
Other property, plant and equipment		(385)	292	(24)	2	1	4	(110)
Total depreciation		(9,157)	388	(477)	(14)	(42)	380	(8,922)
Impairments								
Land and structures		(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Plant and machinery		(208)	—	(23)	—	(2)	15	(218)
Oil & Gas Assets		(118)	—	—	14	(7)	1	(110)
Advances and property, plant and equipment under construction		—	—	(6)	—	—	—	(6)
Total Impairments	13.3	(327)	—	(29)	14	(9)	16	(335)
Property, plant and equipment, net		4,205	(100)	383	(18)	(29)	(17)	4,424

Property, plant and equipment

€ Millions

Year 2023	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions or Charge for the year	Transfers	Other changes	Retire-ments or Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2023
Assets							
Land and structures		548	4	(63)	(7)	(2)	480
Plant and machinery		9,853	18	157	(26)	(195)	9,807
Oil & Gas Assets		2,693	23	(750)	(77)	(61)	1,828
Other facilities, furniture		132	1	(47)	(2)	—	84
construction		710	581	(325)	8	(5)	969
Other property, plant and equipment		1,301	6	11	(29)	(768)	521
Total Assets		15,237	633	(1,017)	(133)	(1,031)	13,689
Depreciation							
Land and structures		(165)	(11)	29	2	2	(143)
Plant and machinery		(7,025)	(391)	168	9	187	(7,052)
Oil & Gas Assets		(2,161)	(61)	610	43	61	(1,508)
Other facilities, furniture		(114)	(5)	48	2	—	(69)
Other property, plant and equipment		(444)	(27)	3	3	80	(385)
Total depreciation		(9,909)	(495)	858	59	330	(9,157)
Impairments							
Land and structures		(1)	—	—	1	(1)	(1)
Plant and machinery		(282)	(3)	—	72	5	(208)
Oil & Gas Assets		(153)	—	88	(54)	1	(118)
Other property, plant and equipment		(709)	—	—	18	691	—
Total Impairments	13.3	(1,145)	(3)	88	37	696	(327)
Property, plant and equipment, net		4,183	135	(71)	(37)	(5)	4,205

Perimeter variations

This reflects the incorporation of the assets of the companies ‘Bio-Oils Huelva, S.LU.’, ‘Bio Waste Trading, S.L.U.’ for a net amount of EUR 90 million and ‘Ballenoil, S.A.’ and its group of companies for a net amount of EUR 67 million (see **Note 5.1**).

Also included are the withdrawals of the assets of the companies held for sale (‘GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U.’ and ‘Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda’) for a net amount of EUR 165 million (See **Note 5.2**). Additionally, this item includes the derecognition due to the contribution of the assets corresponding to the Huelva polyduct to the company ‘Polionuba, S.L.’ and ‘Gracelog, S.L.’ for a net amount of EUR 93 million (See **Note 5**).

Additions of assets

The additions of new assets in 2024 and 2023 amounted to EUR 889 million and EUR 633 million, respectively, and are included in the column **Additions**. The following should be noted:

- In the Exploration & Production segment: capital expenditure for the development or expansion of activities amount to EUR 38 million in 2024 and EUR 22 million in 2023, mainly for the development of the Algerian fields.

- In the Energy Solutions segment, mainly: the investments made for the replacement of the Torre Arenillas polyduct in La Rábida; maintenance shutdowns of the units and CO_2 reduction projects in La Rábida and San Roque. Additions in the San Roque Energy Park, located in the Bay of Algeciras, have exceeded EUR 160 and EUR 109 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively, with the projects for the improvement of the ballast removal plant and the recovery of VOC from the jetty being noteworthy. The investments made in the La Rábida Energy Park have exceeded EUR 103 and EUR 105 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

  On the other hand, investments have been made in biofuel production facilities for EUR 160 million (EUR 11 million in 2023), installation of electric chargers at service stations for EUR 27 million (EUR 34 million in 2023) and investments to maintain or improve market share in markets such as service stations, for more than EUR 117 million (EUR 105 million in 2023).

- In the Chemical segment: investments in the phenol plant upgrade project in China and environmental and decarbonisation projects at our sites are noteworthy, with total investments in the segment amounting to more than EUR 115 and EUR 78 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

These amounts include capitalised overheads related to the start-up phase of various items of Property, plant and equipment, which have been credited to the income statement. They amount to EUR 32 million and EUR 34 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. There are no material amounts of a financial nature.

Transfers

In 2024, the net amount of EUR 18 million in the Transfers column mainly includes amounts corresponding to the value of permanent stocks in tanks, for an amount of EUR 14 million, reclassified to **Inventories**, under the headings **Crude Oil and Finished Products**.

In 2023, the net amount in the Transfers column of EUR 71 million, mainly includes the transfer corresponding to withdrawals from the assets of companies held for sale. In addition, the line **Plant and machinery** includes EUR 12 million corresponding to the value of the permanent inventories in tanks reclassified from Inventories, **Crude oil and finished products**

Other changes

The column Other changes mainly reflects the impact of exchange rate movements against the euro of companies with a different functional currency and various adjustments in the company "Cepsa Algerie, S.L." for an amount of EUR 44 million.

Derecognitions

This column shows EUR 17 million net in 2024, which correspond mainly to assets under construction from cancelled Renewable energy projects. In addition, the column includes the disposal of several assets fully depreciated: some exploration assets in Colombia for EUR 191 million, in “Coastal Energy KBM SDN BHD”, liquidated in the year, for EUR 83 million, the disposal of materials due to shutdowns in the energy parks for EUR 30 million, and the replacement of catalysts in the energy parks for EUR 14 million.

Derecognition in 2023 were mainly due to assets under construction from cancelled Renewable energy projects for an amount of EUR 5 million. In addition to that, the column includes the disposal of serveral fully depreciated assets: assets in "Mopu Holdings (Singapore), Pte Ltd" assets for a gross amount of EUR 771 million, the replacement of catalysts in the La Rábida Energy Park for a gross amount of EUR 45 million, and oil and gas assets in Colombia of an original cost of EUR 58 million, transferred to Ecopetrol.

Impairment

The 2024 movements are mainly due to impairments in cogeneration plants, in renewable projects in the study and permitting phase, as well as in certain fuel distribution facilities (see **Note 13**).

The disposals in this section are related to the liquidation of some cogeneration assets fully depreciated and deteriorated.

The movements in 2023 were mainly due to provisions in cogeneration plants and reversals in service stations. The remaining disposals were mainly due to the liquidation of the assets of "Mopu Holdings (Singapore), Pte Ltd", which were fully depreciated and impaired.

Other disclosures

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group had purchase commitments for elements in Property, plant and equipment amounting to EUR 851 million and EUR 1,184 million respectively, mainly related to exploration and production investments in Algeria.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, no material items of Property, plant and equipment have been pledged to secure compliance with obligations relating to the ownership thereof.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023 fully depreciated property, plant, and equipment still in use totalled EUR 5,481 million and EUR 5,158 million respectively. All of these assets relate to facilities in use and are not depreciated as part of the equipment involved.

Certain companies of the Group have been granted administrative concessions by the Spanish Government to use mooring facilities, access roads and adjacent areas in the ports of Algeciras-La Línea –which will expire in 2027– and Palos de la Frontera –which will expire between 2027 and 2061–. The Group's Management considers that it is not necessary to recognise a provision for the decommissioning of these investments, since they are adequately maintained and the concessions are expected to be renewed. For similar facilities in the Port of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, those in the Tenerife Energy Park are to revert to the State in 2027, and will not be renewed, while those in the Dique del Este, on the other hand, have been renewed until 2041.

The Group has taken out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its various items of Property, plant and equipment are exposed, as well as possible claims that may arise in the course of its business, on the basis that these policies adequately cover the risks to which they are exposed.

11. Rights of use

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Group considers that a lease provides control over the use of the leased asset, and is therefore classified as an operating lease if the lessee obtains at least 80% of the economic benefits from the use of the asset. IFRS 16 distinguishes between leases and service contracts based on whether the use of an identified asset is controlled by the customer.

*The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at the inception of the contract. The Group recognises the right of use and the corresponding lease liability for all leases in which it is a lessee, except for the excluded leases (see **Note 24** for debt recognition and excluded leases).*

Where the Group incurs an obligation to pay for the costs of decommissioning and removal of the leased asset, the restoration of the site on which the leased asset is located or the restoration of the underlying asset to the condition required by the lease terms, a provision is recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 37. To the extent that such costs relate to a right-of-use asset, they are included in the cost of the right-of-use asset, except when such costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or where the cost of the right-of-use asset indicates that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation commences at the inception of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

Impact on Group Accounting as a Lessee

Operating leases arranged prior to adoption of IFRS 16

*On adoption of IFRS 16, for all leases (other than low value or short-term leases – see **Note 24**), the Group:*

- *Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated Balance Sheet, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments;*
- *Recognises depreciation of the right of use asset and interest on the lease liability in the consolidated Income Statement.*
- *Separately discloses the total of principal and interest payments (both included in financing activities) in the consolidated Statement of Cash Flow.*

Under IFRS 16, right of use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Finance leases

The main difference between IFRS 16 and IAS 17 with respect to assets previously held under a finance leases is the measurement of the residual value guarantees provided by the lessee to the lessor. IFRS 16 requires the Group to recognise as part of its lease liability only the amount expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee, rather than the maximum guaranteed amount as required by IAS 17.

Since the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group recognises assets acquired under finance leases, previously included in property, plant, and equipment, in the line item for Non-current assets - Rights of use, net; and the lease liability, previously included in borrowings, is presented in separate lines for lease liabilities, in both non-current and current liabilities.

Impairment

*The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right of use asset is impaired and recognises any impairment loss identified as described in **Note 13**.*

Impact on the consolidated Statement of Cash Flow.

IFRS 16 requires lessors to disclose:

• *short-term lease payments, low-value lease payments, and variable lease payments not included in the liability measurement for leases as part of operating activities;*

• *payments for the interest portion of a lease liability as either operating activities or financing activities, as permitted by IAS 7 (the Group has elected to classify interest payments as part of financing activities); and*

• *payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities, as part of the financing activities.*

The changes in the Rights of use item over the course of 2024 and 2023 are shown in the following table:

Rights of use — € Millions

Year 2024	Balance at 01.01.2024	Perimeter variations	Additions or Charge for the year	Transfers	Other changes	Retire-ments or Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2024
Assets							
Land and structures	884	(2)	87	—	—	(27)	942
Plant and machinery	214	152	22	—	3	(16)	375
Other property, plant and equipment	214	—	21	—	9	(45)	199
Total Assets	1,312	150	130	—	12	(88)	1,516
Depreciation							
Land and structures	(384)	1	(104)	2	1	7	(477)
Plant and machinery	(137)	3	(37)	(2)	(1)	3	(171)
Other property, plant and equipment	(129)	—	(31)	—	(9)	38	(131)
Total depreciation	(650)	4	(172)	—	(9)	48	(779)
Total rights of use	662	154	(42)	—	3	(40)	737

Rights of use — € Millions

Year 2023	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions or Charge for the year	Transfers	Other changes	Retire-ments or Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2023
Assets						
Land and structures	769	135	(1)	—	(19)	884
Plant and machinery	210	18	—	(3)	(11)	214
Other property, plant and equipment	199	28	—	(5)	(8)	214
Total Assets	1,178	181	(1)	(8)	(38)	1,312
Depreciation						
Land and structures	(292)	(98)	—	(1)	7	(384)
Plant and machinery	(116)	(30)	—	—	9	(137)
Other property, plant and equipment	(103)	(32)	—	3	3	(129)
Total depreciation	(511)	(160)	—	2	19	(650)
Total rights of use	667	21	(1)	(6)	(19)	662

Perimeter variations

In 2024, assets relating to lease agreements on land and facilities for service stations for the "Ballenoil Group", totalling a net amount of EUR 157 million, were incorporated (refer to **Note 5** for more details). Additionally, there are contract cancellations corresponding to the sale of the subsidiaries "GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U." and "Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda" for an amount of EUR 3 million.

Additions

During the 2024 financial year, there have been new lease contracts, amounting to EUR 130 million, corresponding mainly to new contracts, revaluations and extensions of service station contracts.

In 2023, there were new lease contracts amounting to EUR 181 million, mainly related to additions, revaluations and term extensions of service station contracts, additions to concession contracts and additions to transport assets (ships and barges).

Derecognitions

During the 2024 financial year, there have been cancellations of lease contracts, amounting to EUR 88 million, corresponding mainly to cancellations and terminations of service station contracts, cancellations of transport elements (barges) and termination of contracts relating to the land of the Huelva polyduct.

Right of use assets and lease liabilities have a tax treatment that is consistent with the accounting treatment.

12. Financial Assets

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group applies IFRS 9 in the recognition of these assets.

Trade receivables and debt securities issued by the Group are initially recognised when they are incurred. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, the Group measures financial assets at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset that is not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FV-TPL) the transaction costs are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement..

Subsequent measurement depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

I. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category for the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost when both of the following conditions are met:

- *financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, and*
- *the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows at specified dates that consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding*

Interest income on these financial assets is recognised in financial income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised immediately in the consolidated Income Statement.

II. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV-OCI) (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) when both of the following conditions are met:

- *the financial asset is held as part of a business model with the objective of both generating contractual cash flows and selling them, and*
- *the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows at specific dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding*

The Group's debt instruments recognised at FV-OCI include the sub-portfolio of trade receivables subject to potential securitisation.

III. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV-OCI) (equity instruments)

The Group may irrevocably designate its equity investments as fair value through OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The Group has elected not to designate any investments in this category.

IV. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria of the previous categories are measured at FVTPL.

Upon initial recognition, an asset does not change category unless the Group changes its business model for managing its financial assets.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group assesses the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI on a forward-looking basis. The impairment methodology used depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the recognition of expected lifetime losses from the initial recognition of the assets.

DERECOGNITION

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated Balance Sheet) when:

- *the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or*
- *the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement and also:*
- *the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or*
- *the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.*

If the Group does not transfer or retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and retains the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amounts it may be required to pay.

If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and recognises a liability for the cash flows received.

When a financial asset carried at amortised cost is derecognised, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the consolidated Income Statement. In addition, when an investment in a debt instrument classified as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised, the gain or loss previously accumulated in the revaluation reserve for investments is reclassified to the consolidated Income Statement. Conversely, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument that the Group designated at inception as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the investment revaluation reserve for investments is transferred to reserves rather than to the consolidated Income Statement.

The breakdown of the Financial Assets, other than cash and cash equivalents, by nature and valuation category as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Financial assets by type / category — € Millions

		Financial assets valued at				
Year 2024	**Notes**	**VR - TPL**	**Amortised cost**	**VR - OCI**	**Hedging derivatives**	**Total**
Equity instruments		10	—	—	—	10
Loans		—	34	—	—	34
Derivatives	30	6	—	—	8	14
Other Finance assets		—	42	—	—	42
Non-current		16	76	—	8	100
Loans		—	29	—	—	29
Derivatives	30	91	—	—	21	112
Other Finance assets		—	89	—	—	89
Subtotal		91	118	—	21	230
Trade and accounts receivable	15	—	2,094	369	—	2,463
Current		91	2,212	369	21	2,693
Total		107	2,288	369	29	2,793

Note: FVTPL Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
FVTOCI Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets by type / category — € Millions

Year 2023	Notes	Financial assets valued at: VR - TPL	Financial assets valued at: Amortised cost	Financial assets valued at: VR - OCI	Hedging derivatives	Total
Equity instruments		8	—	—	—	8
Loans		—	17	—	—	17
Derivatives	30	11	—	—	14	25
Other Finance assets		—	34	—	—	34
Non-current		19	51	—	14	84
Loans		—	25	—	—	25
Derivatives	30	28	—	—	28	56
Other Finance assets		—	26	—	—	26
Subtotal		28	51	—	28	107
Trade and accounts receivable	15	—	2,285	241	—	2,526
Current		28	2,336	241	28	2,633
Total		47	2,387	241	42	2,717

The balances and movements in the Financial Assets accounts for 2024 and 2023, excluding trade receivables, are as follows:

Financial Assets - Variations — € Millions

Year 2024	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2024	Additions	Transfers	Other charges	Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2024
Non-current loans to associates and joint ventures		—	1	—	—	—	1
Other non-current loans		24	30	—	(14)	(1)	39
Other non-current financial assets		67	9	—	1	(10)	67
Impairment	13	(7)	—	—	—	—	(7)
Total non-current		84	40	—	(13)	(11)	100
Other current loans		27	14	—	5	(14)	32
Other current finance assets		82	166	—	3	(51)	200
Impairment	13	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)
Total current		107	180	—	8	(65)	230

Year 2023	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions	Transfers	Other charges	Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2023
Other non-current loans		23	2	—	—	(1)	24
Other non-current finance assets		150	13	—	—	(96)	67
Impairment	13	(8)	—	1	—	—	(7)
Total non-current		165	15	1	—	(97)	84
Other current loans		23	7	—	15	(18)	27
Other current finance assets		181	10	—	(3)	(106)	82
Impairment	13	(11)	—	—	—	9	(2)
Total current		193	17	—	12	(115)	107

Concerning outstanding loans, there is no new evidence of impairment in 2024.

Additions to **Other non-current financial assets** consist mainly of additional guarantees linked to exploration and production projects.

In the section **Other current financial assets**, the increases correspond mainly to the increase in the guarantees demanded by the clearing houses, as well as the increase in the mark to market of contracted derivatives, mostly exchange rate forwards.

The maturity analysis of the balances of Other loans, as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Maturity of financial assets € Millions

Year 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Over 5 years	Total
Loans to associates and joint ventures	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other loans	32	30	2	1	3	3	71
Total	32	31	2	1	3	3	72

Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Over 5 years	Total
Other loans	27	13	1	2	3	5	51
Total	27	13	1	2	3	5	51

The average interest rate applied by the Company to loans granted to related parties in 2024 and 2023 was similar to the average cost of external financing for the same type of transaction.

13. Impairment of assets

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

At each balance sheet date, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of the asset, and in particular, certain items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets or investments in associates and joint ventures, may be impaired due to circumstances such as a decline in the price of crude oil, expected losses, reduction in activity or national crisis, and, if so, makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

*In addition, and irrespective of the existence of any indication, the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, those not available for use and goodwill, is compared at least annually with their recoverable amount (see **Notes 4.4, 8 and 9**).*

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent of those from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. In accordance with IAS 36, a cash-generating unit (CGU) is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Business segments and identification of CGUs

- *Chemicals: each CGU corresponds to one of the industrial plants.*
- *Exploration and Production: each CGU corresponds to one of the various contract areas commonly referred to as "blocks"; in exceptional cases, where the cash flows generated by several blocks are interdependent, these blocks are combined into a single CGU, as in the case of the Algerian CGU.*
- *Energy Solutions: includes the Energy Parks, Mobility & New Commerce and Commercial & Clean Energies businesses, which are considered as a single CGU due to the interdependency of flows throughout the production process. However, the gas and power area is excluded from this treatment, where each asset corresponds to a CGU, as they are remunerated individually by the Spanish government, except for those that have reached the end of their useful life, which form a single CGU.*

In order to perform the above-mentioned impairment test, the carrying amount of the CGU:

a. Includes the carrying amount of only those assets that are directly attributable, or can be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the CGU, assets that will generate the future cash inflows used in determining the CGU's value in use;

b. does not include the carrying amount of any recognised liability, unless the recoverable amount of the CGU cannot be determined without considering that liability.

c. In the case of Exploration and Production assets, the expected costs of decommissioning and restoration are included in both the carrying amount and the value in use of the assets.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU or group of CGUs that will benefit from the synergies of the business combination. An estimate of the recoverable amount of the CGU is made at the business segment level.

*However, as the segments (see **Note 6**) are broader than the above CGUs, their cash flows are considered separately for the impairment testing of goodwill associated with these segments.*

The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined to be the higher of:

- *the value in use, calculated on the basis of the present value of the expected future post-tax cash flows from the operation of these assets, and*
- *the fair value less costs to transfer or dispose of the assets associated with the CGU.*

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised as an expense, in the consolidated Income Statement under Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of non-current assets.

Reversal of impairment losses

Impairment losses recognised in prior years may be reversed to the original carrying amount of the asset, except those recognised for goodwill, which cannot be reversed. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU), is increased up to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, recognising an income item, in such a way that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. An impairment loss previously recognised for goodwill is not reversed.

13.1. Indicators of impairment/reversal during the year and subsequent processing

At the end of 2024, the Group has assessed whether there is any indication of impairment or reversal of impairment of assets recognised in the Group's Balance Sheet:

- In Algeria (Exploration and Production segment), in the Timimoun field, the change in the natural gas sales price was considered to be an indication for a reversal of the impairment, despite the increase in investments this year. Following this review, no impairment was recognised.
- In the Chemicals CGU, the evolution of the demand for these products was considered to be an indication of impairment of these assets. The assets in Spain, Brazil, Indonesia and China were tested for impairment and no impairment was recorded.
- Indications of impairment or reversal have been identified for the Energy Solutions CGU, impacting select sub-segments of Cogeneration, Electricity Generation, and Fuels to a minor extent. The dynamic shifts in the fuel market, coupled with the Company's strategic involvement in the transition to low emissions and new fuels, ensure the ongoing viability and sustainability of the Energy Solutions business as a supplier of energy products to emerging and future markets.

The economic impacts of the relevant risks were evaluated under three defined climate scenarios and three time horizons. In 2023, the risk analysis was improved, and the calculation of financial impacts was updated. This involved aligning the climate scenarios and calculation criteria, thereby ensuring a more consistent result.

The scenario with the lowest impact on our cash flow is the 1.5°C scenario in which we leverage our leadership in the energy transition. The biggest financial impact would derive from the scenario of greatest global warming in which the targets announced by the public sector are not met and our leadership is not acknowledged by society or the market. Uncertainty around regulations, social demand and technology is higher in the 2040 scenario.

The differences in financial impact between the various scenarios over the three time horizons are low (around 10% on average), evidencing the resilience of the Positive Motion strategy.

13.2. Hypotheses and estimates used to calculate impairment in 2024

13.2.1. Cash flows

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted, using assumptions consistent with the Group's 2025 Budget and updated long-term plan.

In general terms, the cash flow projections are based on the best available estimates of revenues, expenses and investments of the various cash generating units (CGUs), using industry forecasts, past experience and future expectations of business evolution and market developments. In this sense, macroeconomic variables are those used in the preparation of the budget and long-term plan. The macroeconomic framework for the countries in which the Group operates includes variables such as inflation, GDP, exchange rates, etc., and is prepared on the basis of information contained in internal reports that reflect the Group's own forecasts, based on relevant external information available (consultants and specialised agencies).

In addition, due to the volatility of hydrocarbon prices and the uncertainties observed in long-term prices, the expected cash flow approach, as set forth in IAS 36, has been used for the valuation of the various CGUs in the Exploration and Production business, in order to reflect expectations of possible cash flows rather than of a single most probable cash flow. For this purpose, two price scenarios have been considered as explained below.

These future projections cover the next five years, except for Exploration and Production, and include a residual value appropriate to each business, applying a constant expected growth rate that varies between 0% and 2.4%, based on the expected long-term CPI and the expected growth of the country (GDP) specific to each business under review. For the purpose of calculating residual values, only capital expenditure for maintenance and any capital expenditure required to upgrade or refurbish the asset or CGU in order to maintain its productive capacity is taken into account.

Assets in the Exploration and Production business

Valuations of Exploration & Production assets are based on cash flow projections for a period that covers the economically productive life of the oil and gas fields, limited by the contractual expiry of the operating permits, agreements or contracts. The general principles used to determine the variables that most affect the cash flows of this business line are described below:

Oil and gas sales prices

The estimated crude oil prices used to project the cash flows of each asset are those used in the Group's 2025 Budget and long-term plan. These estimates are based on assessments made by international agencies and other market participants. The pathway has been developed using macroeconomic, financial and market information and available analyst forecasts and considers energy transition and decarbonisation scenarios that are consistent with the objectives of the Paris (COP 21), Glasgow (COP 26) and Dubai (COP 28) Climate Summits.

In order to mitigate the impact of crude oil price volatility, the Group used a sensitivity analysis of different price curves for its impairment analysis. As mentioned above, the Group has considered two scenarios for future prices:

- Scenario 1 (weighted at 75%), the prices considered are 75 USD per barrel in 2025, with growth of approximately 3% over the following three years. This is followed by a similar period of stability until 2031, at which point a fall in prices is expected until 2038. After this, prices are expected to rise at an average rate of 2%. The price of Brent crude oil is used as the base price, and the remaining international prices are calculated using differentials.

- Scenario 2 (weighted at 25%): with a price curve of between 77 and 82 dollars per barrel for the period 2025 to 2030, after which prices increase annually with the same CPI as used in Scenario 1.

Reserves and production schedules

A long-term development plan with an annualised production schedule is established for each asset. This production profile uses the best estimate of probable and proved reserves (2P) and, where applicable, contingent resources (2C), weighted by associated risk factors. See **Note 3.A** for a description of the hydrocarbon reserves estimation process.

Operating and investment costs (Opex and Capex)

For Exploration and Production assets, the development plan prepared for each asset considers the investment required to produce the estimated reserves and resources. For both capital and operating expenditures, an inflation rate is applied, where applicable, depending on the country in which the asset is located, in accordance with current purchase contracts and best estimates.

13.2.2. Discount rate

In order to calculate the present value of these cash flows, they are discounted at a post-tax rate equal to the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), adjusted for both country and business risk specific to each asset or CGU.

Below is a summary of the range of post-tax discount rates used for the assets or CGUs of each business in 2024 and 2023:

Discount rates used in impairment analysis - Segmented	2024	2023
Exploration & Production	12.5%-14.5%	10.5%-15.5%
Energy Solutions	7.5%-8%	7%-9%
Chemicals	7.5%-10.5%	7%-16%

For the calculation in the Chemical segment in Nigeria a range of 14.5%-15% is used.

The parameters used to determine the composition of the key discount rates above are as follows:

- Risk-free rate: normalised government bond yield corresponding to each geographical area or country. For dollar flows, the yield on the 20-year US Treasury bond at the end of December 2024 is used; for euro flows, the yield on the 20-year German sovereign bond at the close of December 2024 is taken.
- Equity risk premium: For flows in dollars, an ERP of 5.00% will be used, and for flows in euros, an ERP of 5.50% will be used, both recommended by the Kroll, Inc. consulting methodology for each territory.
- Country risk premium for the location of the asset.
- Beta: Calculated on the average of comparable companies for each business, deleveraged and re-leveraged according to a defined capital structure for each sector.
- Average cost of debt: Calculated as the sum of the risk-free rate, an average spread (calculated as the difference between the average cost of debt observed for a group of integrated O&G companies and the yield on 20-year US or German government bonds) and, where applicable, the country risk premium.
- Capital structure: the proportion of net equity to debt defined for each business. For most businesses, this is generally set at 25% debt and 75% equity. However, for the Gas and Power businesses, a different capital structure is used, at 40% debt and 60% equity. This is due to the predictable nature of flows in these sectors, which allows for more debt to be assumed through potential long-term contracts.

These discount rates have been calculated taking into account the local currencies of the CGUs except for Exploration and Production and Indonesia Petrochemicals, which are in USD.

All data used in the calculation have been obtained from reputable external sources with a solid track record.

13.3. Recognition of the impairment calculated in the accounting period

The Group tests its assets and cash-generating units for impairment at each balance sheet date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of the assets is estimated to perform the aforementioned impairment test as described above. Based on the above-mentioned impairment tests, the breakdown of the impairment losses recognised in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Impairments of assets					€ Millions
		2024		2023	
	Notes	Charges for the year	Reversal	Charges for the year	Reversal
Intangible assets	8	19	—	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	10	29	—	3	(5)
Total		48	—	3	(5)
Registered under Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of non-current assets	23	48	—	3	(5)
Total		48	—	3	(5)

The main impairment allowances made in 2024 have chiefly been Exploration assets in LATAM and assets in Energy Solutions corresponding to cogeneration plants and renewable assets in the study and permit phase. No reversals were in 2024.

In 2023 the main impairment provisions/reversals made were: in the Energy Solutions segment, affecting a cogeneration plant (provision) and certain service stations (reversal) that have been upgraded.

13.4. Sensitivity analysis

For those assets or CGUs for which the Group performs an impairment test as a result of identifying indications of impairment, the Group assesses whether reasonably possible changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount would have a material effect on the financial statements. For those assets or CGUs where the recoverable amount exceeds the unit's carrying amount by a significant margin, it is assumed that these 'reasonably possible changes' would not have a material impact. For those assets or CGUs where the margin is below this threshold, the Group performs sensitivity analyses to quantify the changes in the recoverable amounts of those assets or CGUs as a result of changes in key assumptions that are considered reasonably foreseeable.

Specifically, the key relevant sensitivity analyses carried out in 2024 and 2023 for all CGUs were as follows:

	Increase in the impairment losses net of tax impact in the consolidated Financial Statements			
	2024		2023	
Impairment tests - sensitivity analysis	Variation	Amount	Variation	Amount
Discount rate increase	50 b.p.	21	50 b.p.	—
Decrease in price of crude oil	—	—	—	—
Average exchange rate decrease $ vs €	0.05 $/€	2	0.05 $/€	—

Based on the forward curves published by leading market analysts [6], the Group considers the above two price scenarios to be reasonable in terms of hydrocarbon prices and probability for calculating the recoverable amount in the impairment tests performed.

14. Inventory

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Crude oil, oil derivatives and petrochemicals acquired as raw materials are stated at the lower of acquisition costs, following the weighted average cost method, and net realisable value. Supplies, spare parts and other inventories are stated at the lower of average acquisition or production cost or net realisable value.

[6] *Analysts considered are IHS Markit, Wood Mackenzie, JP Morgan, Goldman Sachs, EIA, Barclays, The World Bank, Bloomberg, and Morgan Stanley.*

The cost of production includes direct material costs and, where applicable, direct labour costs, production overheads and a proportion of the depreciation of non-current assets used in the production process.

The Group assesses the net realisable value of the inventories at the end of each reporting year and recognises an impairment loss when the realisable value is lower than the carrying amount. Impairment losses are reversed when the circumstances that previously caused the impairment loss no longer exist or when there is clear evidence that the net realisable value has increased due to a change in economic circumstances. Reversals of inventory write-downs or reversals of inventory surpluses are included in the consolidated Income Statement as Changes in operating allowances.

Costs are allocated to refined products in proportion to the selling price thereof (isomargin method) due to the complexity of allocating production costs to each product.

The breakdown of Inventories as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Inventories	€ Millions	
	2024	2023
Crudes	850	662
Other raw materials	231	162
Finished goods (refined and others)	1,311	1,354
Other supplies	13	36
Spare Parts	95	85
Impairment	(2)	(61)
Total	2,498	2,238

In accordance with the resolution of the Directorate-General for Energy Policy and Mining of 30 March 2009, the Company and other Group companies acting as operators are required to maintain minimum security stocks of petroleum products equivalent to 42.2 days of domestic sales for the previous 12 months, excluding sales to other wholesalers. The inspection and control of these stocks and sales is carried out by the Corporation of Strategic Reserves of Petroleum Products (Corporación de Reservas Estratégicas de Productos Petrolíferos, CORES). The Company's management considers that the consolidated Group has complied with this obligation.

In 2024, EUR 14 million representing the value of the annual change in the permanent inventory in tanks was reclassified from PPE - Other property, plant and equipment to Inventories - Crudes, and Finished Products (2023: EUR 13 million from Inventories - Crudes, and Finished Products to PPE - Other property, plant and equipment).

During the 2024 financial year, reversals of the value of raw materials and finished products were recorded for a net amount of EUR 55 million, net. In the 2023 financial year, reversals of the value of raw materials and finished products were recorded for a net amount of EUR 43 million. These amounts are included in the consolidated Income Statement under the line Change in working capital provisions.

In 2023, the impairment loss on spare parts and other materials in the Group's refineries of EUR 6 million was fully reversed.

15. Trade receivables and other current assets

The breakdown of Trade and other operating receivables for the years 2024 and 2023 is as follows (see **Note 29**):

€ Millions

Trade and other receivables	Notes	2024	2023
Trade receivables for sales and services		2,507	2,574
Receivable from associates and joint ventures	32	44	42
Advances to suppliers		19	10
Allowances for bad debts		(107)	(100)
Total	12	2,463	2,526

The movements in provisions for the years 2024 and 2023, which are included in the consolidated Income Statement under the item **Changes in operating allowances**, comprise the provisions for uncollectible trade receivables and trade debtors, and are as follows:

€ Millions

Allowances for bad debts	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	(100)	(125)
Additions	(19)	(10)
Applications	10	32
Other	2	3
Closing balance for the year	(107)	(100)

The Group has entered into various financial asset transfer agreements (factoring agreements and securitisation transactions, both on a non-recourse basis) with financial institutions. Under these agreements, the Group transfers euro and foreign currency denominated receivables to the financial institutions. Receivables that may be involved in securitisation or factoring transactions are now measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9 (see **Note 12**).

The breakdown of **Other current assets** in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

€ Millions

Other current assets	2024	2023
Public Administration	141	103
Current income tax assets	43	33
Other non-trade receivables	11	8
Prepayments	36	21
Total	231	165

The Public Administration item consists mainly of receivables from tax authorities for VAT and other taxes.

The heading **Current income tax assets** mainly relates to the Corporate Income Tax advanced by the Group in Spain in the form of advance payments, calculated on the basis of the accounting result, in accordance with Article 40 of Law 27/2014, of 27 November, on Corporate Income Tax, and which will be reimbursed, if applicable, when the tax filing calculated on the taxable income is made in accordance with the conditions provided for in the applicable regulations.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This heading includes cash and cash equivalents and other liquid assets.

Cash equivalents include bank deposits and other investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The breakdown of cash and cash equivalents at end of year for 2024 and 2023 is shown below:

€ Millions

Cash and cash equivalents	2024	2023
Cash in hand	9	16
Time deposits	1,130	216
Current accounts	779	427
Total	1,918	659

The early refinancing of the Bond to be repaid in the first quarter of 2025, together with the financing obtained in the last months of the financial year for the Positive Motion projects, have increased the Group's cash level at the end of 2024 (see **Note 18**).

17. Equity

17.1. Share capital and share premium

At year-end 2024 and 2023, the share capital amounted to EUR 268,175,000, represented by 536,350,000 registered shares of EUR 0.50 par value each, of the same class and series, fully subscribed and paid up (see **Note 27**).

At 31 December 2024, the shares of the Company are mainly held by two shareholders (see **Note 1**):

- "Cepsa Holding, LLC", a company incorporated in the United Arab Emirates and ultimately controlled by "Mubadala Investment Company, PJSC", holds shares representing 61.36% of the share capital.
- "Matador Bidco, S.À.R.L.", a company incorporated in Luxembourg and ultimately controlled by "The Carlyle Group, Inc." holds shares representing 38.41% of the share capital.

The Companies Act expressly permits the use of the balance of the share premium account balance to increase the share capital and does not impose any specific restrictions on its use. During 2024 and 2023, the balance of this account which amounted to EUR 352 million, did not change.

17.2. Revaluation reserve

In 1996, the Company revalued its property, plant and equipment in accordance with Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of 7 June and increased its equity by EUR 58 million. This amount is included in Revaluation reserve, in Shareholders' Equity of the consolidated Balance Sheet.

Similarly, several companies in the Consolidated Group underwent this revaluation for an amount of EUR 70 million. The latter amount has been included in the Global/Equity consolidation reserves item, included in Retained earnings.

The Revaluation Reserve also includes EUR 32 million relating to the revaluations made in 1979 and 1981 in accordance with State Budget Laws 1/1979 and 74/1980, respectively, which can now be transferred to Unrestricted reserves.

The balance of the "Revaluation Reserve, Royal Decree-Law 7/1996" account may be used, free of tax, to offset recognised losses and to increase capital. From 1 January 2007 (i.e. 10 years after the date of the balance sheet reflecting the revaluation transactions), the balance of this account may be transferred to unrestricted reserves, provided that the monetary surplus has been realised. The surplus is deemed to have been realised in respect of that part which has been depreciated for accounting purposes or in respect of which the revalued assets have been transferred or derecognised. At 31 December 2024 the entire amount of this reserve is considered unrestricted.

If this balance were to be used in a manner other than that provided for in Royal Decree-Law 7/1996, it would be subject to tax.

17.3. Retained earnings

At 2024 and 2023 year-end, the breakdown of the Balance Sheet heading **Retained earnings** is as follows:

€ Millions

Retained earnings	2024	2023
Other reserves and accumulated results	1,003	1,599
Legal reserves	54	54
Restricted reserves	590	590
Reserve treasury stock	(2)	(2)
Global consolidation reserves	891	734
Equity consolidation reserves	33	34
Total	2,569	3,009

17.4. Adjustments for changes in value

At year-end 2024 and 2023, the breakdown by nature of the Adjustments for changes in value is as follows:

€ Millions

Adjustments for changes in value	Notes	2024	2023
Foreign currency conversion differences	17.4.1	485	395
Cost of hedging	17.4.2	(6)	(8)
Net investment hedge	17.4.2	(382)	(348)
Cash flow hedge	17.4.2	21	—
Total		118	39

17.4.1. Foreign currency translation differences

At year-end 2024 and 2023, the breakdown, by company, of the balance of **Translation differences** is as follows:

€ Millions

Foreign currency conversion differences	2024	2023
Company		
SIL Chemical, Ltd	(25)	(21)
Detén Química, S.A.	(77)	(45)
Cepsa Chemical (Shanghai), CO., LTD	18	16
Cepsa Perú, S.A.	17	15
Cepsa Colombia, S.A.	62	57
Cepsa Algerie S.L.	51	13
Coastal Energy Company S.L.U.	351	344
Cepsa ReR (Rhourde El Rouni)	22	9
Cepsa EP Abu Dhabi, S.L.U.	62	35
Cepsa International, B.V.	12	10
Other companies	(8)	(38)
Total	485	395

The change in the balance under this heading from 2024 is mainly due to the fluctuation in the closing rate of the US dollar between the beginning and the end of the year.

17.4.2. Hedge reserves

The Group recognises a number of hedges as part of its risk management policy, which are broken down as follows in terms of the relevant valuation adjustments for the years 2024 and 2023:

€ Millions

Hedge reserves	Cost of hedging			Net investment hedge			Cash flow hedge		
Year 2024	Gross balance	Tax effect	Total	Gross balance	Tax effect	Total	Gross balance	Tax effect	Total
Opening balance	(12)	4	(8)	(464)	116	(348)	1	(1)	—
Gains and losses recognised in OCI	2	—	2	(57)	15	(42)	66	(16)	50
Reclassification during the year to profit or loss	—	—	—	11	(3)	8	(39)	10	(29)
Closing balance	(10)	4	(6)	(510)	128	(382)	28	(7)	21

	Cost of hedging			Net investment hedge			Cash flow hedge		
Year 2023	Gross balance	Tax effect	Total	Gross balance	Tax effect	Total	Gross balance	Tax effect	Total
Opening balance	(41)	10	(31)	(764)	191	(573)	(16)	3	(13)
Gains and losses recognised in OCI	15	(3)	12	44	(11)	33	(67)	17	(51)
Reclassification during the year to profit or loss	14	(3)	11	256	(64)	192	84	(21)	63
Closing balance	(12)	4	(8)	(464)	116	(348)	1	(1)	—

17.5. Treasury shares

At the end of 2024, the Company held 155,915 treasury shares. These shares represent 0.03% of the share capital and their average acquisition price of EUR 11.21 per share.

At 31 December 2023, the Company held 137,361 treasury shares.

The treasury shares correspond to new shares, from capital increases carried out during 2021, acquired by the Company in order to give greater flexibility to its shareholding structure.

17.6. Dividends

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Non-cash dividends are measured at the fair value of the asset to be distributed and any difference with the dividend value is recognised in the income statement.

Approved in 2024

On 31 May 2024, the Shareholders' Meeting approved the distribution of a dividend out of voluntary reserves in the amount of EUR 185 million, at a rate of 0.344 euros per share. Said dividend was paid on 31 May 2024.

Approved in 2023

On 15 March 2023, the Shareholders' Meeting approved the distribution of a dividend out of voluntary reserves amounting to EUR 578 million, at a rate of EUR 1.08 per share. Said dividend was paid on 16 March 2023.

On 25 April 2023, the Shareholders' Meeting approved the distribution of a second dividend out of voluntary reserves amounting to EUR 272 million, at a rate of EUR 0.51 per share. Said dividend was paid on 26 April 2023.

17.7. Non-controlling interests

The breakdown of Non-controlling interests at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

€ Millions

Non-controlling interests	2024			2023		
	Non-dominant percentage	Equity non-controlling interest	Profit (loss)	Non-dominant percentage	Equity non-controlling interest	Profit (loss)
Company						
C.M.D. Aeropuertos Canarios, S.L.	40 %	11	3	40 %	11	3
Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L.	45 %	77	(4)	— %	—	—
Generación Eléctrica Peninsular, S.A.	30 %	16	(2)	30 %	22	(6)
Cepsa Química China & Shanghai & CCPS	25 %	29	(2)	25 %	32	(3)
Ballenoil Group	— %	14	2	— %	—	—
Cepsa Gas Comercializadora, S.A	30 %	1	20	30 %	30	(28)
Others	— %	2	(2)	— %	—	—
Total		150	15		95	(34)

The non-dominant percentage in the "Ballenoil Group" corresponds to minor stakes held by third parties in some of the companies in which the parent company of that group has a stake, and its magnitude is not significant in the context of that group.

During the 2024 financial year, dividends amounting to EUR 3 million were distributed, corresponding to "C.M.D. Aeropuertos Canarios, S.L." which were paid during the 2025 financial year. During the 2023 financial year, dividends amounting to EUR 30 million were distributed.

18. Financial liabilities

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FV-TPL): loans, liabilities or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and, in the case of bank borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, loans, including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Bank borrowings are the Group's most significant financial liability. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

*The accounting policies for derivatives and hedging instruments are described in **Note 30** Derivative financial instruments and hedging transactions.*

With the exception of derivative financial liabilities (see **Note 30**), all financial liabilities are loans and trade payables measured at amortised cost in accordance with the IFRS 9 classification.

The breakdown of current and non-current liabilities for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Financial liabilities € Millions

Year 2024	Notes	Current	Non-current	Total
Bank borrowings relating to finance leases	24	170	602	772
Financial liabilities				
Variable rate		195	2,008	2,203
Fixed rate		35	6	41
Bonds, obligations and similar issuances		350	1,644	1,994
Other Finance liabilities		44	5	49
Subtotal financial liabilities		794	4,265	5,059
Trade payables	22	4,854	591	5,445
Derivatives	22,30	60	141	201
Total		5,708	4,997	10,705

Year 2023	Notes	Current	Non-current	Total
Bank borrowings relating to finance leases	24	162	528	690
Financial liabilities				
Variable rate		189	1,328	1,517
Fixed rate		3	7	10
Bonds, obligations and similar issuances		17	1,395	1,412
Other Finance liabilities		6	5	11
Subtotal financial liabilities		377	3,263	3,640
Trade payables	22	4,862	51	4,913
Derivatives	22,30	61	94	155
Total		5,300	3,408	8,708

At the end of the 2024 financial year, the Group's derivative liabilities primarily consist of cross-currency swaps contracted for exchange rate and interest rate hedging, as well as swaps on various commodities with which the Group conducts business.

In 2024, the Group maintained an active approach to managing its financial debt. This involved renegotiating existing banking operations and incorporating new transactions to extend the maturity of its debt and mitigate refinancing risk. Furthermore, to enhance its long-term liquidity, it has taken action on its liquidity lines. Since 2014, the Company has obtained the unanimous approval of the syndicate of banks participating in its EUR 2 billion revolving credit line to extend its maturity for another year. Following the consent of the 18 participating banks, this operation has set its maturity in September 2028, which significantly improves the quality of the Group's liquidity. As of the date of this report, no amounts have been drawn down under this syndicated credit facility.

This line of credit is linked to three important sustainability indicators: the progressive reduction of scope 1 and 2 CO_2 emissions to achieve a 55% reduction by 2030 (compared to 2019), a 15-20% reduction in the carbon intensity index in energy product sales and a third indicator related to diversity, which aims for 30% of leadership positions to be held by women by 2025.

Among the new operations, it is worth highlighting a second syndicated loan, with 13 financial institutions and worth EUR 1 billion, which includes an EUR 300 million loan (linked to the same sustainability indicators as the syndicated loan mentioned above) and a revolving credit line of EUR 700 million. The latter are intended to support sustainable energy and energy transition projects, in line with our 'Positive Motion' strategy. As of the date of this report, no amounts had been drawn down under this second syndicated credit facility.

In the first half of 2024, it is worth highlighting two new loans (for a total amount of EUR 435 million) signed with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO) for two projects within the framework of the Group's Positive Motion strategy.

In terms of sustainability, the Group has reported compliance with the two sustainability indicators (CO_2) and the gender diversity indicator as part of its commitment with various entities through bilateral financing and the aforementioned syndicated loan, as outlined by the ESG indicators included in its EUR 2 billion revolving credit facility.

With regard to capital market financing, the company's bonds are rated investment grade by the three main international rating agencies, Moody's, S&P and Fitch. The company's investment grade rating was confirmed in 2024 following reviews by Fitch, Moody's and S&P in April, May and December, respectively.

In April 2024, the company issued a new bond of EUR 750 million, surpassing all previous issues. The operation closed with an annual coupon of 4.125% and maturity in April 2031. Concurrently, the company executed a partial buyback of its bond maturing in 2025 (EUR 500 million, maturing in February 2025 (ISIN: XS1996435688)), reaching a total repurchased amount of EUR 150 million (corresponding to the maximum acceptance amount of the operation). The buyback price was 97.85%, ensuring that participating investors had priority in the allocation of the new issue.

The breakdown of bonds in circulation, which are listed on Euronext Dublin, at the end of 2024 is as follows:

Bonds and securities issued — € Millions

Title	Amor-tized cost	Fair value	Date of issue	Issue currency	Nominal value	Initial maturity	Remuneration	
Bonds XS1996435688	350	349	May 2019	Eur	350	Feb 2025	Annual coupon	1.00%
Bonds XS2117485677	400	373	Feb 2020	Eur	400	Feb 2028	Annual coupon	0.75%
Bonds XS2202744384	499	496	Jul 2020	Eur	500	Feb 2026	Annual coupon	2.25%
Bonds XS2800064912	745	756	Apr 2024	Eur	750	Apr 2031	Annual coupon	4.13%
Total	1,994	1,975			2,000			

The breakdown by maturity of all financial liabilities at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Financial liabilities - Maturities — € Millions

Year 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Others	Total
Bank borrowings relating to finance leases	170	244	89	64	41	164	772
Financial liabilities							
Variable rate	195	227	232	244	463	842	2,203
Fixed rate	35	1	1	1	1	2	41
Bonds, obligations and similar issuances	350	500	—	390	—	754	1,994
Other Finance liabilities	44	2	1	—	1	1	49
Subtotal financial liabilities	794	974	323	699	506	1,763	5,059
Trade payables	4,853	550	1	1	26	14	5,445
Derivatives	60	78	1	50	1	11	201
Total	5,707	1,602	325	750	533	1,788	10,705

Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Others	Total
Bank borrowings relating to finance leases	162	119	94	66	50	199	690
Financial liabilities							
Variable rate	189	170	594	210	246	108	1,517
Fixed rate	3	3	1	—	1	2	10
Bonds, obligations and similar issuances	17	499	498	—	398	—	1,412
Other Finance liabilities	6	2	1	1	—	1	11
Subtotal financial liabilities	377	793	1,188	277	695	310	3,640
Trade payables	4,862	46	1	—	1	3	4,913
Derivatives	61	15	54	—	15	10	155
Total	5,300	854	1,243	277	711	323	8,708

The breakdown by currency [7] of bank borrowings and other financial liabilities at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

€ Millions

Financial liabilities - Currencies	2024			2023		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Euros	650	3,554	4,204	246	2,517	2,763
Dollars ($ USA)	61	570	631	62	567	629
Other foreign currencies	83	141	224	69	179	248
Total financial liabilities	794	4,265	5,059	377	3,263	3,640

The breakdown of the bank borrowing changes for the third quarter is as follows:

€ Millions

Gross borrowing - Movements	2024	2023
Bank borrowings - Non-current - at the beginning of period	3,263	3,210
Bank borrowings - Current - at the beginning of period	377	716
Total at the beginning of period	3,640	3,926
Additions	778	153
Bonds issuance	750	—
Overdraft movements	(36)	13
Repayments	(262)	(409)
Other movements		
additions	83	—
Foreign exchange fluctuations	24	(38)
IFRS 16 impact - Leasing	82	(4)
Bank borrowings - Non-current - at the end of period	4,265	3,263
Bank borrowings - Current - at the end of period	794	377
Total at end of the period	5,059	3,640

From a cost perspective, the average annual interest rate recorded for financing as a whole (both that covered and that not covered by any derivative, cross currency swaps or interest rate swaps) was 3.79% and 3.50% for debts in euros in both the short and long term and 3.98% and 3.40% for debts in foreign currencies (mainly US dollars and Chinese yuan) in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

At 31 December 2024 and throughout the year, the Group was not affected by the need to comply with any financial ratios due to its status as an externally rated company, which is expected to be maintained throughout 2025.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group companies had unused committed credit lines of EUR 3,910 million and EUR 3,432 million respectively. In addition to these available limits, cash and cash equivalents of EUR 1,918 million in 2024 and EUR 659 million in 2023, respectively, are included in the consolidated balance sheet at these dates (see **Note 16**).

[7] *Cross Currency Swaps exist in respect of EUR 2,019 million that transform this indebtedness, so that the respective volumes of USD denominated debt and EUR denominated debt in 2023, for currency and interest rate risk purposes, are similar to those of the previous year, after discounting the effect of the application of IFRS 16 in 2023.*

19. Capital Grants

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Grants related to assets are measured at fair value and recorded as deferred income within Non-current liabilities in the consolidated Balance Sheet .

Non-repayable grants are recorded as deferred income within Capital grants and are released to the consolidated Income Statement in line with the depreciation of the related assets. Repayable grants are included in Other non-current liabilities that can be converted into grants. Operating grants are recognised as an income in the consolidated Income Statement as they are earned.

Capital grants related to greenhouse gas emissions allowances include allowances received for free in accordance with the National Emissions Allowance Assignment Plan, which are initially measured at the market price prevailing at the beginning of the year to which they relate. Such grants are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement as a release of non-financial capital grants:

- *Generally, when the cost of the actual issue is incurred (see **Note 23**).*
- *As an adjustment to the original carrying amount when an impairment loss has been recognised on the emissions allowances received from the Government, (see **Note 8**).*

The changes in 2024 and 2023 and the balances, classified by items, at year-end are as follows:

Capital grants — € Millions

Year 2024	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2024	Additions	Transferred to profit and loss	Balance at 31.12.2024
Grants related to assets		16	4	(2)	18
Greenhouse gas emissions allowances		16	211	(222)	5
Total	23	32	215	(224)	23

Year 2023	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions	Transferred to profit and loss	Balance at 31.12.2023
Grants related to assets		8	11	(3)	16
Greenhouse gas emissions allowances		3	250	(237)	16
Total	23	11	261	(240)	32

In 2024 and 2023, grants received mainly relate to those received from regional governments, mainly the Andalusian Regional Government, and from the Central Government, namely the Industry Ministry.

Additions to the Greenhouse gas emissions allowances item includes the market value of free emissions allowances, which amounted to EUR 211 million at the time of allocation (2023: EUR 250 million). The column Transferred to profit and loss includes both the value of the allowances allocated for CO_2 emissions during the year and the adjustment for the impairment of the allowances received from the government of EUR 44 million due to the fall in the price of emissions allowances (2023: impairment of EUR 18 million) (see **Note 8**).

20. Pension and similar obligations

20.1. Provisions

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company and some of its subsidiaries have the following pension commitments to employees and their beneficiaries:

- *Pension commitments covered by the occupational Pension Plan under the Group Pensions Fund. These pension plans entitle the participants to receive retirement benefits or, where applicable, death or disability benefits in accordance with the terms of the plans.*

The plans take the form of hybrid plans:

- *Defined contribution plans, which provide retirement benefits for which the sponsor makes periodic contributions.*
- *Defined benefit plans,which provide benefits in the event of death or disability through an annually renewable policy taken out with an insurance company. The sponsor undertakes to make the contributions in accordance with the Pension Plan in order to finance the premium to cover the risks of the above activities.*

The accumulated amount of the risk assumed by the sponsor is covered each year by the annual contribution.

- *Life insurance (excess policy): This defines the contributions to be made by the Company taking out the insurance as a supplement to the Pension Plan or because the commitment assumed towards the employees exceeds the maximum limits for contributions to the pension plans. This insurance covers the contingencies of retirement or, where appropriate, death and disability under defined contribution plans.*
- *Life annuities for retired employees. These are pre-retirement obligations that entitle employees or their beneficiaries to supplementary social security benefits in the event of retirement, death or permanent disability. This obligation has been fully externalised through the related insurance policies.*

Adjustments resulting from increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which only affect those policies covering obligations linked to the annual change in the CPI, are recognised as income or expense, as appropriate, in the year in which they occur and have not been material.

The cost of this plan, recognised under Staff costs in the income statement, amounted to EUR 23 million and EUR 21 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

20.2. Defined contribution plans

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group entered into a commitment with a certain group of employees for the payment of an annuity resulting from the closure of company stores. Actuarial studies are performed annually, and the actuarial gains and losses are recognised as appropriate.

The Group's workers are entitled to receive a gift from the company in the form of medals for seniority and recognition of values. In the particular case of the La Rábida Energy Park, its workers are also entitled to receive amounts/remuneration in kind based on seniority. An actuarial study is carried out annually, with actuarial gains and losses recognised as expenses or income, as appropriate.

In 2020, rights were recognised in favour of a group of employees who subscribed to a Voluntary Redundancy Plan, under which the Group guarantees them an income until their retirement date.

The provisions recognised in the balance sheet for these commitments at 31 December 2024 and 2023 amounted to EUR 95 million and EUR 91 million, respectively.

The provisions have been calculated by discounting the expected cash flows to the date of retirement at 1.71%. The average payment period for this group was 2.38 years.

21. Provisions

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Provisions consist of liabilities arising for pending litigation, environmental matters, decommissioning costs and other risks where there is uncertainty as to the amount or timing of the obligation.

Provisions are recognised when:

- *there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources consisting of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and*
- *the amount of the corresponding liability can be reliably estimated.*

The amount recognised as a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation, using an after-tax discount rate. The provision is periodically reviewed based on the information available at the date of preparation of each consolidated Balance Sheet.

Provisions for CO_2 emissions (see also Note 8).

The obligation to deliver emissions allowances for the CO_2 emissions produced during the year is recognised when the greenhouse gas emissions are produced. These costs are charged to Other operating expenses in the consolidated Income Statement and credited to a short-term provision included in Trade payables until the corresponding emissions allowances are delivered. The unit value to be assigned to the emissions is determined by reference to:

- *Firstly, the carrying amount of the emissions allowances received for free;*
- *Secondly, the cost of the other emissions allowances capitalised in the consolidated Balance Sheet;*
- *And, if necessary, the most recent estimate of what it would cost to purchase the remaining allowances.*

Details of the movements and the balances in 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Provisions € Millions

Year 2024	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2024	Additions	Interest cost	Other changes	Utilization	Unused provisions	Balance at 31.12.2024
Provisions for liability to third parties		70	2	1	(1)	(15)	(5)	52
Decommissioning provisions		132	13	4	9	(17)	—	141
Environmental provisions	28	68	2	—	—	(2)	—	68
Other provisions		27	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	23
Total		297	17	5	8	(36)	(7)	284

Year 2023	Notes	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions	Interest cost	Other changes	Utilization	Unused provisions	Balance at 31.12.2023
Provisions for liability to third parties		105	8	1	(14)	(22)	(8)	70
Decommissioning provisions		148	31	8	(34)	(15)	(6)	132
Environmental provisions	28	65	3	—	2	(2)	—	68
Other provisions		9	3	2	14	(1)	—	27
Total		327	45	11	(32)	(40)	(14)	297

Provisions for liability to third parties

This heading includes contingent liabilities arising from the ordinary operations of Group companies that could give rise to actual liabilities to third parties. This includes the provisions made by the Group during the year to cover its tax exposure arising from disagreements with tax authorities related to taxes other than income tax. The main items are obligations to third parties arising from contractual commitments and contingencies relating to ongoing tax audit procedures for taxes other than the Corporate Income Tax or its equivalent.

Decommissioning provisions

This heading includes provisions and subsequent adjustments for the abandonment of technical facilities and oil fields after the extraction of recoverable reserves. At the beginning of 2022, the Company announced the start of the processes for the decommissioning of the Tenerife Energy Park, a project that involves the gradual dismantling of the various units of the Park and the subsequent rehabilitation of the land, two of the fundamental steps toward achieving the objectives of Santa Cruz Verde 2030 (SCV2030).

The additions in the year mainly correspond to provisions for the offshore wells in the Casablanca block, located off the coast of Tarragona, where the operator is beginning the decommissioning process after ceasing production in 2023. These provisions are subject to a financial adjustment every year.

The column of Other changes includes the amount of EUR 7 million corresponding to the incorporation of balances from the company "Bio Oils Huelva, S.L." (see **Note 5**). In 2023, an amount of EUR 34 million is included for the transfer of the decommissioning provision in LATAM assets to Held for sale.

Environmental provisions

This heading includes estimates in respect of the Group's legal or contractual obligations or commitments to prevent, reduce or remediate environmental damage that are charged to professional services or repairs and maintenance in general. It also includes the estimated amounts for the environmental remediation of the risk of gradual soil contamination, which is the only contingency which is not covered by insurance contract taken out.

During 2024, environmental provisions were made in respect of the decommissioning of the Tenerife Energy Park, which are included in Other operating expenses in the consolidated Income Statement.

The Company's Directors believe that the provisions recognised in the accompanying balance sheet adequately cover the risks of litigation, arbitration and other matters described in this note and therefore they do not expect any additional liabilities to arise.

22. Other non-current liabilities and Trade and other payables

The breakdown of the balances of Trade payables in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Trade payables	2024	2023
		€ Millions
Trade payables	3,774	3,720
Trade payables to associates and joint ventures	39	2
Customer advances	20	2
Total	3,833	3,724

The breakdown of the required information for the Spanish companies of the Group with regard to the information on the average payment terms of suppliers in 2024 and 2023 is as follows, in accordance with the Third additional provision "Duty of information" of Law 15/2010, of 5 July, as amended by Law 18/2022, on the creation and growth of companies. In particular, Article 9 extends the information that commercial companies must include in their annual accounts:

Information on average supplier payment periods	2024	2023
	Days	Days
Average period for payment to suppliers	21	22
Ratio of paid transactions	20	21
Ratio of outstanding payment transactions	60	57
	€ Millions	€ Millions
Total payments made	28,506	28,961
Total payments pending	1,122	1,226
Total payments made in less than maximum legal term	27,330	27,356
Percentage of total payments made	96%	94%
	Number of invoices	Number of invoices
Total number of invoices paid in less than maximum legal term	731,358	683,257
Total number of invoices paid	875,530	854,141
Percentage of total number of invoices paid	84%	80%

The maximum legal term for payment to suppliers established in the transitory provisions of Law 15/2010 (as amended through the second final provision of Law 31/2014) is 60 days.

The breakdown of the balances of Other non-current liabilities and Other current liabilities in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		€ Millions			
		2024		2023	
Other liabilities	Notes	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Liabilities from taxes other than income tax		—	270	—	209
Tax income payables		—	73	—	82
Fixed assets payables		50	93	12	135
Payroll		—	142	—	137
Non-trade payables to associates and joint ventures		—	3	—	2
Other liabilities		539	131	2	193
Liabilities from derivatives	18,31	141	60	94	61
Guarantees/deposits received		2	4	37	4
Provisions, short term		—	305	—	376
Total		732	1,081	145	1,199

Liabilities from derivatives at 31 December 2024 mainly include the valuation of commodity swaps, as well as certain cross-currency swaps entered into for currency and interest rate hedging purposes (see **Note 30**).

Provisions, short term at 31 December 2024 and 2023 mainly include the amounts of EUR 286 million and EUR 349 million, respectively, related to the obligation to deliver emissions allowances for CO_2 emissions made. The decrease in the provision is mainly due to the drop in the price of the above-mentioned allowances. Also included are the amounts for the redundancy programmes.

The heading for **Other liabilities** includes the outstanding amount derived of the purchase agreement signed with Apical group (see **Note 5.1**) as well as price revisions pending payment for gas supply.

23. Operating income and expenses

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model, as set out in IFRS 15: (i) identifying the contract(s) with a customer, (ii) identifying the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determining the transaction price, (iv) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and (v) recognising revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine whether it is acting as principal or agent.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the arrangement that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price should be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effect of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer.

From 2022, the Group applies "agent" accounting for certain transactions with at least the following characteristics: (i) the Group is not primarily responsible for the fulfilment of the obligation to provide the goods or services; (ii) the Group does not have inventory risk before and after the transfer of control to the customer; and (iii) there is no real ability to determine the selling price, except for a margin for brokerage commissions. The impact on he current and prior year results is nil.

VARIABLE CONSIDERATION

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled upon transfer of the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at the inception of the contract, reviewed periodically and recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer, provided that it is considered highly probable that there will be no significant reversal of the cumulative revenue recognised when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some sales contracts provide the customer with rights of return and volume discounts. These rights of return and volume discounts give rise to variable consideration.

SIGNIFICANT FINANCING COMPONENT

The Group generally receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the amount of consideration promised for the effects of a significant financing component if, at the inception of the contract, it expects that the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and the customer's payment for those goods or services will be one year or less.

The Group also receives long-term advances from customers for the sale of goods. In order to reflect the significant financing component in this case, the transaction price of such contracts is discounted at the rate that would be applied in a separate financing transaction between the Group and its customers at the inception of the contract.

NON-MONETARY CONSIDERATION

The Group applies the requirements of IFRS 13 -Fair value measurement- in measuring the fair value of the non-cash consideration. If the fair value cannot be reasonably estimated, the non-cash consideration is measured indirectly by reference to the stand-alone selling price. The fair value of such non-cash consideration received from the customer is included in the transaction price and measured when the Group obtains control of the goods or services.

CONSIDERATION PAYABLE TO CUSTOMERS

Consideration payable to a customer is accounted for as a reduction of the transaction price. Consideration payable to a customer includes cash amounts that the Company pays or is expected to pay to a customer. (for example: loyalty award credits or loyalty programmes).

OIL PRODUCTION

Revenue from the production of crude oil is recognised:

- *on the basis of the Group's working interest where the Group participates with other producers; and*
- *in accordance with the contractual terms of production sharing agreements.*

OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES

Revenue does not include the value of exchanges of strategic inventory swaps agreed with other operators.

In accordance with the legislation applicable to companies operating in the oil and gas industry, the excise tax on oil and gas sales is recognised in the consolidated Income Statement as part of the selling price and as an addition to cost in Revenue from contracts with customers and Operating expenses, respectively.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the balance sheet date, provided that the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably.

The breakdown of Revenue from contracts with customers relating to 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		€ Millions
Revenue from contracts with customers	**2024**	**2023**
Sales of goods *	24,692	24,991
Services provided	339	343
Sales returns and volume discounts	(163)	(175)
Total	**24,868**	**25,159**

*** Includes special taxes on hydrocarbon consumption. See the Profit and Loss account under "Operating Costs".**

Revenue from exchange of strategic inventory swaps transactions with other operators in 2024 and 2023 are not included in Revenue from contracts with customers.

The breakdown of Procurements for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		€ Millions
Procurements	**2024**	**2023**
Purchases	18,216	18,922
Changes in inventories	(249)	363
Total	**17,967**	**19,285**

The breakdown of Staff costs for financial years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Staff costs	Notes	2024	2023
			€ Millions
Wages and salaries		659	640
Pension contributions and life insurance premiums	20.1	21	21
Other staff costs		184	172
Total		864	833

In 2021, the Board of Directors approved a long-term management incentive and retention plan for senior executives, which is linked to the achievement of certain economic targets set for the Group. The settlement of the plan with the participants may be formalised through the delivery of a number of shares and/or cash amounts.

In order to make the best estimate of the amount to be settled, as these are non-market terms, as defined in IFRS 2, the different variables involved in determining the settlement value are periodically reassessed:

- The expected settlement date of the plan.
- The number of participants who will satisfy the vesting conditions.
- The extent to which the target has been achieved, using models based on discounted future cash flows.

During 2024, the Group has recognised an expense of EUR 18 million in respect of this plan. The Company's Directors estimate that, from a cumulative perspective since the start of the programme, 52% of this amount will be paid in shares. No payments were made to participants or vested during the year.

The average number of employees in 2024 and 2023, by category and irrespective of employment status, was as follows:

Workforce by professional category	2024	2023
		Average headcount
Executive Directors	1	1
Officers	10	10
Executives/ Department Heads	919	891
Other line personnel	3,585	3,440
Skilled employees/ Assistants/ Clerical staff	6,819	6,420
Total	11,334	10,762

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the workforce by professional category and sex is as follows:

						Headcount at closing date
	2024			2023		
Workforce at closing by professional category and sex	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Executive Directors	—	1	1	—	1	1
Officers	4	6	10	3	7	10
Executives/ Department Heads	286	624	910	263	645	908
Other line personnel	918	1,919	2,837	1,133	2,342	3,475
Skilled employees/ Assistants/ Clerical staff	3,136	4,196	7,332	2,827	3,644	6,471
Total	4,344	6,746	11,090	4,226	6,639	10,865

The average number of staff with a disability of 33% or more, by category, as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, is the following:

Workforce by professional category - Disabled staff	Average headcount 2024	2023
Executives / Department heads	5	4
Other line personal	42	34
Skilled employees / Assistants / Clerical staff	131	108
Total	178	146

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the breakdown of Other operating expenses is as follows:

€ Millions

Other operating expenses	2024	2023
Third party services received	1,377	1,322
Transport and freight	364	344
Taxes and levies	330	385
Environmental expenses	14	16
Other operating expenses	371	395
Total	2,456	2,462

In the Taxes and levies line of this table, the amount of the temporary energy tax is included in 2024 and 2023, for an amount of EUR 243 million and EUR 323 million, respectively. This levy was paid in February and September of their respective year. This levy does not apply to sales in 2024.

In addition, the table below shows the breakdown of audit and similar services, which are included in Other operating expenses for financial years 2024 and 2023:

€ Millions

	2024		2023	
Audit fees	Lead Auditor	Other Auditors	Lead Auditor	Other Auditors
Financial Audit Services				
In Spain	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.2
Abroad	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
Other assurance services	0.5	—	0.4	—
Other services	—	0.1	—	0.1
Total	2.5	0.4	2.2	0.4

The breakdown at 31 December 2024 and 2023 of **Allocation to profit or loss of grants related to non-finance assets and other** is as follows:

€ Millions

Allocation to profit or loss of grants related to non-finance assets and other	Notes	2024	2023
Allocation of Greenhouse Gas allowances		222	237
Allocation of capital allowances		2	3
Total	19	224	240

In 2024 and 2023, the breakdown of **Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of non-current assets** recognised is as follows:

			€ Millions
Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of non-current assets	**Notes**	**2024**	**2023**
Impairment of other non-current assets	13	(48)	2
Gain (losses) on disposals of non-current assets		(9)	(35)
Total		**(57)**	**(33)**

The main charges/reversals in **Impairment of other non-current assets** made in 2024 were mainly Exploration assets in LATAM, and assets in Energy Solutions corresponding to cogeneration plants, renewable assets in the study phase and permits.

In 2023 the main impairment charges/reversals made were: in the Energy Solutions segment, affecting a cogeneration plant (provision) and certain service stations (reversal) that have been upgraded.

Gains (losses) on disposals of non-current assets include in 2024 the impairment of allocated CO_2 rights of EUR 44 million and the positive result of the disposals of fixed assets that contributed to the group's result amounting to EUR 32 million, including the sale of the companies "GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U." and "Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda.", the sale of 45% of the shares of "Cepsa Bioenergia San Roque, S.L." to the "Apical" Group, the sale of exploration and production assets in LATAM and the liquidation of the company "CEC (KHORAT), S.L.U.".

Year 2023 includes the impairment of allocated CO_2 rights of EUR 18 million and the results from the sale of "Cepsa EP Abu Dhabi" assets of EUR 15 million.

24. Leases

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

With effect from 1 January 2019, IFRS 16 introduced a new standard for operating leases, which is equivalent to the existing standard for financial leases. At that date, the Group initially applied and recognised lease liabilities at the present value of lease liabilities outstanding at 1 January 2019, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at that date.

In applying the standard, the Group assesses at inception of the contract whether the contract is or contains a lease. The Group recognises a right of use and the corresponding lease liability for all leases in which it is a lessee, except for the excluded leases listed below.

The lease payments included in the calculation of the lease liability comprise:

- *Fixed lease payments, net of any lease incentives to be received;*
- *Variable lease payments based on an index or rate, initially calculated using the index or rate at the inception of the lease;*
- *The expected amount of any residual value guarantees to be paid by the lessee at the end of the lease;*
- *The exercise price of the purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certainty to exercise the options; and*
- *The lease termination penalties payments, if the lease terms reflect the exercise of a termination option.*

The lease liability is subsequently adjusted by increasing the balance to reflect the finance cost of the outstanding liability (using the effective interest method) and reducing the balance to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group separates the total amount of the lease principal payments from the interest payments and presents both within financing activities in the consolidated Cash Flow statement.

Operating leases excluded from this treatment

The following types of contracts are excluded from the treatment set out in this note for reasons of materiality or practicality:

- *short-term leases (defined as leases with a term of 12 months or less), and*

- *leases of low value assets.*

For these leases, the Group recognises lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another form of allocation is more representative of the temporal pattern in which the economic benefits of the leased assets are consumed. Therefore, a liability for future payments is therefore recognised.

The Group acquired the use of certain assets through finance and operating leases.

The future maturities of the nominal amounts payable under leases as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Lease contracts - Maturities — € Millions

	Operating			
Year 2024	**Outside IFRS 16**	**Under IFRS 16**	**Financial IFRS 16**	**Total**
2025	66	181	1	248
2026	9	264	—	273
2027	8	101	—	109
2028	3	74	—	77
2029	—	48	—	48
2030 and beyond	—	212	—	212
Total future payments	86	880	1	967
Less Interest	—	(109)	—	(109)
Present value of minimum payments	86	771	1	858
Non-current liabilities of leasing contracts	86	771	1	858

	Operating			
Year 2023	**Outside IFRS 16**	**Under IFRS 16**	**Financial IFRS 16**	**Total**
2024	50	180	1	231
2025	1	133	—	134
2026	—	107	—	107
2027	—	77	—	77
2028	—	57	—	57
2029 and beyond	—	242	—	242
Total future payments	51	796	1	848
Less Interest	—	(107)	—	(107)
Present value of minimum payments	51	689	1	741
Non-current liabilities of leasing contracts	51	689	1	741

24.1. Operating leases

The most significant operating leases relate to the rental of buildings and land, technical facilities, crude oil and product supply tankers and service stations leased to third parties.

In 2024, operating lease payments amount to EUR 193 million (2023: EUR 177 million). As in 2023, the contingent payments recognised in the consolidated Income Statement are not material.

24.2. Finance leases

The main items of Property, Plant and Equipment acquired under finance leases are information processing equipment, service station contracts, concession contracts, ships and offices (see **Note 10**).

25. Financial Income and Expense

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income and expenses from investments include the following:

- *Interest income and expense, including the interest element of lease payments.*
- *Dividend income.*
- *Exchange gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities.*
- *Ineffective hedges recognised in the consolidated Income Statement.*
- *The reclassification of net gains on cash flow hedges of interest rate and foreign currency risk on loans and receivables, previously recognised under Other Comprehensive Income.*

Interest income and expenses are accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable. Dividends are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement when the Group becomes entitled to receive payment.

Financial income and expense for 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

€ Millions

Finance income	2024	2023
Interest income on loans	44	46
Income from equity investments	2	4
Net exchange differences	—	75
Other finance income	284	327
Total	330	452

Finance costs	2024	2023
Interest on borrowings	261	200
Finance costs from remeasurement	5	16
Net exchange differences	85	—
Other finance costs	280	331
Total	631	547

The year-on-year variation in the total of the Financial Income and Expenses headings is primarily attributable to the change in the sign of the net exchange rate differences corresponding to the Cross Currency Swaps that have been recorded.

The breakdown of the **Finance cost of net borrowings** and **Other finance income and costs** for 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

€ Millions

Finance cost of net borrowings	2024	2023
Finance income	44	46
Finance cost	(261)	(200)
Total	(217)	(154)

Other finance income and costs	2024	2023
Income from equity investments	2	4
Gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value (financial derivatives)	6	12
Exchange differences, net	(85)	75
Income and costs from commissions	(8)	(5)
Finance costs from remeasurement	(5)	(16)
Other finance income and costs	6	(11)
Total	(84)	59

In 2024 and 2023, the breakdown of **Impairment losses and gains or losses on the disposal of financial instruments** is as follows:

€ Millions

Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of financial instruments	2024	2023
Finance instruments disposal result	3	73
Total	3	73

In 2024, Finance instruments disposal result mainly reflects the profit from the settlement of the partial repurchase of the bond redeemed in 2024.

In 2023, it mainly included the sale of the Group interests in "Abu Dhabi Oil Co. LTD. (ADOC)" and "Cosmo Abu Dhabi Energy E&P" for an amount of EUR 53 million and the derecognition of assets in the company "Cepsa Química Netherland, B.V." for an amount of EUR 20 million.

26. Tax matters

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

*Current and deferred income taxes are recognised in **Income tax** in the accompanying consolidated Income Statement, except to the extent that they arise from economic events that are recognised directly in **Other comprehensive income** or **Equity**.*

Current income tax expense is the result of applying the tax rate to the taxable profit for the year, after deducting the allowable tax credits. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the Group's interpretation of the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries in which the Company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income, taking into account the Group's tax position, and including uncertain tax positions (in accordance with IFRIC 23).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised using the balance sheet liability method, which recognises temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. However, deferred tax is not recognised when:

- *it arises from the initial recognition of goodwill in a business combination; or*
- *it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or tax loss.*

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses to be carried forward, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences are recognised when it is considered probable, based on the best estimate of the Group's future earnings, that the deferred tax asset will be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax laws and rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date, and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised.

Following the same principles, deferred tax assets and unrecognised tax credits are reviewed with the same frequency, and those for which, based on new information, it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to allow their recovery are recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for those where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is not controlled by the Group, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future within the statutory period specified by law. Generally, the Group does not control the reversal of temporary differences of associates. Only when there is an arrangement that gives the Group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference is the temporary difference recognised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or taxable entity, or on different taxable entities or taxable entities that intend to settle their current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The treatment of corporate income tax penalties indicates that where there is significant uncertainty about the assessment, penalties and interest may be clearly distinguishable from the tax assessment. In this case, penalties would be recognised as an operating expense. If, on the other hand, it is considered that there is significant uncertainty about the amount of tax payable, an accounting policy of recognising penalties as a tax expense is considered acceptable. In view of the high level of uncertainty, the Company has decided to present it as a tax expense.

The Company and some of the subsidiaries in the Group pay Corporate Income Tax under a consolidated tax scheme in Group 4/89, with the Company as the parent company. Table I at the end of this document lists the main companies that form the tax group in 2024.

Since 2010, the Group has complied in Spain with the Code of Good Tax Practices drawn up by the Large Companies Forum in collaboration with the Spanish tax authorities.

26.1. Tax expense recorded in profits and equity

The breakdown of the Corporate Income Tax Expense for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Income tax		€ Millions
In the consolidated Income Statement	**2024**	**2023**
Current Income Tax		
Income tax for the period	253	322
Adjustments to income tax for the period or prior period	54	(15)
Deferred income tax		
Related to the creation or reversal of temporary differences	46	(139)
Total income tax expense (income) recognised in the consolidated Income Statement	353	168
In the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Deferred income tax		
Related to the creation or reversal of temporary differences	4	(87)
Total Income tax expense / (income) recognised in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	4	(87)

Tax income and expense in the consolidated Income Statement exclude the Group's share of the tax expense of consolidated companies accounted for using the equity method, which is EUR 4 million in 2024 (2023: income EUR 12 million).

26.2. Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The Income tax obtained based on the accounting income before taxes for the years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

€ Millions

Reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax	2024	2023
Accounting profit (before taxes)	460	(98)
25% tax rate	115	(25)
Difference due to different tax rates	95	104
Permanent differences	105	128
Tax credits and relief applied	(16)	(24)
Adjustments to income tax for the period or prior period	54	(15)
Total income tax expense / (income)	353	168

The line **Difference due to different tax rates** includes the effect of the difference between the general tax rate in Spain and the tax rates in other jurisdictions in which the Group's companies and permanent establishments operate. These differences arise mainly as a result of the different tax rates applied in Algeria and Abu Dhabi (the latter only in 2023) on profits from hydrocarbon production activities. The other foreign companies and permanent establishments do not have a significant impact on this tax rate difference.

The following taxes are applicable in Algeria:

- The "Tax on the Remuneration of Production Activities", which is similar to the Spanish Corporate Income Tax as it taxes the gross annual income in barrels of Saharan Blend crude oil, withheld and paid on behalf of the Company by the Algerian state-owned company "Sonatrach",
- In addition, the 'Super Profit Tax" (effective August 2006) is applied pursuant to national law, the rate of which is linked to the evolution of the price of crude oil,
- The "Tax on Petroleum Revenues" (TPR),
- The "Supplementary Income Tax" (SIT), the rate of which is based on the profits made, and
- the "Royalty on production" (redevance).

The combined accrued portion of both taxes for 2024 and 2023 amounts to EUR 162 million and EUR 95 million respectively.

In Abu Dhabi, hydrocarbon exploration, development and operation activities are subject to "Corporate Income Tax", "Super Profit Tax" and "Royalty on Production". The combined accrued tax liability for 2023 amounted to EUR 168 million.

The **Permanent differences** are mainly due to non-deductible expenses or non-eligible incomes for income tax purposes. Those recognised in 2024 and 2023 mainly correspond to dividends, certain impairments of assets, income from foreign permanent establishments, the Corporate Income Tax paid abroad which was not included in the amount used to calculate deductions from the tax base pursuant to Article 31.2 of Law 27/2014, other provisions, penalties, and adjustments related to consolidation.

In calculating the Corporate Income Tax expense for each year, the Group takes into account the applicable tax credits for double international taxation relating to income received abroad through permanent establishments, dividends, proceeds from certain activities, and other tax incentives, in accordance with the rules applicable in each period.

For the 2024 financial year, the Company has applied the exemption method as a mechanism to avoid double taxation, and in the final settlement for the 2023 financial year, the tax apportionment method.

The amounts included in the line **Adjustments to income tax for the period or prior period**, which in 2024 and 2023 amount to EUR 54 million of expense and EUR 15 million of income, respectively, include the difference between the expense recognised for Corporate Income Tax at 31 December 2024 and 2023 and the corresponding one according to the final settlement of these years, as well as the recognition of negative tax bases from previous years.

26.3. Changes in balances due to deferred tax

The balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities at year-end 2024 are shown below, broken down according to their origin:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities in the Group by origin

€ Millions

Year 2024	Balance at 01.01.2024	Additions	Interest cost	Derecog-nitions	Movements in equity	Translation difference	Transfers (Note 5.2)	Other changes	Balance at 31.12.2024
Deferred tax assets									
Depreciation	24	1	—	(18)	—	1	—	—	8
Impairment	31	5	—	(14)	—	1	—	—	23
Tax loss carry-forwards	381	15	—	(111)	—	—	—	—	285
Tax deductions pending application	599	128	—	(38)	—	35	—	(42)	682
Losses in permanent establishments	25	—	—	—	—	1	(26)	—	—
Hedging	207	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	224
Inventories	2	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions	53	30	—	(14)	—	(1)	—	—	68
Uncertain tax treatments	35	—	—	(28)	—	—	—	—	7
Tax effect IAS 12	164	5	—	(21)	—	1	—	36	185
Others	16	18	—	(18)	—	—	—	2	18
Total deferred tax assets	1,537	205	—	(264)	14	38	(26)	(4)	1,500
Deferred tax liabilities									
Depreciation	79	3	—	(15)	—	—	—	—	67
Leasing	2	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging	105	3	—	—	10	—	—	—	118
Inventories	2	2	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	1
Provisions	(6)	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	6
Additions for business combinations	—	13	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	12
Uncertain tax treatments	238	150	(1)	(137)	—	5	—	(11)	244
Tax effect IAS 12	160	4	—	(18)	—	1	—	36	183
Others	31	7	—	(32)	—	1	—	(1)	6
Total deferred tax liabilities	611	182	(1)	(196)	10	7	—	24	637
Net deferred taxes	926	23	1	(68)	4	31	(26)	(28)	863

The **Deferred tax assets** in the consolidated Balance Sheet mainly comprise:

- the tax effect of the net investment hedge in foreign entities of EUR 224 million (2023: EUR 207 million),
- the tax effect of additional impairment losses on certain non-current assets of EUR 23 million (2023: EUR 31 million),
- tax loss carry-forwards of EUR 285 million (2023: EUR 381 million),
- plus EUR 682 million of unused deductions (2023: EUR 599 million), which arise mainly in financial year 2022 as a result of the application of the tax apportionment method to the results of Algeria and Abu Dhabi (see **Note 26.2**).

The **Deferred tax liabilities** recognised in the consolidated Balance Sheet consist mainly of:

- those resulting from the application of the provisions of the Eleventh Additional Provision introduced in the text of the Corporate Tax Law by Article 1.12 of Law 4/2008, of 23 December, which regulates the unlimited depreciation linked to the maintenance of employment, amounting to EUR 68 million (2023: EUR 91 million).

- liabilities amounting to EUR 11 million arising from temporary differences between accounting and tax depreciation of our Exploration and Production assets in LATAM were reclassified to **Liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations** (2023: EUR 10 million similar concept in some other assets in LATAM).

- liabilities for uncertain tax treatments of EUR 244 million (2023: EUR 238 million), mainly due to disputed tax assessments and arrears interest thereon.

The **Transfers** column includes the amount of EUR 26 million for the transfer to **Held for sale** (see **Note 5.3**).

The situation at 2023 year-end was as follows:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities in the Group by origin — € Millions

Year 2023	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions	Interest cost	Derecog-nitions	Movements in equity	Translation difference	Transfers	Other changes	Balance at 31.12.2023
Deferred tax assets									
Depreciation	29	—	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	24
Impairment	12	22	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	31
Tax loss carryforwards	236	218	—	(69)	—	—	(4)	—	381
Tax deductions pending application	577	26	—	(4)	—	(19)	—	19	599
Losses in permanent establishments	27	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	25
Hedging	251	18	—	(3)	(63)	—	4	—	207
Inventories	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Provisions	72	18	—	(20)	—	—	(17)	—	53
Uncertain tax treatments	37	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	35
Tax effect IAS 12	161	12	—	(8)	—	(1)	—	—	164
Others	86	—	—	(69)	—	(1)	—	—	16
Total deferred tax assets	1,490	314	—	(184)	(63)	(22)	(17)	19	1,537
Deferred tax liabilities									
Depreciation	91	62	—	(74)	—	—	—	—	79
Leasing	4	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	2
Hedging	87	7	—	—	7	—	4	—	105
Inventories	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Provisions	6	—	—	—	—	—	(12)	—	(6)
Uncertain tax treatments	242	1	5	(9)	—	(3)	—	2	238
Tax effect IAS 12	159	11	—	(9)	—	(1)	—	—	160
Others	28	10	—	(7)	—	(1)	1	—	31
Total deferred tax liabilities	618	92	5	(100)	7	(5)	(7)	1	611
Net deferred taxes	872	222	(5)	(84)	(70)	(17)	(10)	18	926

26.4. Uncertainty related to treatment of corporate income tax and other taxes

In the normal course of business, the Group's operations are subject to review by the tax authorities of the various countries in which the Group operates. Occasionally, this review results in differences in interpretation of existing rules (tax issues). The Group's interpretation is based on the opinion of internal experts and, where appropriate, external experts on each of the relevant issues and jurisdictions in order to make the best possible assessment of the applicability and amount of potential tax issues.

In this sense, there are tax assessments signed under disagreement for various taxes in Spain, including Corporate Income Tax for the periods 2013-2016 and 2017-2020, against which the Group has filed the corresponding appeals with the relevant judicial bodies. The amounts derived from these assessments, up to the closing date of the 2024 financial year, which meet the probability requirements established for this purpose, have been duly accrued.

In December 2019, the Colombian authorities completed the Income Tax audit corresponding to the 2015 financial year and issued assessments amounting to EUR 83 million, which were signed by the Company in disagreement. The corresponding interest on arrears, calculated on the basis of a rate of 24% at closing date 2024, have also been applied. These assessments are based on a difference of interpretation with the DIAN (Dirección de impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales - National Tax and Customs Department) on the rules applicable to branches of foreign companies in Colombia, which, if applied, could lead to double taxation of the Company branch office in Colombia, and other additional issues such as the tax deductibility of the production costs of royalties paid to the National Hydrocarbons Agency. A decision is currently pending before the Court of Cundinamarca.

In addition, and for the same reason, in September 2021, the DIAN notified two settlements totalling EUR 27 million for Income Tax and CREE (solidarity tax) corresponding to financial year 2016, including the same issued assessments signed in disagreement relating to financial year 2015. The corresponding late payment interest calculated in the same way since 2017 should be added. On 31 March 2022, the Company claim against the liquidation of CREE, submitted by the DIAN in December 2021, was accepted. At the end of the financial year, the Group is awaiting the response of the reform to the claim filed on 21 June 2022 with the Court of Cundinamarca concerning the CREE.

On 29 August 2022, the Colombian authorities issued a supplementary liquidation for income tax for the year 2017 amounting to EUR 1.3 million, which has been appealed before the Court of Cundinamarca.

Based on the opinion of reputable external advisors engaged to analyse this matter, the Company considers that the possibility of obtaining a favourable resolution in the judicial process is very high, although the tax process involves some uncertainty due to the likely long duration of the litigation (2 to 3 years) in the various judicial instances. Based on this advice, the risk has been assessed as not probable, and no provision has been made for this in the 2024 and 2023 financial statements.

At the time of preparing of these financial statements, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022. 2023, and 2024 are still subject to review by the Colombian authorities.

In 2022, a liability was recorded for an ongoing dispute with the Brazilian tax authorities, which, following the recently published conclusions of the Federal Supreme Court regarding CSLL, amounts to EUR 42 million, plus late payment interest of EUR 14 million. In 2023, the liability amounted to EUR 40 million, mainly due to the dispute of EUR 25 million for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. In the 2024 financial year, the liability amounts to EUR 30 million as a result of the settlement corresponding to the 2019-2020 financial years.

In Algeria, the 2021 financial year and subsequent years relating to the Permanent Establishment are subject to ongoing inspection. At the Algerian branch, an inspection of the 2020-2023 financial years is currently underway. In Abu Dhabi, only the 2023 financial year remains subject to inspection.

The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the appeals and reviews of the years open for inspection will result in any additional material liabilities for the parent company or the other companies in the consolidated group other than those already recognised.

In the opinion of the Company's Directors and their tax advisors, the transactions with related parties are carried out at market values, the transfer prices are adequately supported, and it is considered that there are no significant risks in this respect that could give rise to significant liabilities for the Company in the future.

Law 38/2022, of 27 December 2022 was published in the Official State Gazette on 28 December 2022, which established a temporary energy levy. This law, in force as from the day following its publication, establishes that the levy has the nature of a non-tax public benefit and was levied in 2023 and 2024 on the main electricity, natural gas, fuel and liquefied petroleum gas operators whose net turnover exceeded certain thresholds, as well as on companies with a certain turnover from crude oil, natural gas, coal mining or oil refining activities. Its amount was equal to 1.2% of the net turnover derived from the aforementioned activities carried out in Spain in 2022 and 2023, respectively, adjusted by the amount of certain income items, including, among others, the "Excise tax on oil and gas sales".

Law 7/2024, of 20 December, published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) on 21 December, repealed this temporary tax with effect from the day following its publication in the Official State Gazette.

In addition, Law 38/2020 of 27 December, introduced a time limit applicable to the 2023 settlement, whereby only 50% of the individual tax losses of each of the entities included in the tax group may be included in the tax base of the tax group. The amount of individual tax losses not included in the tax base of the consolidated tax group in the year in which they arise will be included in equal parts in the ten tax periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

In the Official State Gazette of 21 December 2024, Law 7/2024, of 20 December, was published. This law extends the time limit to the tax years 2024 and 2025. It also integrates individual tax losses not included in the tax base of the tax consolidation group into the ten tax periods starting from 1 January 2025, in equal parts.

The amount of tax loss carry-forwards generated in 2024 by the companies in the tax group that will not be included in its tax return is EUR 44 million.

In addition, the Fifteenth Additional Provision of Law 7/2024 of 21 December stipulates the limits applicable to the offset of tax losses for tax periods beginning on 1 January 2024. This limit will be 25 per cent when the net turnover is at least EUR 60 million in the 12 months prior to the start of the tax period. Similarly, deductions to avoid international double taxation may not exceed 50 per cent of the taxpayer's total tax liability.

26.5. Unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Group has not recognised any deferred tax assets on tax losses amounting to EUR 68 million in 2024 and EUR 83 million in 2023, as it is considered unlikely that they can be utilised based on the projected earnings.

Finally, with regard to the tax assessments in Colombia, it should be noted that, in addition to the above-mentioned amount payable and interest on arrears, the tax authorities could impose a penalty of up to 200%, although the related contingent tax liability has not been recognised, as a decision adverse to the Group’s interests is considered unlikely.

26.6. Analysis of the impact of Pillar Two regulation

As a substantial multinational group, the Group is subject to the Pillar Two anti-base erosion model rules (also known as the GloBE Rules), which were approved by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) on 14 December 2021. This includes, among other entities, the Member States of the European Union.

In application of the aforementioned model rules, the Group becomes obliged to pay, where appropriate, a supplementary tax on the profits it obtains in any tax jurisdiction in which its effective tax rate, calculated at the jurisdictional level and in accordance with these rules, is less than a minimum of 15%.

In Spain, Law 7/2024 was passed on 20 December 2024, thereby establishing a supplementary tax to guarantee a global minimum level of taxation for multinational and large groups. This law transposed the aforementioned Directive 2022/2523 into domestic legislation. The initial year of implementation of this novel global minimum taxation regulation, in accordance with Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 15 December 2022 and Law 7/2024, is 2024.

The Group applies the exception to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from the implementation of Law 7/2024, as provided for in IAS 12.

The Group has conducted an analysis of the potential impacts that may arise from the implementation of this tax in the 2024 financial year, taking into account the application of the Transitional Safe Harbours as outlined in the Fourth Transitional Provision of Law 7/2024 and the full calculation, where relevant. Based on current regulations, it has been concluded that, in the 2024 financial year, the Group has no material impact related to the Pillar Two rules on its current tax expense.

27. Earnings per share

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net consolidated profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the average number of shares outstanding during the year.

There are no other equity instruments that would result in diluted earnings per share being differing from basic earnings per share.

The number of outstanding shares amounts to 536,350,000 in 2024 and 2023 (see **Note 17.1**).

€ Millions

Profit per share	Notes	2024	2023
Consolidated profit for the year		107	(267)
Non-controlling interests		(15)	34
Consolidated profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		92	(233)
Average number of shares outstanding (million)	17.1	536	536
Profit per share:			
Basic		0.17	(0.43)
Diluted		0.17	(0.43)

28. Environmental matters

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Environmental investments are defined as investments that are included in the assets of the Group for use in its operations on a continuing basis and that have as their primary objective the minimisation of environmental impacts and the protection and improvement of the environment, i.e., the natural surroundings, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution, caused by the operations of Group companies.

Environmental expenses are those incurred to prevent, reduce or repair damage to the environment, as well as those related to environmental liabilities.

In respect of provisions for environmental risks and liabilities, the Group recognises provisions for environmental remediation costs, based on internal estimates and technical studies, for the decontamination of land at risk, charged to Other operating expenses in the consolidated Income Statement. The Group has also taken out insurance policies to cover other potential environmental damage, including civil liabilities that may arise from such damage.

The Group prepares its climate change disclosures in accordance with the voluntary recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This information is published in section "3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero World" of the Integrated Management Report 2024. The main aspects included in this report in response to the TCFD's recommendations are described below.

- Governance: To ensure proper monitoring and control of climate change risks and opportunities, specific responsibilities have been assigned to the highest governance bodies.

  The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the strategic objectives on climate change and those matters delegated to the various advisory committees (Strategy and Sustainability; Appointments and Remuneration; and Audit, Compliance, Ethics and Risks). The Group has action frameworks that include its commitments on climate change and energy transition, reviewed and approved by the Board, such as the 'Climate Action Policy', the 'Code of Ethics and Conduct', the 'Code of Ethics and Conduct for Suppliers', the 'Sustainability Policy', and the 'General Risk Policy'.

The Management Committee allocates resources and makes decisions to meet the established objectives. With a practical approach, a cross-cutting group called the Energy Transition Roundtable is dedicated to the implementation of the Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Plan and to monitoring mitigation measures against climate change and transition risks. Likewise, the Water Roundtable also monitors the physical risks of climate change linked to water scarcity.

- Strategy: Through its “Positive Motion” strategy, the Group continues to make progress on its Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Plan with a dual objective: to reduce Scope 1 and 2 CO_2 emissions by 55% in 2030 compared to 2019, thereby decreasing the carbon footprint of our industrial operations, and to reduce the carbon intensity index (CII) of energy sold to end customers by 15% to 20% in 2030 compared to 2019, thereby reducing the carbon footprint of the solutions we offer our customers.

  The Group aims to be Net Zero by 2050, in line with the IEA (International Energy Agency), IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) climate scenarios of not exceeding 1.5°C by 2100. The 2030 targets are in line with the IEA's SDS (Sustainable Development Scenario) of not exceeding 2°C by 2100.

  The Plan has been evaluated following the ACT (Assessing Low Carbon Transition) methodology, specific to the Oil & Gas sector. The results of this evaluation support the solidity of our governance model on climate change, the aspiration regarding decarbonisation objectives, and the ambition of the “Positive Motion” strategy.

- Risk and opportunity management: Climate risks are consolidated on the Group's risk map with a bottom-up approach in all businesses. This process has several phases: context setting, identification of physical and transition risks, impact analysis, assessment and estimation, risk management, monitoring and review. The prioritisation of identified climate risks follows a two-stage process: first, their potential financial impact and their relevance to the strategy are evaluated; second, they are classified according to their probability of occurrence and impact in different time horizons (2030 for ‘Positive Motion’, 2040 as an intermediate horizon and 2050 for our Net Zero ambition). Following the guidelines of the International Energy Agency, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (IEA, IPCC and NGFS), we identified three climate scenarios to assess the resilience of our ‘Positive Motion’ strategy and our climate ambition in these aforementioned horizons.

  The strategy for mitigating transition risks, which organisations face due to the changes towards a low-carbon economy, and which include modifications in policies, regulations, technological advances, market positioning and business reputation, are addressed through the 'Positive Motion' strategy, the Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Plan and the Sustainability Plan. In addition, specific objectives are established to mitigate physical risks, which refer to the direct impacts of phenomena derived from climate change on an organisation's assets and operations, including extreme weather events and long-term changes in weather patterns.

  Climate opportunities have also been identified in four categories: energy sources, products and services, markets and resource efficiency.

- Metrics and targets: Metrics related to the “Positive Motion” strategy targets are Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions and the “Carbon Intensity Index”, as described above.

Additionally, financial parameters aligned with the EU Taxonomy and other internal criteria have been incorporated into the systems and processes to assess how the business is evolving towards more sustainable models.

Information corresponding to changes in the environmental investments for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Environmental investments — € Millions

Year 2024	Balance at 01.01.2024	Additions (charges)	Disposals/ amounts used	Other movements	Balance at 31.12.2024
Environmental assets	934	409	(113)	14	1,244
Accumulated depreciation environmental assets	(527)	(31)	1	—	(557)
Total	407	378	(112)	14	687

Year 2023	Balance at 01.01.2023	Additions (charges)	Disposals/ amounts used	Other movements	Balance at 31.12.2023
Environmental assets	736	166	(1)	33	934
Accumulated depreciation environmental assets	(495)	(29)	1	(4)	(527)
Total	241	137	—	29	407

In line with its commitment to sustainable development, the Group has implemented programmes for the continuous improvement of its production processes, reduction of effluents, elimination of spills and waste management. To this end, it has implemented and keeps up to date an Environmental Management System, an instrument that enables the fulfilment of the aforementioned legal compliance and continuous improvement commitments. The Group's investments in the environment reflect the commitment acquired through the environmental objectives and the "Positive Motion" strategy.

The most significant environmental assets include sulphur recovery plants, amine and acid water treatment plants, and liquid effluent treatment plants (chemical and biological), as well as technical improvements made to production plant equipment to achieve greater energy efficiency and reduce CO_2 and NOx emissions from our facilities.

€ Millions

Environmental provisions	Notes	2024	2023
Opening balance for the year		68	65
Additions / Charges		2	3
Disposals / Amounts used		(2)	(2)
Other changes		—	2
Closing balance for the year	21	68	68

Environmental provisions set out the most accurate estimates to cover the Group's legal or contractual obligations, or commitments acquired to prevent, reduce or repair damage to the environment. These are charged to professional services or repairs and maintenance in general.

In addition, the provisions also include measures to address the potential risk of gradual soil contamination, a contingency not covered by the insurance policies that the Group has contracted. The applications for the financial year essentially compensate for expenses derived from land treatment.

In 2024, the most significant additions were EUR 1 million recorded in the Mobility business (2023: EUR 2 million).

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group environmental expenses amounted to EUR 81 million and EUR 70 million, respectively.

29. Risk management policy

29.1. Main risks associated with the Group operations

A primary factor contributing to the prevailing uncertainty in the political landscape is the series of elections held in 2024, impacting countries that collectively account for half of global energy demand. Energy-related concerns have emerged as a pivotal issue for voters, potentially influencing the outcomes of these elections and thereby affecting the pace of transition to clean energy. Geopolitical developments, including the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and regional tensions in the Middle East, continue to exert pressure on energy markets. The concentration of clean energy supply chains in China also poses vulnerabilities, and potential disruptions could have significant global implications.

The Group operates in an environment characterised by a number of external factors, changes in which could affect the manner in which operations are conducted and the results obtained.

Specifically, the Group is exposed to the following risks deriving from the use of financial instruments:

1. Credit risk
2. Liquidity risk
3. Market risk

This note provides information on the Group's exposure to each of these risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Additional quantitative disclosures are provided below.

29.2. Risk management model

The Board of Directors, through the Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risks Commission, and other specialised committees, together with the heads of the relevant business units, regularly oversees and monitors the risks and, where appropriate, adjusts the risk profile to prevailing circumstances.

29.2.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is generally defined as the risk of financial loss to which the Group is exposed when it extends commercial or financial credit to a third party and the third party fails to meet its obligations, typically due to liquidity or solvency problems. The Group is exposed to credit risk in its trading and financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and trading in financial instruments.

<u>Trade payables:</u> The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk on trade payables as they are spread over a large number of customers and other counterparties. A significant portion of these balances arise from oil product logistics exchanges and trading activities, which are well collateralised and represent very significant amounts.

In order to manage this risk, the Group has IT systems for the comprehensive and automated processing of both external and internal data. This information, together with the application of scoring models and the assessment of risk analysts, is used to classify counterparties according to their credit risk and to establish a credit limit for each of them. In certain cases, either due to accumulation or non-acceptance of risk, the Group transfers the risk of non-payment by certain counterparties to third parties by arranging bank guarantees or credit insurance policies.

The Group also has a number of internal policies and procedures, which are regularly updated, governing the management of credit risk globally and for each business. These rules cover, among other things, the setting of credit limits, the monitoring and control of these limits, the determination of the most appropriate collection instruments, the guarantees to be requested in the event of excessive or unacceptable risk, the measures to be taken in the event of non-payment in order to recover amounts due, etc.

On the basis of the parameters relating to the creditworthiness of customers and their payment behaviour included in the credit analysis system, the customer portfolio can be classified as follows:

- High quality: Preferred customers, customers with excellent rating and financial capacity, customers with prepayment or secured payment terms.
- Medium quality: Medium-sized customers with a good reputation and financial capacity, but with history of slow payment.
- Low quality: New customers with no credit history, customers with a history of late payment and weak financial capacity.

The breakdown of this analysis for the years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Credit quality — € Millions

Year 2024	Notes	High quality	Medium quality	Low quality	Total
Trade and other receivables	15	2,078	281	60	2,419
Trade and other receivables with related parties	15	44	—	—	44
Public Administrations	15	141	—	—	141
Other finance assets	12	330	—	—	330
Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,914	4	—	1,918
Total		4,507	285	60	4,852

Year 2023	Notes	High quality	Medium quality	Low quality	Total
Trade and other receivables	15	2,220	221	43	2,484
Trade and other receivables with related parties	15	42	—	—	42
Public Administrations	15	103	—	—	103
Other Finance assets	12	191	—	—	191
Cash and cash equivalents	16	659	—	—	659
Total		3,215	221	43	3,479

Balances receivable are supervised based on their due dates, which helps mitigate exposure to unrecoverable trade receivables. The maturity schedule for unimpaired Trade and other receivables for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

€ Millions

Non-impaired receivables	2024	2023
Debt not past due	2,453	2,467
Debts 0-30 days past due	91	95
Debts 31-90 days past due	37	36
Debts 91-180 days past due	12	7
Debts more than 180 days past due	22	32
Total trade and other receivables	2,615	2,637

In addition, credit insurance is in place to cover the risk of non-payment of part of the overdue debt for which no provision has been made. Guarantees are also in place to cover another part of the overdue debt.

In order to mitigate the credit risk arising from treasury and financial debt positions, the Group only works with highly solvent financial institutions of recognised prestige with national and international standing. In this context, counterparty risk and the contracting of investments and financial instruments are analysed, paying particular attention to the creditworthiness of each counterparty, while avoiding concentration risk.

29.2.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the Group's ability to meet all its current and foreseeable obligations, to refinance its borrowings and obtain new financing at reasonable market rates in order to meet the financial needs required for the proper conduct of its business.

The Group monitors its financial position on an ongoing basis by preparing short-term cash forecasts and long-term financial planning, which is included in both the Budget and the strategic plan.

In this context, the Group follows a conservative financial policy whereby it maintains available amounts in cash and other liquid instruments, as well as undrawn committed credit lines, sufficient to cover debt maturities for a period of more than four years without the need to access the markets for new financing or refinancing of existing lines.

The Group regularly assesses the concentration of risk associated with the refinancing of its debt on a recurring basis and has concluded that it is low.

The maturities of the existing financial liabilities at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are analysed in the below tables:

Financial liabilities maturity

€ Millions

Year 2024	0-3 months	3-12 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	>5 years	Total
Payables								
Accounts payable	2,327	1,796	—	—	—	—	—	4,123
Related parties	33	6	—	—	—	—	—	39
Total receivables	2,360	1,802	—	—	—	—	—	4,162
Borrowing								
Denominated in USD	5	51	146	155	45	101	146	649
Denominated in EUR	384	158	632	165	665	412	1,494	3,910
Other currencies	14	67	58	14	14	13	25	205
Total borrowings	403	276	836	334	724	526	1,665	4,764
Bank borrowings relating to finance leases								
Denominated in USD	5	15	17	17	8	—	1	63
Denominated in EUR	38	115	239	77	58	45	210	782
Other currencies	2	6	8	8	8	3	—	35
Total bank borrowings relating to finance leases	45	136	264	102	74	48	211	880
Financial derivatives liabilities	59	40	78	3	49	—	6	235
Other liabilities								
Prepayments and deposits	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	6
Other payables	—	—	188	—	—	25	2	215
Other liabilities	127	128	362	1	—	—	11	629
Total other liabilities	130	129	552	1	—	25	13	850
Total liquidity risk	2,997	2,383	1,730	440	847	599	1,895	10,891

Financial liabilities maturity € Millions

Year 2023	0-3 months	3-12 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	>5 years	Total
Payables								
Accounts payable	3,789	382	—	—	—	—	—	4,171
Related parties	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total receivables	3,790	385	—	—	—	—	—	4,175
Borrowing								
Denominated in USD	8	57	64	337	135	32	16	649
Denominated in EUR	40	183	696	755	101	609	64	2,448
Other currencies	2	68	30	56	14	14	37	221
Total borrowings	50	308	790	1,147	251	655	116	3,317
Bank borrowings relating to finance leases								
Denominated in USD	5	16	16	14	13	6	2	72
Denominated in EUR	38	113	107	85	55	44	229	671
Other currencies	2	7	9	9	9	7	11	54
Total Bank Borrowings relating to finance leases	45	136	133	107	77	57	242	797
Financial derivatives liabilities	46	31	47	52	(1)	13	—	188
Other liabilities								
Prepayments and deposits	3	1	36	—	—	—	1	41
Other payables	—	—	9	1	1	1	1	13
Other liabilities	90	118	2	—	—	—	—	210
Total other liabilities	94	119	47	1	1	1	2	265
Total liquidity risk	4,025	979	1,018	1,307	328	725	360	8,742

29.2.3. Market risk

This is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Group is exposed to various types of market risk (commodity price risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk) that affect its financial results. The main market risks inherent in the oil sector arise from fluctuations in the price of crude oil and its derivatives, the refining margin and the exchange rate.

The Group monitors its exposure to market risk through ongoing sensitivity analysis. For each of the market risk factors listed below, a table shows the sensitivity of the Company's net income to the factors to which the financial instruments are exposed.

The estimates made represent the impact of both favourable and unfavourable changes. The impact on profit or loss is estimated on the basis of the financial instruments held by the Group at the end of each year.

Financial instruments exposed to market risk include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on the consolidated Income Statement (FV - TPL), available-for-sale financial assets, derivative financial instruments, short-term deposits, loans and other financial instruments.

I. Foreign currency risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in the exchange rates in which the Company operates. The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk relates primarily to import and export activities (where revenues or expenses are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency) and the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

The Group's earnings are exposed to fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies in which it operates. The Group’s most significant foreign currency exposure is to the US dollar and to a lesser extent to the Chinese yuan and the Brazilian real. The Group follows exchange rate risk hedging policies in order to minimize its impact on both profits and equity.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group's dollar-denominated debt, including euro-denominated facilities (debt with credit institutions and bond issues) swapped into dollars through cross currency swaps, amounted to an equivalent value of EUR 2,590 million and EUR 2,432 million, respectively (see **Note 18**), representing 61% and 77%, respectively, of the Group's total gross consolidated debt. Some 37% of the dollar-denominated debt is allocated to accounting hedges, mainly net investment hedges (USD 906 million) (see **Note 30**).

With regard to the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments held for an appreciation or depreciation of the dollar, the following table shows the impact on the Group's consolidated Profit and Equity:

€ Millions

Effect of fluctuations in the euro against the dollar	2024		2023	
	Impact on Consolid'd Profit	Impact on Equity	Impact on Consolid'd Profit	Impact on Equity
+0.05USD/EUR	30	27	2	27
-0.05USD/EUR	(33)	(30)	(2)	(29)

II. Commodities price risk

The Group's operations are exposed to the development of certain commodity prices quoted on international markets, including the price of oil and natural gas, the price of oil products, the price of the electricity pool, the price of emission rights, etc. The high degree of vertical integration, which has increased in recent years, enables the Group to mitigate the cyclical effects and their impact on results.

Oil price fluctuations also have an impact on the Refining and the Marketing businesses, unlike the impact on the Exploration and Production business, the scale of which depends, among many other factors, on the speed with which changes in commodity prices are passed on to the international and local markets for finished product.

Exposure to all these prices is monitored on an ongoing basis, and in certain cases, the Group enters into financial derivatives in order to reduce its exposure to price fluctuations. These derivatives therefore provide an economic hedge of earnings, although they are not always designated as hedges for accounting purposes (see **Note 30**).

Considering only these financial instruments held by the Group, the following table shows the sensitivity in the Group's consolidated Profit and Equity to a 10% increase or decrease in crude oil prices:

€ Millions

Effect of fluctuations in the crude oil price	2024		2023	
	Impact on Consolid'd Profit	Impact on Equity	Impact on Consolid'd Profit	Impact on Equity
+ 10 %	—	(1)	—	(1)
- 10 %	—	1	—	1

III. Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk mainly relates to the Company's floating rate borrowings, mainly linked to ERM, SOFR and EURIBOR. The Company's policy is to manage its debt portfolio with the objective of minimising the cost of debt, but at the same time securing a very significant portion of the debt at a fixed rate.

In order to manage and mitigate this risk, the Company, where appropriate, obtains fixed rate financing or enters into interest rate hedges through financial derivatives (see **Note 30**).

The sensitivity analysis excludes all fixed rate financial instruments which are carried at amortised cost as well as those floating rate borrowings that, through derivative transactions, have an overall effect similar to the fixing of a fixed rate. Both currency or commodity price derivatives are not included in the sensitivity analysis below as they are not considered to be exposed to interest rate risk.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the Group's consolidated Income Statement and Equity to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, assuming all other variables remain unchanged.

€ Millions

	2024		2023	
Effect of fluctuations in the interest rate	Impact on Consolid'd Profit	Impact on Equity	Impact on Consolid'd Profit	Impact on Equity
+ 0.5%	(18)	3	(3)	3
- 0.5 %	18	(3)	3	(3)

29.2.4. Capital management

The Group primary capital management objective is to maintain a sound capital structure.

This overall objective is pursued by controlling the level of indebtedness in order to be able to respond to possible changes in the economic and sectoral environment and, above all, to ensure the preparation of adequate financing to take on new profitable business opportunities that can act as new pillars of growth and create significant value.

The evolution of the level of indebtedness is measured through two main ratios: i) net indebtedness over total sources of financing (shareholders' equity plus net indebtedness) and ii) net indebtedness divided by consolidated EBITDA, as an indicator of the Group's cash generation, as follows:

€ Millions

Ratio of Group Debt to Equity (gearing)	Notes	2024	(*) 2024 adjusted	2023	(*) 2023 adjusted
Non-current finance liability		4,265	3,663	3,263	2,735
Current finance liability		794	624	377	215
Gross liability	18	5,059	4,287	3,640	2,950
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	16	(1,918)	(1,918)	(659)	(659)
Net debt		3,141	2,369	2,981	2,291
Equity		3,655	3,655	3,587	3,587
Net debt / (Equity + Net Debt)		46.22%	39.33%	45.39%	38.98%

(*) Adjusted not including debts from leases according to IFRS 16

€ Millions

Net debt to EBITDA ratio	Notes	2024	(*) 2024 adjusted	2023	(*) 2023 adjusted
Net debt		3,141	2,369	2,981	2,291
EBITDA (adjusted CCS)	6	1,852	1,852	1,402	1,402
IFRS 16 adjustments (reversal)					
IFRS 16 adjustments (reversal) - Leasing payments		—	(193)	—	(177)
Adjusted EBITDA (included IFRS 16)		1,852	1,659	1,402	1,225
Net debt / EBITDA		1.70	1.43	2.13	1.87

(*) Adjusted not including debts from leases according to IFRS 16

The Group regularly analyses this ratio with forward-looking estimates and regards it as a key factor in determining investment and dividend policy.

29.2.5. Environmental risk

The Group has a 'Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Policy' that aims to ensure the protection of the environment in the development of its activities. It covers aspects such as reducing of consumption and impacts on the atmosphere, climate, marine environment, soil, groundwater, noise levels and biodiversity. It also serves as the basis for implementing the organisation's Environmental Management System in accordance with the main applicable standards.

The Group has an Environmental Management System, audited and reviewed annually by an independent third party. In addition, 92% of the production facilities are certified under various Environmental Management systems (ISO 14001, ISO 50001, EMAS, etc.). This ensures compliance with applicable legislation and helps reduce the impact of activities, facilities, products and services in a transparent manner, in line with stakeholders expectations.

There are technical teams in each business unit that control and manage all environmental aspects related to it and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and maximum reduction of impacts. Likewise, at the corporate level, there is another technical team specializing in each of the environmental vectors that establishes the general policies, guidelines and procedures to be followed in the different business units.

The Group applies the precautionary principle, as set out in the Rio Declaration on the Environment in our activities through the following measures:

- Risk identification, assessment and minimisation.
- Audit programmes.
- Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).
- Due diligence in the procurement and acquisition processes for industrial equipment.
- Material Safety Data Sheets for all products.
- Impact management, such as in the marine environment, where the Company is very active in establishing plans, protocols and exercises aimed at preventing marine pollution.

30. Financial derivatives and hedge operations

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses hedging and derivative financial instruments, mainly futures and swap contracts with crude oil, gas and product brokers, to manage the price risks arising from the monthly purchases and sales of crude oil, gas and oil-based products. The transaction limits and the hedging instruments are approved by the Group management. The monitoring process ensures the separation of the execution and control functions.

For foreign exchange and interest rate risks, the transaction limits and hedging instruments, principally forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps, are also approved by Group management. The monitoring process maintains segregation of duties.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the reporting date. Derivatives are recognised as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value and settlement of derivatives that are not designated as accounting hedges in accordance with IFRS 9 are recognised directly in the consolidated Income Statement as financial income or financial expenses in the case of foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives, or in operating profit or loss in the case of commodity derivatives if they relate to the general operating activities.

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into forward contracts for the purchase and sale of crude oil and natural gas. These contracts are entered into and maintained in order to meet the Group's procurement and delivery needs for these commodities in accordance with the periodic estimates of the Group's hydrocarbon purchases and sales. The contracts are systematically monitored and adjusted as necessary by physical delivery. As a result, these contracts are considered to be for "own use" and therefore outside the scope of IFRS 9.

As a part of the ordinary activities of the Trading segment, in addition to the supply of crude oil for the Group's needs, proprietary trading activities are carried out using some of the own-use supply contracts that allow trading with third parties are used. The value of purchase commitments that can be used for speculative purposes is not significant, as they are very short- term contracts with market price agreements.

II. Hedge accounting

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it intends to apply hedge accounting, and its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the criteria for hedge effectiveness (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all the following effectiveness conditions:

• There is an "economic relationship" between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

• The effect of credit risk does not "dominate the value changes" that result from that economic relationship.

• The hedge ratio in relation to hedge is the same as that resulting from the amount of the item hedged that the entity actually hedges, and the amount of the hedge instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that amount of the item hedged.

Hedges that qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

Fair value hedges

The Group uses commodity swaps to hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or unrecognised firm commitments, such as gas supply contracts, that are attributable to a particular risk that could affect the consolidated Income Statement. Changes in the value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the Income Statement, and the valuation is also recognised in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

Cash flow hedges

The Group uses interest rate swaps to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk on certain floating rate borrowings. In addition, commodity swaps are used to reduce the exposure to changes in the variable price of highly probable forecast natural gas purchase or sale transactions.

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income, while the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated Income Statement, under Finance income or expense.

Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income are transferred to the consolidated Income Statement when the hedged transaction affects the net profit. Both the hedging instrument and the hedged transaction are reported in the same line in the consolidated Income Statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income remains separately recognised in Equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the firm commitment is settled.

Net investment hedges

The Group uses both non-derivative financial liabilities (such as bank loans) and derivative financial instruments (mainly currency swaps) to hedge the exposure to changes in the EUR/USD exchange rate on net investments in foreign operations where the functional currency is the US dollar.

Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the consolidated Income Statement as financial income or expense.

On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative amount of such gains or losses recognised in Equity is transferred to the consolidated Income Statement.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, and the amount initially recognised less accumulated amortisation.

The breakdown of the notional amount and fair value of the derivatives entered into by the Group for financial years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

€ Millions

Trading derivatives	Year 2024				Year 2023			
	Derivative assets (Note 12)		Derivative liabilities (Note 18)		Derivative assets (Note 12)		Derivative liabilities (Note 18)	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value
Foreign exchange derivatives								
Forwards								
Buy USD / sell EUR	1,297	62	—	—	276	4	1,197	(32)
Buy EUR / sell USD	110	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
Buy EUR / sell GBP	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Buy EUR / sell BRL	7	—	—	—	16	—	18	—
Swap EUR-GBP	—	—	6	—	24	—	—	—
Cross Currency Swaps	—	—	1,350	(76)	175	5	1,081	(40)
Interest Rate Swaps	—	—	—	—	90	3	—	—
Collar buy USD / sell CNY	58	1	7	—	—	—	59	(1)
Total	1,472	63	1,363	(76)	626	12	2,361	(73)
Commodities price derivatives								
Swaps (oil and products)	160	4	236	(9)	201	12	121	(2)
Swaps (power)	36	9	22	(8)	33	11	41	(13)
Swaps (natural gas)	18	21	2	—	46	3	—	—
Total	214	34	260	(17)	280	26	162	(15)
Total trading derivatives	1,686	97	1,623	(93)	906	38	2,523	(88)

€ Millions

Hedging derivatives	Year 2024				Year 2023			
	Derivative assets (Note 12)		Derivative liabilities (Note 18)		Derivative assets (Note 12)		Derivative liabilities (Note 18)	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value
Cash flow hedges								
Interest rate derivatives								
Interest rate swaps	497	9	300	(5)	720	21	100	(3)
Derivatives on commodities prices								
Swaps (hedge of refining margin)	238	19	180	(9)	119	10	34	(3)
Collar (EUAs)	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	772	29	480	(14)	839	31	134	(6)
Net investment hedge								
Foreign currency derivatives								
Cross currency swaps	—	—	870	(93)	362	12	797	(60)
Forwards buy EUR / sell USD	—	—	85	(1)	—	—	104	(1)
Total	—	—	955	(94)	362	12	901	(61)
Total hedging derivatives	772	29	1,435	(108)	1,201	43	1,035	(67)

30.1. Foreign currency risk

The types of derivatives commonly used to mitigate foreign exchange rate risk are forward contracts and currency swaps, in accordance with the established risk management policy (see **Note 29**).

In addition, in accordance with its foreign exchange risk management policy (see **Note 29**), the Group has arranged financial debt in USD to finance certain investments in USD.

In this regard, the Group has assigned exchange rate derivatives as a net investment hedging instrument to the following companies: "Cepsa Colombia, S.A.", "Cepsa (Rhourde el Rouni), Ltd.", "Cepsa Algerie, S.L.", "SinarMas Cepsa Pte. Ltd.", "Coastal Energy Company, S.L.U.", and "Cepsa E.P. Abu Dhabi, S.L.U.", all with a functional currency, with a nominal value of USD 906 million at year-end 2024 (USD 905 million at year-end 2023), while no financing has been assigned at year-end 2024 (no financing was assigned at year-end 2023).

At the end of 2024, there are cross currency swaps (CCS) relating to credits, bonds and loans worth EUR 2,019 million that transform said debt into dollars.

No ineffectiveness has been identified in the above hedges.

The table below shows the balances and movements for these net investment hedges included in the Equity heading of the balance **Adjustments for changes in value** in hedge operations corresponding to the 2024 and 2023 financial years.

€ Millions

Valuation adjustments in hedges - Movements	Notes	2024	2023
Opening balance		(348)	(573)
Gains or losses recognised directly in equity		(42)	33
Reclassification during the year to profit or loss		8	192
Closing balance	17	(382)	(348)

30.2. Commodities price risk

SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group monitors its exposure to market risk through an ongoing sensitivity analysis for crude oil and natural gas prices, the prices of petroleum and petrochemical products, pool electricity prices, emissions allowances prices, etc.

With a view to reducing exposure to these risks, the Group enters into derivative financial instruments that provide an economic hedge of its consolidated profit, although not in all cases designated as accounting hedges.

At the end of 2024, the Group has cash flow hedges related to crude oil purchases and sales and refining margin components.

30.3. Interest rate price risk

The Group's policy in respect of its exposure to interest rate risk is to manage its interest expense through the use of both fixed and floating rate debt, interest rate swaps – where the Group agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts at specified intervals –, and cross currency swaps (CCS) – where the Group exchanges one flow of principal and interest in US dollars for another flow of principal and interest in euros at a pre-determined exchange rate at maturity.

Interest rate swaps are currently used as part of cash flow hedges to cover variable rate embedded debt obligations. The notional amount of the debt covered by these swaps is EUR 797 million and EUR 821 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The following table summarizes the maturity of the Group's derivatives based on discounted contractual payments for financial years 2024 and 2023:

Derivatives - Maturities

€ Millions

Year 2024	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	>3 years	Total
Derivatives assets					
Cash flow hedging derivatives	7	13	1	8	29
Derivatives not designated hedge accounting	54	37	3	3	97
Total	61	50	4	11	126
Derivatives liabilities					
Cash flow hedging derivatives	—	(5)	(6)	(3)	(14)
Net investment hedging derivatives	(17)	(1)	(55)	(21)	(94)
Derivatives not designated hedge accounting	(36)	(2)	(17)	(38)	(93)
Total	(53)	(8)	(78)	(62)	(201)

Year 2023	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	>3 years	Total
Derivatives assets					
Cash flow hedging derivatives	3	15	2	11	31
Net investment hedging derivatives	—	11	—	—	11
Derivatives not designated hedge accounting	18	10	—	11	39
Total	21	36	2	22	81
Derivatives liabilities					
Cash flow hedging derivatives	(1)	(2)	—	(3)	(6)
Net investment hedging derivatives	—	(10)	(49)	(2)	(61)
Derivatives not designated hedge accounting	(46)	(2)	(20)	(20)	(88)
Total	(47)	(14)	(69)	(25)	(155)

31. Fair value

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In accordance with IFRS 13, the Group uses the following hierarchy to determine the fair value of derivative financial instruments and available-for-sale financial assets:

• Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

• Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the smallest significant input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

• Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is not observable.

Interest rate swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts, and forward commodity contracts are valued using valuation techniques based on market observable inputs such as foreign exchange rates (spot and forward), interest rate curves or forward commodity price curves.

With respect to a comparison between the carrying value and the fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, Management believes that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value, except for fixed rate loans and the portion of trade receivables that have been securitised.

The fair value of fixed rate loans is based on the cash flow discount rate. There are no fixed rate borrowings at the end of 2024 and 2023.

The fair value of the fixed rate bonds outstanding at 31 December 2024 was EUR 1,975 million, while their carrying amount was EUR 1,995 million (see **Note 18**).

At 31 December 2024, the Group's own credit risk is considered to be insignificant.

Fair value of financial instruments

€ Millions

	2024				2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative Assets								
Interest rate derivatives	9	—	9	—	21	—	21	—
Exchange rate derivatives	62	—	62	—	24	—	24	—
Commodities derivatives	55	—	55	—	36	—	36	—
Total	126	—	126	—	81	—	81	—
Derivative Liabilities								
Interest rate derivatives	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange rate derivatives	170	—	170	—	138	—	138	—
Commodities derivatives	26	—	26	—	17	—	17	—
Total	201	—	201	—	155	—	155	—
Fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category								
Sub-portfolio of trade receivables subject to securitization	369	—	369	—	241	—	241	—
Total	369	—	369	—	241	—	241	—
Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed								
Corporate bonds	1,975	1,975	—	—	1,331	1,331	—	—
Total	1,975	1,975	—	—	1,331	1,331	—	—

The Group has derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, mainly financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings.

32. Related party transactions

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A party is considered to be related to another party when either party, or more than one party acting together, directly or indirectly, or through shareholder or equity ownership arrangements, has the power to exercise or have exercised significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating policy decisions. Related parties include the Group's shareholders, directors and key management personnel, as well as its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related parties. The terms of these transactions are approved by the management of each company and are carried out on terms agreed by the Board of Directors.

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

32.1. Transactions with associates, joint ventures and other related parties

Transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures for the years 2024 and 2023 are broken down below:

Transactions with associates and joint ventures and other

€ Millions

Year 2024	Notes	Associates	Joint Ventures	Others	Total
In the consolidated Balance Sheet					
Trade and other receivables	15	21	19	4	44
Current and non-current loans	12	—	—	7	7
Trade and other payables		2	2	38	42
Total		23	21	49	93
Consolidated Income Statement					
Revenue		151	63	17	231
Procurements		14	20	—	34
Other operating costs		2	5	16	23
Total		167	88	33	288

€ Millions

Year 2023	Notes	Associates	Joint Ventures	Others	Total
In the consolidated Balance Sheet					
Trade and other receivables	15	16	22	4	42
Current and non-current loans	12	—	—	5	5
Trade and other payables		2	1	1	4
Total		18	23	10	51
Consolidated Income Statement					
Revenue		137	89	30	256
Procurements		10	22	452	484
Other operating costs		4	5	13	22
Finance income		—	1	—	1
Total		151	117	495	763

Transactions and balances with these entities are principally in the ordinary course of the Group's business and are conducted on an arm's length basis.

In 2024, the line **Revenue** mainly includes transactions with the companies "Cepsa Gibraltar Ltd", "Asfaltos Españoles S.A.", "CSChem Limited" and "Sorexi", while the line **Procurements** in 2023 mainly included transactions with the company "Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)", which are no longer reported due to loss of related party status.

32.2. Transactions with shareholders

The relevant transactions carried out by the Group with its shareholders and the companies controlled by them in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

€ Millions

Name of significant shareholder	Group Company	Type of relationship	Type of transaction	2024	2023
Cepsa Holding LLC	CEPSA	Corporate	Dividends and other distributed profit	113	522
Matador Bidco Sàrl	CEPSA	Corporate	Dividends and other distributed profit	71	327
Other Minority Shareholders	CEPSA	Corporate	Dividends and other distributed profit	—	1

33. Remuneration and other benefits for the Board of Directors and Officers

In 2024 the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors accrued in the Consolidated Group was EUR 6.3 million in fixed and variable remuneration (EUR 5.0 million in 2023), EUR 2.9 million in board fees (EUR 2.7 million in 2023) and EUR 0.7 million for other items in both years. The increase in remuneration for the 2024 financial year is mainly due to the increase in variable remuneration, linked to the Group's improved results and a higher average number of directors during the year.

The Group Directors and Officers liability insurance policy was renewed for 12 months on 14 December 2024, with a total annual net premium of EUR 197 thousand for the entire Group. This amount is paid by the Company as the policyholder and cannot be broken down by individuals, as apart from covering Directors and Officers, it also covers all those employees who make decisions on behalf of the company.

Directors who do not perform executive functions only receive board fees, which totalled EUR 2.6 million in 2024 (EUR 2.5 million in 2023).

Information regarding conflict-of-interest situations of members of the Board of Directors:

In accordance with Article 229 of the Spanish Companies Act, the members of the Company's Board of Directors who have adopted and issued these consolidated Annual Accounts have disclosed potential conflicts of interest in relation to their positions as executives or directors in other companies operating in the same energy sector as the Company. The said directors have confirmed, by means of letters addressed to the Secretary of the Board dated 10 February 2025, the following potential conflicts of interest:

Mr. Ahmed Yahia

During the 2024 financial year, Mr. Yahia was CEO of Direct Investments at Mubadala Investment Company PJSC and Chairman of NOVA Chemicals, both companies with interests in the energy sector, confirming, as of the date of his letter, that he no longer holds either of these positions. Mr. Yahia is currently CEO of MGX, a company that does not operate in the energy sector.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting on the proposal to enter into a contract between the Company and a subsidiary of Mubadala Investment Company PJSC, as it was considered a related-party transaction. This abstention was duly recorded in the minutes of the relevant meeting.

Mr. Martialis Quirinus Henricus van Poecke

Mr. Van Poecke currently holds the position of Chairman of Carlyle International Energy Partners (CIEP), an investment fund associated with The Carlyle Group and dedicated to the energy sector, and with respect to other positions in companies with activities in the energy sector, he is a Director of: (i) BSOG Holding Activity SRL; (ii) Discover Exploration Ltd.; (iii) Neptune Energy Germany Holdings B.V.; (iv) Varo Energy B.V.; and (v) Flamingo (Jersey) Limited. He is also the majority shareholder and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of ONE-Dyas B.V.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting on the proposals relating to: (i) the conclusion of contracts between the Company and subsidiaries of The Carlyle Group; and (ii) the authorisation of an asset purchase and sale transaction with a subsidiary of The Carlyle Group, as both transactions are considered related-party transactions. These abstentions were duly recorded in the minutes of the corresponding meeting.

Mr. Maarten Wetselaar

Mr. Wetselaar is currently an independent director of SSE plc, a company with interests in the energy sector.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from voting on the resolutions relating to (i) the approval of the fulfilment of the objectives for the 2023 financial year and establishment of the objectives for the 2024 financial year; (ii) the approval of his remuneration package for the 2024 financial year and (iii) the approval of a Strategic Retention Plan for key executives. These abstentions have been duly reflected in the corresponding Minutes.

Mr. James Robert Maguire

Mr. Maguire currently holds the position of Managing Director and Co-Head of Carlyle International Energy Partners (CIEP), an investment fund associated with The Carlyle Group with interests in the energy sector, and with respect to other positions in companies with activities in the energy sector, he is a Director of (i) BSOG Holding Activity S.R.L.; (ii) CIEP Epoch NewCo 1 Ltd. (iii) Mazarine Energy B.V.; (iv) Neptune Energy Germany Holdings B.V.; and (v) Flamingo (Jersey) Limited.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting on the proposals relating to: (i) the conclusion of contracts between the Company and subsidiaries of The Carlyle Group; and (ii) the authorisation of an asset purchase and sale transaction with a subsidiary of The Carlyle Group, as both transactions were considered related-party transactions. These abstentions were duly recorded in the Minutes of the corresponding meeting.

Ms. Maria Soraya Sáenz de Santamaría Antón

Ms. Sáenz de Santamaría has confirmed that from the date of her appointment on July 24, 2024, until the date of her letter, neither she nor any related person was involved in any situation of direct or indirect conflict with the interests of the Company.

Mr. Marwan Naim Salem Nijmeh

Mr. Nijmeh currently holds the position of Group Chief Legal Officer at Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), a company with interests in the energy sector.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting on the proposal to enter into a contract between the Company and a subsidiary of Mubadala Investment Company PJSC, as it was considered a related-party transaction. This abstention was duly recorded in the Minutes of the relevant meeting.

Mr. Saeed Mohamed Hamad Fares Almazrouei

Mr. Almazrouei currently holds the position of Managing Director and CEO of Abu Dhabi Investment Council (ADIC), an entity controlled by Mubadala Investment Company PJSC, a company operating in the energy sector.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting on the proposal to enter into a contract between the Company and a subsidiary of Mubadala Investment Company PJSC, as it was considered a related-party transaction. This abstention was duly recorded in the Minutes of the relevant meeting.

Mr. Angel Corcóstegui Guraya

Mr. Corcóstegui has confirmed that during the financial year ending on 31 December 2024 and up to the date of his letter, neither he nor any related person was involved in any situation of direct or indirect conflict with the interests of the Company.

Notwithstanding this, during the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting due to a potential conflict of interest on a proposal to enter into a supply contract with a company that is a competitor of an entity in which he indirectly holds a minority stake. This abstention was duly recorded in the minutes of the corresponding meeting.

Mr. Jacob Schram

Mr. Schram has confirmed that during the financial year ended December 31, 2024 and up to the date of his letter, neither he nor any related person was involved in any situation of direct or indirect conflict with the interests of the Company, apart from what he already disclosed upon his appointment as Director on October 27, 2022, related to his controlling interest in the company Schanjem AS, an entity that provides consulting services to the Company.

Mr. Gregory Mark Nikodem

Mr. Nikodem currently holds the position of Managing Director with responsibility for energy investments at The Carlyle Group and is a Director of Nouryon, a company dedicated to the chemical sector.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting on the proposals relating to: (i) the conclusion of contracts between the Company and subsidiaries of The Carlyle Group; and (ii) the authorization of an asset purchase and sale transaction with a subsidiary of The Carlyle Group, as both transactions were considered related-party transactions. These abstentions were duly recorded in the Minutes of the corresponding meeting.

Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Ismail Ibrahim Shadid

Mr. Shadid currently holds the position of Director of the Energy and Sustainability Unit in the Private Equity platform at Mubadala Investment Company PJSC, a company operating in the energy sector.

During the 2024 financial year, he abstained from the deliberations and voting on the proposal to enter into a contract between the Company and a subsidiary of Mubadala Investment Company PJSC, as it was considered a related-party transaction. This abstention was duly recorded in the Minutes of the relevant meeting.

Mr. Luca Molinari

Mr. Molinari currently holds the position of Deputy CEO of the Private Equity platform at Mubadala Investment Company PJSC, a company with interests in the energy sector. Apart from the above, he has confirmed that neither he nor any related person were involved in any other situation of direct or indirect conflict with the interests of the Company.

Outgoing Directors

On 8 March 2024, and on the occasion of her resignation from her position as director, Ms. Alyazia Ali Alkuwaiti stated that neither she nor any related person was involved in a situation of direct or indirect conflict with the interests of the Company until that date, except for those she had previously declared in relation to her positions in other companies in the energy sector: Executive Director of UAE Industries at Mubadala Investment Company PJSC and board member of OMV and Mubadala Energy.

On 1 October 2024, upon his resignation from his position as director, Mr. Dani Dweik stated that neither he nor any related person were involved in a situation of direct or indirect conflict with the interests of the Company up to that date, except for those he had previously declared in relation to his positions in other companies in the energy sector: Executive Director of the Industrial and Business Services, Energy and Sustainability and Mubadala Performance Partners units within the Direct Investment Platform of Mubadala Investment Company PJSC and board member of NOVA Chemicals.

At the date that the Annual Financial Statements were formulated, no other direct or indirect conflicts of interest have been reported.

During 2024 and 2023, the average number of members of the Board of Directors was 11 and 10, respectively while as at 31 December 2024 there were 12 directors (11 men and 1 woman), as well as the non-director Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

The average number of Officers (corresponding to the members of the Management Committee, irrespective of the type of employment relationship they have) is 11 persons in 2024 and 10 in 2023, with 7 men and 4 women as at 31 December 2024.

Remuneration in 2024 to Officers who are not executive directors of the Group amounted to EUR 16.3 million (EUR 16.0 million in 2023) in respect of fixed and variable remuneration and EUR 1.2 million (EUR 3.0 million in 2023) for other items. Managerial personnel receive an annual fixed and variable remuneration payment. Variable remuneration is calculated as a percentage of fixed remuneration, with said percentage being conditional upon the level of achievement of the objectives established for the year. These objectives, which are subject to measurement and control systems, are determined on the basis of the earnings of the Consolidated Group, occupational safety rates, ESG ratings, CO_2 emissions and operating aspects of the business, such as the execution of projects pursuant to established criteria relating to price, quality and deadlines, as well as individual performance.

34. Guarantee commitments and other contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, certain Group companies had provided guarantees, mainly for bank transactions and supply contracts, whose breakdown is as follows:

€ Millions

Guarantees to third parties	2024	2023
Public entities	564	535
Suppliers / creditors and others	4,639	4,875
Total	5,203	5,410

Guarantees arranged with suppliers/creditors and others mainly relate to guarantees provided by the Company to financial institutions for drawdowns under credit facilities granted to Group companies, as well as letters of credit for trade payables, which amount to EUR 2,955 million in 2024 and EUR 2,760 million in 2023. These amounts were recognised on the liability side of the consolidated Balance Sheet under Current financial liabilities and Trade payables according to their maturities.

At 31 December 2024, the Group has not pledged any financial assets as security for any liabilities or contingent liabilities.

The Group has firm commitments for the transport of gas (ship or pay) with the company "Medgaz, S.A.," which was part of the Group until its delivery to the "Mubadala Group" in 2019. In the same industry, the Group has commitments to purchase natural gas through "Cepsa Gas Comercializadora, S.A."

At year-end 2024 and 2023, long-term firm commitments are as follows:

Long term commitments in procurements — € Millions

Year 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Others	Total
Natural Gas and Liquified Natural Gas	456	434	437	437	437	655	2,856
Gas transport fees	60	61	62	64	64	104	415
Total	516	495	499	501	501	759	3,271

Year 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Others	Total
Natural Gas and Liquified Natural Gas	482	473	466	466	466	1,049	3,402
Gas transport fees	49	50	51	52	54	130	386
Total	531	523	517	518	520	1,179	3,788

These commitments have been quantified using estimates based on Brent crude oil forward curves valid at the end of 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is the main reference price for these contracts. With regard to the gas purchase obligation, it should be noted that the contract provides for the possibility for the parties to review the applicable price, which is binding if either party so requests.

35. Events after the reporting period

At the date of issuing of these Consolidated Financial Statements, there have been no more significant subsequent events to be mentioned in this section.

Table I

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity: Share Capital Subscribed	Equity: Share Capital Paid	Equity: Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Invest-ment (**)	Consoli-dation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
CEPSA BUSINESS SERVICES, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Corporate services	100%	100%	—	—	5	3	G	Yes
CEPSA FINANCE, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Other business management consulting activities	100%	100%	—	—	2	—	G	Yes
CEPSA INTERNATIONAL B.V.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Beurs - World Trade Centre - Office 668 Beursplein 37. 3011 AA Rotterdam. The Netherlands	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	3	3	27	37	G	No
CEPSA TREASURY, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Financial Services	100%	100%	—	—	108	100	G	Yes
CEPSA, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Corporate services	100%	100%	—	—	3	—	G	Yes
TEIDE RE, S.A.	Cepsa International, B.V.	74, Rue de Merl. L - 2146 Luxembourg. Luxembourg	Reinsurance Operations	100%	100%	3	3	67	17	G	No
CEPSA (RHOURDE EL ROUNI), S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	101	101	101	36	G	Yes
CEPSA ALGERIE, S.L.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	—	—	610	308	G	Yes
CEPSA COLOMBIA, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	24	24	9	95	G	Yes
CEPSA E.P. MEXICO S. DE R.L. DE C.V.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Av.Paseo de la reforma, 295 Piso 8 Oficina A. 06500 Cuauhtemoc - Ciudad de Mexico. Mexico	Research and exploration	100%	100%	12	12	(12)	1	G	No
CEPSA EP ABU DHABI, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	—	—	372	382	G	Yes
CEPSA EP ESPAÑA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	—	—	(7)	—	G	No
CEPSA EXPLORACION Y PRODUCCION, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	—	—	8	8	G	Yes
CEPSA PERU, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	—	—	(17)	—	G	Yes
CEPSA SURINAME, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	24	24	3	33	G	Yes
COASTAL ENERGY COMPANY, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Research and exploration	100%	100%	—	—	(299)	16	G	Yes
NUCOASTAL (THAILAND) LIMITED	Coastal Energy Company, S.L.U.	Unit nos 3901 - 3904, 39th. Floor, Exchange Tower, 388 Sukhumvit Rd. Khlong Toei. - Bangkok. Thailand	Research and exploration	100%	100%	2	2	(31)	(5)	G	No

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Equity Share Capital Paid	Equity Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Invest-ment (**)	Consoli-dation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
CEPSA GAS COMERCIALIZADORA, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Gas distribution	70%	70%	3	3	69	25	G	No
CEPSA GAS Y ELECTRICIDAD, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Electricity distribution	100%	100%	12	12	29	125	G	Yes
CEPSA SUSTAINABLE FUELS, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Energy transition and decarbonization	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	G	No
CHANTEIRO RENOVABLES, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewables power generation	100%	100%	1	1	3	4	G	Yes
GENERACION CARTEIA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Electric energy production	100%	100%	—	—	116	91	G	Yes
GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA PENINSULAR, S.A.	Cepsa Gas y Electricidad, S.A.U.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Cogeneration	70%	70%	32	32	48	22	G	No
MITRA ALFA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	11	12	G	Yes
MITRA BETA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	8	8	G	Yes
MITRA DELTA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	12	13	G	Yes
MITRA EPSILON, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	2	3	G	Yes
MITRA GAMMA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	11	12	G	Yes
MITRA IOTA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	7	7	G	Yes
MITRA LAMBDA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	3	4	G	Yes
MITRA MEDULAS, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	3	3	G	Yes
MITRA NU, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	11	10	G	Yes
MITRA OMEGA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	1	1	G	Yes
MITRA OMICRON, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	4	5	G	Yes
MITRA PI, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	5	5	G	Yes
MITRA RO, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	1	1	G	Yes
MITRA SIGMA, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	4	4	G	Yes

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Equity Share Capital Paid	Equity Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Investment (**)	Consolidation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
MITRA TAU, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	1	1	G	Yes
REDES RENOVABLES, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	4	4	G	Yes
SERVICIOS ENERGETICOS DE ALTA EFICIENCIA, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Electricity distribution	100%	100%	—	—	6	5	G	Yes
SESELLE RENOVABLES, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	8	8	G	Yes
SURESA RETAMA, S.L.U.	Cepsa Gas y Electricidad, S.A.U.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Renewable power generation	100%	100%	1	1	12	17	G	Yes
CEPSA CHEMICAL (SHANGHAI), CO., LTD	Cepsa Química China, SA	N° 159 Pu Gong Rd., Shanghai Chemical Industrial Park. - Shanghai. China	Manufacturing, commercialization of phenol, acetone and related products	75%	75%	242	242	(131)	100	G	No
CEPSA CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (SHANGHAI), LTD	Cepsa Chemical (Shanghai), CO, LTD	K8 Room 308, 3F Lane 16299 Pu Wei Rd. Shanyang Town. - Jinshan District Shanghai. China	Manufacturing, commercialization of phenol, acetone and related products	75%	75%	26	26	(10)	15	G	No
CEPSA CHIMIE BÉCANCOUR, INC.	Cepsa Química, S.A.	5250 Rue Marie-Louise Levasseur. G9H 3X3 Bécancour. QUEBEC. Canada	Manufacturing, commercialization of petrochemical products	100%	100%	1	1	74	8	G	No
CEPSA ITALIA, S.p.A.	Cepsa Química, S.A.	Viale Milanofiori Palazzo A/6. 20090 Assago-MILAN. Italia	Commercialization of petrochemical products	100%	100%	6	6	6	10	G	No
CEPSA QUÍMICA CHINA, S.A.	Cepsa Química, S.A.	Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, n° 1 planta 30 (Torre Picasso). 28020 Madrid. España	Shareholder	75%	75%	13	13	88	88	G	Yes
CEPSA QUÍMICA NETHERLANDS, B.V.	Cepsa Química, S.A.	Beurs - World Trade Centre - Office 668 Beursplein 37. 3011-AA Rotterdam. The Netherlands	Production and sale of petrochemicals	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	G	No
CEPSA QUÍMICA, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, n° 1 planta 30 (Torre Picasso). 28020 Madrid. España	Production and sale of petrochemicals	100%	100%	—	—	778	555	G	Yes
CEPSA UK, LTD.	Cepsa Química, S.A.	Audrey House 16 - 20 Ely Place. EC1N 6SN London. United Kingdom	Sale of petrochemical products	100%	100%	3	3	11	11	G	No
DETEN QUIMICA, S.A.	Petresa Participaçoes, LTDA	Rua Hidrogenio 1744 Complejo Industrial. 42810-010 Camaçari Bahía . Brazil. Brazil	Production and sale of petrochemicals	70%	70%	61	61	167	233	G	No
DETEN QUIMICA, S.A.	Cepsa Química, S.A.	Rua Hidrogenio 1744 Complejo Industrial. 42810-010 Camaçari Bahía . Brazil. Brazil	Production and sale of petrochemicals	28%	28%	61	61	167	233	G	No
NEXT CHEMICALS IPA, S.L.	Cepsa Química, S.A.	Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, n° 1 planta 30 (Torre Picasso). 28020 Madrid. España	Commercialization of petrochemical products	100%	100%	—	—	3	4	G	Yes
ATLAS, S.A. COMBUSTIBLES Y LUBRIFICANTES	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	C/ Playa Benitez, s/n. 51004 Ceuta. España	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	4	4	(1)	3	G	Yes

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity: Share Capital Subscribed	Equity: Share Capital Paid	Equity: Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Invest-ment (**)	Consoli-dation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
Ballenoil, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Calle de Valgrande 30. 28108 Madrid. España	Petrol station administration	100%	-	13	13	6	130	G	No
BIO WASTE TRADING, S.L.U.	Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L.	Calle Monte Esquinza 30, 3° D. 28010 Madrid. España	Energy exploitation	100%	-	—	—	6	6	G	No
BIO-OILS HUELVA, S.L.U.	Cepsa Bioenergía San Roque, S.L.	Calle Gobernador ángel Horcajadas s/n Pl Nuevo Puerto. 21810 Palos de la Frontera - Huelva. España	Oil and Petrochemical Products	100%	-	—	—	156	160	G	No
C.M.D. AEROPUERTOS CANARIOS, S.L.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Polígono Industrial Valle de Güimar Manzana XIV, parcelas 17 y 18. 38509 Güimar - Santa Cruz de Tenerife. España	Jet fuel distribution	60%	60%	22	22	12	13	G	No
CCP Hydrocarbures, S.A.R.L.	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo, S.A.U.	46, Boulevard Zerktouni, 3 étage Appto n° 6. - Casablanca - Maroc. Morocco	Shareholder	100%	100%	42	42	9	42	G	No
CEDIPSA, CIA. ESPAÑOLA DISTRIBUIDORA DE PETROLEOS, S.A.	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo. S.A.U.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Sales in service station	100%	100%	8	8	2	93	G	Yes
CEPSA AVIACIÓN, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	ES. Comb. Aviac. Camino de San Lázaro, s/n Zona ind. Aeropuerto Tenerife Norte Los Rodeos. 38206 San Cristobal de la Laguna - Santa Cruz de Tenerife. España	Jet fuel distribution	100%	100%	1	1	19	6	G	Yes
CEPSA BIOENERGIA SAN ROQUE, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	3	3	159	98	G	Yes
CEPSA CARD, S.A.U.	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo. S.A.U.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Group Cards management	100%	100%	—	—	4	—	G	Yes
CEPSA COMERCIAL PETRÓLEO, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Service station administration	100%	100%	82	82	813	821	G	Yes
CEPSA MARINE FUELS, DMCC	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Office 3201 / 32nd floor Platinum Tower Juemeirah Lake Tower. - Dubai. EAU	Commercialization of oil products (outside EAU)	100%	100%	—	—	2	—	G	No
CEPSA PETRONUBA, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Refinería "La Rábida" Polígono Nuevo Puerto. 21810 Palos de la Frontera. HUELVA. España	Bunkering services	100%	100%	—	—	3	—	G	Yes
CEPSA PORTUGUESA DE PETROLEOS, LDA.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Avda. Columbano Bordalo Pinheiro, 108-3° B. 1070-067 Lisboa. Portugal	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	30	30	46	66	G	No
CEPSA TRADING AMERICAS, INC	Compañía Española de petróleos, S.A.	206 E. 9th Street, suite 1300 Cape May. 78701 Austin Texas. USA	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	G	No
CEPSA TRADING ASIA, PTE LTD	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	6 Temasek Boulevard 38-01 Suntec Tower Four. 038986 -. Singapore	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	—	—	4	—	G	No
CEPSA TRADING, S.A.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	—	—	5	1	G	Yes
DETISA COMERCIAL PETRÓLEO, S.A. DE C.V.	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo, S.A.U.	Paseo de la Reforma, 295 Piso 8 Oficina A Colonia Cuahtemoc. - Ciudad de México. Mexico	Petrol station administration	100%	100%	8	4	(7)	8	G	No

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Equity Share Capital Paid	Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Invest-ment (**)	Consoli-dation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
PETRÓLEOS DE CANARIAS, S.A. (PETROCAN)	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Explanada de Tomás Quevedo, s/n. 35008 Las Palmas de Gran Canarias (GRAN CANARIA). España	Bunkering services	100%	100%	—	—	66	41	G	Yes
PROPEL-PRODUTOS DE PETROLEO, L.D.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Avda. Columbano Bordalo Pinheiro, 108-3° B. 1070-067 LISBOA. Portugal	Supply point management services	90%	90%	—	—	3	(66)	G	No
PROPEL-PRODUTOS DE PETROLEO, L.D.A.	Cepsa Portuguesa de Petróleos, LDA.	Avda. Columbano Bordalo Pinheiro, 108-3° B. 1070-067 LISBOA. Portugal	Supply point management services	10%	10%	—	—	3	(1,311)	G	Yes
RED ESPAÑOLA DE SERVICIOS, S.A.U. (RESSA)	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo. S.A.U.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Group Card management	100%	100%	—	—	40	40	G	Yes
SPANISH INTOPLANE SERVICES, S.L.U.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A. 28046 Madrid. España	Oil and gas trading	100%	100%	1	1	1	2	G	Yes

(*) G = Fully consolidated ; E = Equity method Consolidation

(**) Book value in individual accounts

€ Millions

JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity: Share Capital Subscribed	Equity: Share Capital Paid	Equity: Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Investment (**)	Consolidation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
ASFALTOS ESPAÑOLES, S.A. (ASESA)	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, nº 141. 28046 Madrid. España	Oil Refining to obtain asphalt products	50%	50%	9	9	27	18	E	No
ATLAS NORD HYDROCARBURES, S.A.S. (ANH)	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo, S.A.U.	4, Rue Blida. - Casablanca. Morocco	Petrol station administration	50%	50%	27	27	2	13	E	No
BITULIFE, S.A.	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo, S.A.U.	105, Rue Amir Abdelkader. - Casablanca. Morocco	Sale of asphalt products	40%	40%	2	2	10	8	E	No
Sociéte de Recherches et d'Exploitations Industrielles, SOREXI, S.A.	Cepsa Comercial Petróleo, S.A.U.	105, Rue Amir Abdelkader. - Casablanca. Morocco	Sale of asphalt products	40%	40%	1	1	21	28	E	No
TERMINAL PUERTO TARTESSOS, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Paseo de la Castellana, 124 2º Izda. 28046 Madrid. España	Provides qualified technical assistance services	50%	50%	—	—	47	24	E	No
NUEVA GENERADORA DEL SUR, S.A.	Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.	Avda. San Luis, nº 77 Edificio C 4ª planta. 28033 Madrid. España	Power generation	50%	50%	2	2	13	4	E	No
SINARMAS CEPSA PTE, LTD	Cepsa Química, S.A.	108 Pasir Panjang Road - Golden Agri Plaza. 118535 Singapore. -	Sulphonation and sulfation of LAB and fatty alcohols.	50%	50%	295	295	26	153	E	No

(*) G = Fully consolidated; E = Equity method Consolidation

(**) Book value in individual accounts

€ Millions

ASSOCIATES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity: Share Capital Subscribed	Equity: Share Capital Paid	Equity: Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Investment (**)	Consolidation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
CEPSA GIBRALTAR, LTD.	Cepsa Internacional, B.V.	Europort Building 7 2nd Floor. (P.O. Box 51). - -. Gibraltar	Oil and gas trading	50%	50%	—	—	23	—	E	No
CS CHEM LIMITED	Cepsa Química, S.A.	69 Old Broad Street. EC2M 1QS London. United Kingdon	Production and sale of Lab-Las	30%	30%	—	—	89	25	E	No
SIL CHEMICALS, LTD	CS Chemical, Ltd	161 A, Raufu Taylor Close Victoria Island. - Lagos. Nigeria	Production and sale of Lab-Las	30%	30%	2	2	96	85	E	No

(*) G = Fully consolidated; E = Equity method Consolidation

(**) Book value in individual accounts

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership		Equity					
				2024	2023	Share Capital Subscribed	Share Capital Paid	Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Invest-ment (**)	Consoli-dation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
Alaquas Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Cuenca, 65 46970 Alaquas (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Albal Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Sect Ue 3 0 - 2 a3 Suelo 46470 Albal (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Albasanz Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Albasanz, 69 28037 Madrid	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	1	2	G	No
Alcalá Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Daganzo, 5 28806 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Alcasser Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Carrell Delsifuster 8 46290 Alcasser (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Alcorcón Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Laguna 88 28923 Alcorcón (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Aldaia Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Miguel Hernández, 35 46960 Aldaia (Vizcaya)	Sales in service station	70%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Algeciras Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Solar Pp Menacha Ejecutado 3 Manzana 9 - PC 9 11205 Algeciras (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Alicante Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera Ocaña, 18 03006 Alicante	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Arahal Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Virgen de Montemayor, 15 41600 Arahal (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Asociados Inversores de Centros de Lavado S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Provenza 175 P. 1 Pta 2 08036 Barcelona	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Ávila Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ de los Hornos Caleros s/n 05001 Ávila	Sales in service station	25%	-	1	1	—	—	E	No
Avilés Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Estibadores, 1 Esquina Cl Calafate 33490 Aviles (Asturias)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Azuqueca Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. del Sur, 3 19200 Azuqueca de Henares (Guadalajara)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Ballena Park Autolavado S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Joaquín Molins 5 7 P 6 08028 Barcelona	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suninistro El Puerto S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera Madrid - Cádiz 11500 Cádiz	Sales in service station	88%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Ballenoil Corporation S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Valgrande, 30 28108 Arroyo de la Vega - Alcobendas (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	2	2	2	9	G	No
Ballenoil Desarrollo Global S.L.U.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Valgrande, 30 28108 Arroyo de la Vega - Alcobendas (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	1	—	G	No
Ballenzero S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Valgrande, 30 28108 Arroyo de la Vega - Alcobendas (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Balmac Innova S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Provenza 175 P. 1 Pta 2 08036 Barcelona	Sales in service station	75%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

				Ownership		Equity					
Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	2024	2023	Share Capital Subscribed	Share Capital Paid	Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Investment (**)	Consolidation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
Barajas Oil Estaciones de Servicio S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Glorieta Puerto de los Carros, 5 28042 Madrid	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	1	—	G	No
Barbera Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Industria, 38 08210 Barberá del Vallés (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Burgos Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Juan Ramón Jiménez, s/n - Pol Ind. Pentasa III 09007 Burgos	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Cabanillas Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Comercio, 2 19171 Cabanillas del Campo (Guadalajara)	Sales in service station	40%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Camargo Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Gutierrez Solana, 24 - 26 39609 Camargo (Cantabria)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Carcaixent Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carrer de Víctor Oroval I Tomás, 46740 Carcaixent (Valencia)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Cártama Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Sect 9 UR 21 Parcela 29570 Cartama (Málaga)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	1	G	No
Chiclana La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ loselectricistas 1A - Esquina con Avda Rey 11130 Chiclana de la Frontera (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Coin Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Reina Sofía Cruz de Río Cuevas, s/n 29100 Coin (Málaga)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Comercialización Aplicaciones Móviles S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Mina 2 2, 41701 Dos Hermanas (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Cornellá Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera Hospitalet, 33 08940 Cornella de Llobregat (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Coslada Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Del Jarama 17, 28821 Coslada (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Daganzo Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Franklin, 1 28814 Daganzo de Arriba (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Distribución Mayor de Combustibles S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Constitución 85 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Dos Hermanas Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Arena, 41703 Dos Hermanas (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	1	G	No
El Cano Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda del Tranvía 4e Plind Ampliac 28928 Alcorcón (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
El Pozo Autolavado Ballena S.L. (Vallecas II)	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Pozo Tío Raimundo 6 7 28031 Madrid	Sales in service station	90%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
El Viso Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. del Comercio, 77 41520 El Viso de Alcor (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Estepona Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil Corporation, S.L.	Arroyo de En medio 29680 Estepona (Málaga)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	1	E	No

€ Millions

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Fuenlabrada Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Aneto, 1 28944 Fuenlabrada (Madrid)	Sales in service station	85%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Gandía Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Cami Vell Dedaimus 1 46701 Gandía (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Griñón Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda de Humanes, 176 28971 Griñón (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Grupo Ballen Zero Primero S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Valgrande, 30 28108 Arroyo de la Vega - Alcobendas (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	6	3	G	No
Guadaira Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera A-92, 59 41500 Alcalá de Guadaira (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Guadalajara Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Trafalgar, 74 19004 Guadalajara	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Horno de Mieras 24 S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Peral (San Pedro Alcántara), 19 29670 Marbella (Málaga)	Sales in service station	33%	-	1	1	—	—	E	No
Hospitalet Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Miguel Hernandez 116 Esq. C De Les Ciencies 08908 Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	60%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Humanes Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. de Fuenlabrada, 6 28970 Humanes (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Illescas Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Tilo 54 45200 Illescas (Toledo)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Jerez Unidad de Suministro de Combustibles S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. de Europa, s/n 11405 Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Jerez Unidad de Suministro de Combustibles S.L.	Los Palacios Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Avda. de Europa, s/n 11405 Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
La Ballena Asunción S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Ciutat D'asuncio, 12B 08030 Barcelona	Sales in service station	60%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
La Ballena Fuenlabrada S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Aneto, Esquina Calle La Casilla, Parcela 11 28944 Fuenlabrada (Madrid)	Sales in service station	70%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
La Ballena Sanse S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Tenerife, 10 28703 San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	1	G	No
La Ballena Sanse S.L.	Sanse Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Avda. Tenerife, 10 28703 San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	1	G	No
La Ballena Villaverde S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Real de Pinto, 110 Bajo 28021 Madrid	Sales in service station	60%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
La Lastrilla Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Travesía Carretera Soria, Par 5 Sector 16 40196 La Lastrilla (Segovia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Los Palacios Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Progreso, 1 41720 Los Palacios y Villafranca (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No

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Majadahonda Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Cereza, Esquina Calle Manzano Pol Indutrial 28222 Mahadahonda (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	1	—	G	No
Massanassa Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Poliesportiu 5 46470 Massanassa (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Mataro Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Cm Sant Crist 34, Esquina Cde Carrasco I Formiguera 08302 Mataró (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
MDI Inversiones Aplicaciones Y Desarrollo S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Catalunya 12 08302 Cerdanyola Del Valles (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	1	G	No
Montmeló Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Ronda Pedregar 17 El Pedregar Industrial 11 P. 08160 Montmeló (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Móstoles Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Alfonso XII, 20 28934 Móstoles (Madrid)	Sales in service station	75%	-	—	—	—	1	G	No
Navalcarnero Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Mina del Cotorro s/n 28600 Navalcarnero (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Paiporta Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera Benetuser, 46200 Paiporta (Valencia)	Sales in service station	46%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Palencia Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Extremadura, 1 Esquina Avda. Palencia 34004 Palencia	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Parla Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Toledo Esquina Avenida De Ronda s/n 28981 Parla (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Pulianas Autolavado Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera Pulianas s/n 18197 Pulianas (Granada)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Quality Petroleum S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Remachadores 2 Plind Fadricas I 11100 San Fernando (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Rivas Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ de la Fundición, 19 28522 Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Salamanca Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Newton, 13 37188 Carbajosa de la Sagrada (Salamanca)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Sanse Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil Corporation, S.L.	Avda. de los Pirineos, 21 28703 San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Sant Boi Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Riera Roja, 27 08830 Sant Boi de Llobregat (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	25%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Sant Boi Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Unidad de Suministro Viladecans S.L.	Calle Riera Roja, 27 08830 Sant Boi de Llobregat (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	60%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Seseña Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera Cm-4010, 1 - Cm del Ventorrillo CI V., 45223 Seseña (Toledo)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No

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Sueca Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Ciutat De Pamplona, 40 46410 Sueca (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Talavera Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Vicente de Leyva A Ue La Algodonera 23 - 24 45600 Talavera de la Reina (Toledo)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Torrent Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Mas Deljutge 2 E 46900 Torrent (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Tres Cantos Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Grupo Ballen Zero Primero, S.L.	Avda. de la Industria, 44 28760 Tres Cantos (Madrid)	Sales in service station	25%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Algete S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Tejerra 4 28110 Algete (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Alovera S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Picones, 5 19208 Alovera (Guadalajara)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Arganda S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Travesía Sierra de Gata, 17 28500 Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	Sales in service station	30%	-	1	1	—	1	E	No
Unidad de Suministro Arganda S.L.	Distribución Mayor de Combustibles S.L.	Travesía Sierra de Gata, 17 28500 Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	Sales in service station	10%	-	1	1	—	1	E	No
Unidad de Suministro Arganda S.L.	Arganda Autolavado La Ballena, S.L.	Travesía Sierra de Gata, 17 28500 Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	Sales in service station	40%	-	1	1	—	1	E	No
Unidad de Suministro Avenida Antibióticos S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Antibióticos, 73 24009 León	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Benalmádena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda, Leala 4 N 2 3 Suelo N 2 4 Suelo 29639 Benalmádena (Málaga)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Betanzos S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. de Castilla, 12 15300 Betanzos (La Coruña)	Sales in service station	75%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Chiclana S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Descubrimientos, 64 - 66 11130 Chiclana de la Frontera (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro de León S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Alcalde Miguel Castaño, 125 24005 León	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Matapiñonera S.L.	Ballenoil Corporation, S.L.	Avda. Matapiñonera, 20 - 22 28703 San Sebastian de los Reyes (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Matapiñonera S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Matapiñonera, 20 - 22 28703 San Sebastian de los Reyes (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro de Mieres S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Constitución 85 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Fuengirola S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Alcalde Clemente Díaz Ruiz, 38 29640 Fuengirola (Málaga)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	1	2	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Guadalajara S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Julián Besteiro, 23 19004 Guadalajara	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Illescas S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. del Comercio 49 45200 Illescas (Toledo)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No

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Unidad de Suministro Las Cabezas S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Pablo Iglesias 80 41730 Las Cabezas de San Juan (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Marbella S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Urbanización Pantano Roto, 7 y 8 29670 Marbella (Málaga)	Sales in service station	34%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Unidad de Suministro Ourense S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Parque Empresarial, 2 32710 Pereiro de Aguiar (Orense)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Parla S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Real, 125 28981 Parla (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Petrer S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Presbitero Conrado Poveda, 1 03610 Petrer (Alicante)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Pozuelo S.L.	Ballenoil Corporation, S.L.	Carretera Mahadahonda (M-515) Km. 2 28223 Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Pulianas S.L.	Ballenoil Corporation, S.L.	Carretera Pulianas s/n 18197 Pulianas (Granada)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Rivas S.L.	Ballenoil Corporation, S.L.	C/ del Cincel, 2 28522 Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Roces S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. de Roces s/n 33209 Gijón (Asturias)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro San Fernando S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Ferrocarril, 1 11100 San Fernando (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro SanLúcar S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera del Puerto Par Km 19,65 11540 Sanlucar de Barrameda (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	88%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Segovia S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Guadarrama, 14 40006 Segovia	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Torreblanca S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Granito, 1 41017 Torreblanca (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Tremañes S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Campones, 14 33211 Gijón (Asturias)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro VaciaMadrid S.L.	Ballenoil Corporation, S.L.	Avda. de Pablo Iglesias, 78 28522 Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Valencia S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Lluis Peixo, s/n - Esquina CL Conde de Melito 46011 Valencia	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Valladolid S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. El Norte de Castilla, 54-56 - C/V Avda de Z 47008 Valladolid	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Viladecans S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda. Segle XXI, 44-46, 08840 Viladecans (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	45%	-	1	1	1	—	E	No
Unidad de Suministros Alzira S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle CarrerProyecto 2 14 Tulell 46600 Alzira (Valencia)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Móstoles S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ La Fragua, nº 16 28933 Móstoles (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No

€ Millions

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Unidad de Suministros Paiporta S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Sequía de Favara, 5 - Suelo 46200 Paiporta (Valencia)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministros Villaverde S.L.U.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Valle de Tobalina, 24 28021 Madrid	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Sumistro Palomarejos S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Carretera Madrid 5 Parque Comercial el Golf 45600 Talavera de la Reina (Toledo)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Valladolid Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Santiago López González, 3 47197 Valladolid	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Vallecas Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Cerro del Murmullo, 9 526-b 28051 Vallecas (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Vicálvaro Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Vicalvaro Estación O'Donnell 22 Suelo 28024 Madrid	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	1	G	No
Villanueva Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Sierra de Guadarrama 10 28691 Villanueva de la Cañada (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Villaquilambre Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Cerrada (Villaobispo de las Regueras), 2 24195 Villaquilambre (León)	Sales in service station	50%	-	1	1	—	—	G	No
Villaviciosa Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Avda Quitapesares 33 parcela 53 28670 Villaviciosa de Odón (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	1	G	No
Leganes la Ballena S.L.	Móstoles Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	C/ Rey Pastor, 16 28914 Leganes (Madrid)	Sales in service station	38%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
Ballenzero Butarque S.L.	Grupo Ballen Zero Primero, S.L.	C/Arroyo Bulera 28, 28021 Madrid	Sales in service station	25%	-	1	1	—	—	E	No
Ballenzero las Rosas S.L.	Grupo Ballen Zero Primero, S.L.	C/ Versalles 17, 28032 Madrid	Sales in service station	40%	-	2	2	—	1	G	No
Ballenzero las Rosas S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Versalles 17, 28032 Madrid	Sales in service station	50%	-	2	2	—	1	G	No
Inversiones Autolavado Hospitalet S.L.	Hospitalet Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	C/ Miguel Hernandez 116, 08908 Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	80%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
US Naron S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Manoel Masdias 2 4 2 D, 15570 Narón (La Coruña)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Colmenar Autolavado La Ballena S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ del Tomillo 6, 28770 Colmenar Viejo (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
US Valdemoro S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Av de las Morcilleras 1, 28343 Valdemoro (Madrid)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
US Oviedo S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Av. de Irlanda 3, 33010 Oviedo (Asturias)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
US Vigo S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Crta. Camposancos, 36213 Pontevedra	Sales in service station	100%	-	1	1	—	1	G	No
US Villares S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Crta. Valladolid Km 85, 37184 Villares de la Reina (Salamanca)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership		Equity				Consoli-dation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
				2024	2023	Share Capital Subscribed	Share Capital Paid	Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Invest-ment (**)		
Arganda Autolavado La Ballena, S.L.	Distribución Mayor de Combustibles S.L.	Cm San Martin de la Vega 8 28500 Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	Sales in service station	20%	-	1	1	—	—	E	No
Arganda Autolavado La Ballena, S.L.	LEVANTE DE LAVADO Y COMBUSTIBLE, S.	Cm San Martin de la Vega 8 28500 Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	Sales in service station	30%	-	1	1	—	—	E	No
MALGRAT AUTOLAVADO LA BALLENA, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	Madrid	Sales in service station	60%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
LEVANTE DE LAVADO Y COMBUSTIBLE, S.L.	Asociados Inversores de Centros de Lavado S.L.	Levante	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
MIERES AUTOLAVADO LA BALLENA, S.L	Asociados Inversores de Centros de Lavado S.L.	Pl De Vega de Arriba Parc 27, 33600 Mieres (Asturias)	Sales in service station	55%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
TOLEDO AUTOLAVADO LA BALLENA, S.L	Asociados Inversores de Centros de Lavado S.L.	C/ Rio Jarama 51, 45007 Toledo	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO CORNELLA, S.L	Cornellá Autolavado La Ballena S.L.	Ctra. Hospitalet 33, 08940 Cornella de Llobregat (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
VALENCIA AUTOLAVADO LA BALLENA, S.L	Asociados Inversores de Centros de Lavado S.L.	C/ de la Ballesterra 44, 46015 Valencia	Sales in service station	80%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO GIJON, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	AV.de Roces s/n, 33209 Gijón (Asturias)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO ALCALA DE HENARES, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Varsovia, 2 Sector 13A 28805 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO ECIJA, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	Crta. Cañada del Rosal Km 3, 41400 Ecija (Sevilla)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO GALAPAGAR, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	Crta. Del Escorial, 28260 Galapagar - Madrid	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO TALAVERA, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	Crta. Mejorada, Cm-4132 Ur Piedras Muchas 2, 45600 Talavera de la Reina (Toledo)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO ALGECIRAS, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	AV Gesto por la Paz s/n, 11207 Algeciras (Cádiz)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO AMURRIO, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	Pl Maskuribai 14, 01470 Amurrio - Álava	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO NEXUM FUENLABRADA, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Móstoles 109, 28942 Fuenlabrada (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
PONTEJOS AUTOLAVADO LA BALLENA, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	Barrio El Otero 230, 39618 Marina de Cudeyo (Cantabria)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
MEJORADA AUTOLAVADO LA BALLENA, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	C/ Esla 2, 28840 Mejorada del Campo (Madrid)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO OCAÑA, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	CR Cabañas, 2 45300 Ocaña (Toledo)	Sales in service station	70%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No

€ Millions

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Parent Company	Registered Office	Line of Business	Ownership 2024	Ownership 2023	Equity: Share Capital Subscribed	Equity: Share Capital Paid	Equity: Reserves + Net Profit	Net Cost of Invest-ment (**)	Consoli-dation Method (*)	Fiscal Group
INVERSIONES TECNICAS DE LAVADO	Ballenoil , S.A.	Av Constitución, 85 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
CARTAGENA AUTOLAVADO LA BALLENA, S.L	Asociados Inversores de Centros de Lavado S.L.	C/ Zagreb Fase 3 30353 Cartagena (Murcia)	Sales in service station	100%	-	—	—	—	—	G	No
Unidad de Suministro Getafe, S.L.	Ballenoil , S.A.	Calle Islas Cies, 28905 Getafe	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No
UNIDAD DE SUMINISTRO BOBES, S.L	Ballenoil , S.A.	PL Industrial Bobes PA 15 B, 33429 Siero (Asturias)	Sales in service station	50%	-	—	—	—	—	E	No

(*) G = Fully consolidated; E = Equity method Consolidation

(**) Book value in individual accounts

Table II

Main assets and operations under joint control in the consolidated Group at 31 December 2024, related to Exploration and Production assets:

€ Millions

				% Ownership		Revenue		Profit before tax		Net profit		Total Assets		Total Liabilities	
Field	Country	Operator	Nature of activities	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
RKF	Algeria	Groupement RKF	Exploration & Production	49.00%	49.00%	80	—	34	(43)	(29)	(42)	203	205	104	100
Ourhoud	Algeria	Sonatrach - Organisation Ourhoud	Exploration & Production	37.13%	37.13%	237	224	168	161	94	83	72	58	19	21
Timimoun	Algeria	Groupement Timimoun	Exploration & Production	11.25%	11.25%	29	32	14	16	8	11	42	46	10	9
BMS	Algeria	OC BMS	Exploration & Production	75.00%	75.00%	57	73	23	51	12	41	237	222	237	222

Note:
Not including those fields without production in 2024 where we are not operators and there is a registered abandonment process

moeve

This future has a future

Integrated management report **2024**

Contents

Letter from the Chairman

Last year has been one of challenges, marked by completing major projects and laying the foundation for future achievements with a clearly articulated strategy and a clear objective of ensuring our transition into a globally leading green molecule energy provider. We began the year as Cepsa and ended it as Moeve, staying true to our ambition to be facilitators of a sustainable future, transforming not only our business ecosystem towards sustainability but equally importantly our culture.

Ahmed Yahia Al Idrissi
Chairman

This transformation was supported by many aspects, among which I would like to highlight our professionals. The Moeve team is characterised by its talent, knowledge, experience, and passion. It is precisely all these qualities that enable us to take steps forward every day, bringing the world closer to a more sustainable future. I want to express my deepest gratitude to the team, on behalf of the Board of Directors, as they have been and will continue to be our greatest asset, driving us towards climate neutrality and the achievement of our goals.

This year has witnessed our unwavering commitment to energy transformation and sustainable mobility, reflecting our mission to improve the world we live in. We have reached significant milestones that position us as leaders in energy transition, from the construction of a new second-generation (2G) biofuels plant for the development of the largest complex in southern Europe, to the supply of sustainable aviation fuel at major airports in Spain or the launch of our new concept of service stations as digitalised spaces for commerce, leisure, catering and multi-energy supply.

Looking ahead, we will continue to drive our strategic plans with a clear objective: to be the engine of the energy transition in Europe. In the coming year, we will focus on accelerating the decarbonisation not only of our operations but also those of our customers. We are committed to significantly investing in second-generation biofuels, green hydrogen, and ultra-fast electric mobility. At the same time, we will continue reducing investments in more carbon-intensive businesses, complementing our 70% divestment of Exploration and Production assets achieved so far.

We are aware that the path to net-zero emissions is fraught with challenges. The volatility of the energy market, the need for continuous innovation, and adaptation to new regulations are just some of the challenges we will have to navigate. However, we are prepared to tackle them with determination and resilience. Our plans are designed to turn these challenges into opportunities, ensuring our position as industry role models.

On this journey, confidence in our strategy and our team is essential. Moeve symbolises not just a name change, but a comprehensive evolution in how we operate and think. It represents our commitment to a future where energy and mobility are sustainable, affordable, and accessible to all.

As we look ahead, I want to reiterate my deepest gratitude to the entire Moeve team and equally importantly to all customers, partners, and institutions with whom we collaborate tirelessly to achieve our sustainability targets. Together, we shall further accelerate our transition to green molecules by 2025.

Letter from the CEO

It is always an honor to present our company's Integrated Management Report, but the letter in this 2024 edition holds a special significance for me. This has been a year of historic transformation, the birth of Moeve after almost one hundred years under the name of Cepsa.

This name change goes beyond a matter of image: it reflects our acceleration and deep commitment to the transformation of the company, our customers, and the society in which we operate.

We recognize the legacy of an iconic brand like Cepsa. We value what Compañía Española de Petróleos SA has meant, and the contribution of all those who made it possible for us to reach this point today. However, the acronym no longer represents the company we want to be, nor does it reflect the changes and milestones achieved in 2024 as part of our unstoppable movement. Allow me to review some of the highlights:

- In 2024, we continued to shift away from fossil fuels with the sale of our Exploration and Production assets in Colombia and Peru. This move, combined with our Exploration & Production divestment in Abu Dhabi the previous year, allowed us to reduce our E&P exposure by nearly 70%. Additionally, the issuance of 750 million euros in 7-year bonds, the largest in the company's history, helped reinforce the financial stability and support our ambitious investment plan.
- 2024 was also the year when construction began on our second-generation (2G) biofuels plant that will form part of the largest complex in southern Europe and allow us to double our current 2G biofuel production capacity.
- Additionally, we reinforced our commitment to decarbonizing the airline industry by extending the sale of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) to major airports across Spain and formed new partnerships with Vueling, Air Nostrum and easyJet, adding to agreements already in place with airlines worldwide.

Maarten Wetsellar
Chief Executive Officer

This has been a year of historic transformation, in which we have become Moeve. This name change goes beyond just a matter of image: it reflects our acceleration and commitment to the transformation of the company.

- In the gas sector, in July we reached an agreement with PreZero to develop biomethane generation projects, a market in which we aim to develop 30 plants. Furthermore, in line with our transition strategy, we divested from butane, propane, and Autogas with the sale of our subsidiary Gasib.
- We opened the flagship of our network of service stations in Spain and Portugal, a concept that represents our vision for the future of mobility: a combination of multi-energy supply and ultra-convenience services, including catering, leisure, and shopping. By the end of the year, we had more than 200 operational recharging points in these markets.
- In the chemical sector, we reached a milestone with the start of production of Next Lab-R Low Carbon in Spain, designed for the production of detergents and certified as the first surfactant with a negative carbon footprint, from the origin of the raw material to the manufacture of the product.
- Staying true to our entrepreneurial spirit, we launched Moeve Light-Up, our startup accelerator focused on emerging technologies that drive the energy transition.

At Moeve, safety is a prerequisite that encompasses not only physical safety and well-being but also psychological safety, ensuring that every individual can work in an environment where they can fully develop and bring their best every day.

As signatories of the United Nations Global Compact for 15 years, we continue to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. In addition, we are the first energy company certified by AENOR in Diversity and Inclusion Management, reinforcing our commitment to society and to being an inclusive company. This commitment is also reflected in our strong position in key sustainability rankings, which highlight our dedication and progress in the global sustainable energy transition.

Our Positive Motion strategy integrates a strong financial performance, ensuring long-term value creation and enhancing our contribution to the energy transition. These achievements underscore our progress, with energy transition investment reaching 43% at the end of the year.

Finally, I want to express my gratitude for the talent, expertise, hard work, and passion of the entire team of professionals at Moeve. Our achievements in 2024 would not have been possible without them. I would also like to thank the support of our customers, partners, suppliers, and, of course, the vision of our investors, Mubadala and Carlyle, who have backed our transformation. Thank you all for making Moeve a reality and for joining us on this unstoppable journey.

I look to the future with enthusiasm and the conviction that we are getting closer every day to our goal of becoming a key player in the energy transition. I am excited to achieve, together, a future that has a future.

2024 Milestones

01
We began construction with Bio-Oils of a new 2G biofuels plant to develop the largest complex in Southern Europe.

02
The ICO granted us a loan to install ultra-fast chargers and promote electric mobility in Spain and Portugal.

03
We successfully completed the largest bond issuance in our history, amounting to €750 million.

04
We agreed to sell our Exploration & Production assets in Colombia and Peru.

05
We launched Moeve Light Up, our startup accelerator to drive the energy transition.

06
Acquisition of the Ballenoil service station network, a pioneering and leading company in the low-cost segment.

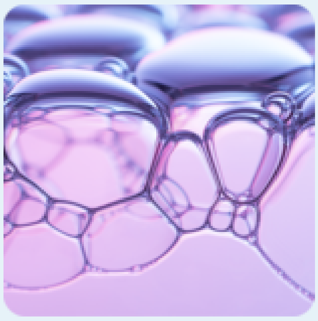
07
We began construction of Spain's first chemical plant for producing the base ingredient of hand sanitiser gels.

08
We signed a loan with the EIB to finance the construction of a second-generation biofuels plant in Spain.

09
We sealed a major alliance with PreZero to valorise our waste for biomethane and other biofuels production.

10
We agreed to sell our butane, propane, and autogas subsidiary (Gasib).

11
We continued expanding our talent pool with the addition of over 50 young professionals.



12
We launched NextLab-R Low Carbon, the first surfactant with a negative carbon footprint for detergent production*.

* Negative carbon footprint from raw material sourcing to product manufacturing.

13
We expanded our partnerships with airlines and now supply SAF at the main Spanish airports, both on the mainland and in the two archipelagos.

14
We transformed into Moeve.

15
We join the Alliance for Vocational Training to boost employability within the framework of the energy transition.

16
We launched our new service stations, creating a new, digitalised space for retail, leisure, dining, and multi-energy supply.

17
We have significantly reduced the freshwater intake from our facilities in water-stressed areas, achieving a 19% reduction compared to 2019.

18
We became the first energy company certified by AENOR in diversity and inclusion management.

2024 Key indicators

Financial indicators

Earnings (€ million)

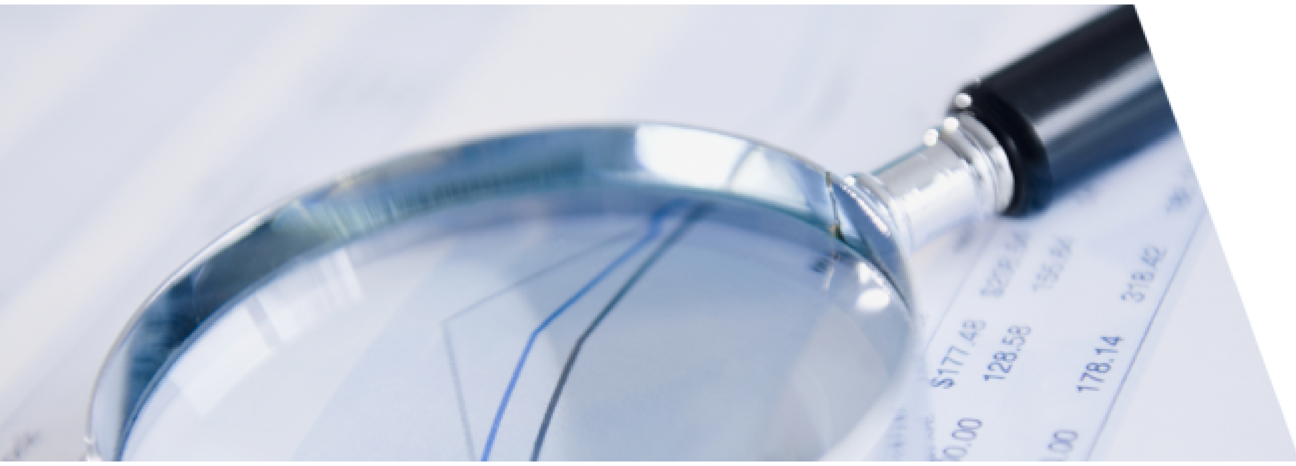
	2024	2023
Revenue[1]	24,868	25,159
EBITDA - IFRS[2]	1,515	630
Adjusted EBITDA	1,852	1,402
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent - IFRS	92	(233)
Adjusted net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	444	278

Financial data (€ million)

	2024	2023
Share capital	268	268
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	3,489	3,526
Net debt	2,369	2,291

Sustainability indicators

	2024	2023
Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions (million tCO_2eq)	5.0	4.9
Scope 3 GHG emissions (million tCO_2eq)	71.9	69.2
Freshwater withdrawn (thousand m^3)	14,991	14,608
Waste recovered (%)	73.4 %	69.7 %
Women employees (%)	39.2 %	38.9 %
Women in management positions (%)	31.5 %	28.9 %
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (%)	95.7 %	87.2 %
Employee lost workday incident frequency (LWIF)[3]	0.52	0.60
Employee total recordable incident rate (TRIR)[4]	0.69	0.66
Local suppliers (%)[5]	37.8 %	36.2 %



[1] Includes excise duty on hydrocarbons passed through on sales
[2] International Financial Reporting Standards.
[3] LWIF: Total number of lost-time employee injuries / Actual hours worked x 1,000,000.
[4] TRIR: Total number of recordable employee incidents / Actual hours worked x 1,000,000.
[5] Supplier based in the same geographic area as the facilities or plant of the contracting company.

01

We are Moeve

1.1 Our transformation to Moeve

After more than 90 years of history, we are undergoing a profound transformation to anticipate the future of energy and meet the needs of our customers today.

True to this spirit, and as part of our evolution, in 2022 we launched our Positive Motion strategy to drive our commitment to leading sustainable energy and mobility in Europe. **This marked the beginning of a transformation that accelerates in October 2024 with the launch of our new brand, Moeve.** In the context of this transformation, the change of corporate name of Compañía Española de Petróleos S.A. (Cepsa) will be implemented throughout the year 2025.

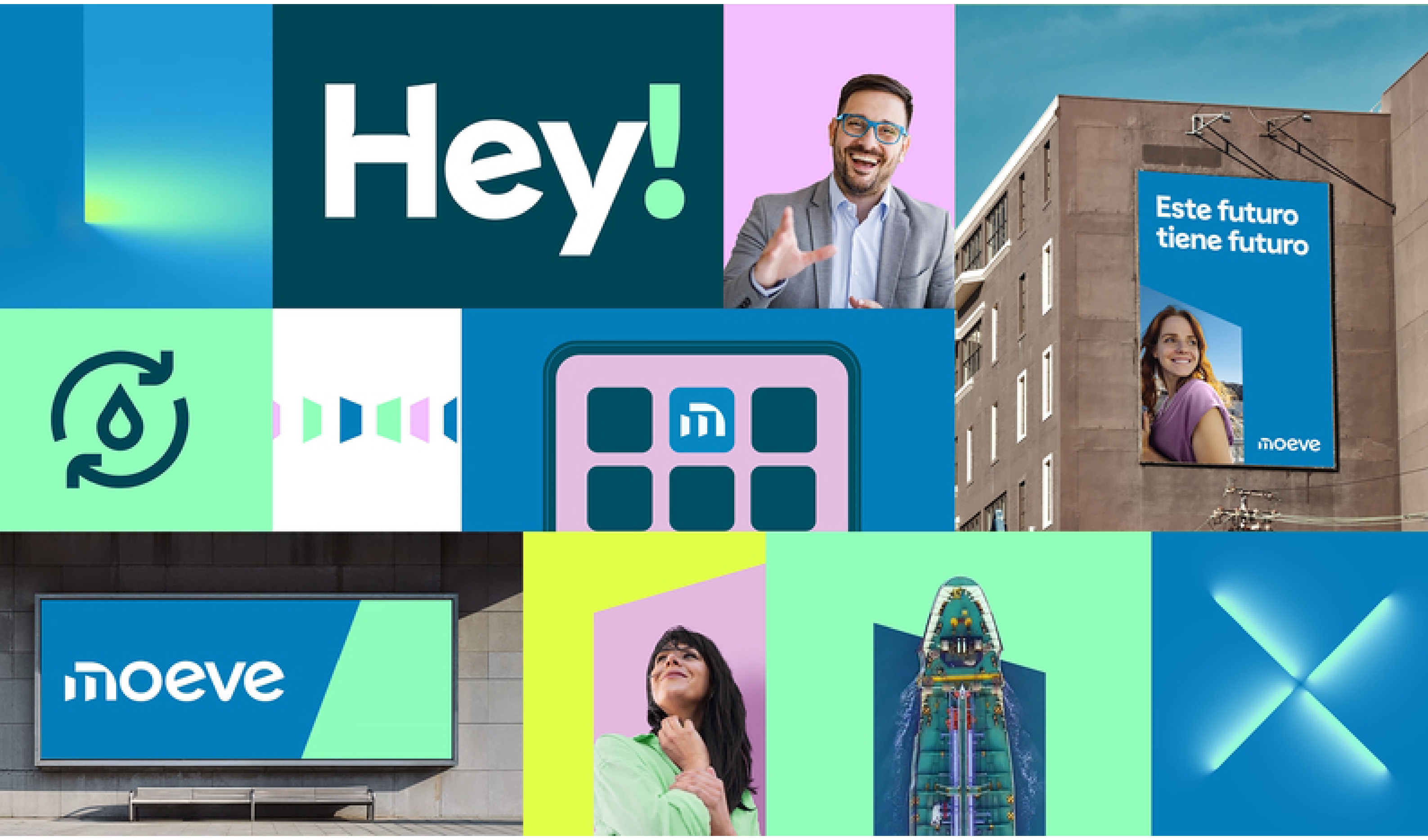
Moeve represents the advancement of our commitment to leading the production of sustainable energy based on green molecules, such as green hydrogen and second-generation biofuels, as well as the production of sustainable chemicals and ultra-fast electric mobility.

This transformation also aligns with our goal of accelerating decarbonisation for both ourselves and our customers, supported by an investment of up to €8 billion, with more than 60% allocated to sustainable businesses by the end of the decade.

Our transformation also involves redefining how we define ourselves.

Our new brand Moeve embodies movement, optimism, and evolution through a blend of colours, textures, and dimensions, with a design created to thrive in the digital world. A new name designed to symbolise our commitment to customers, markets, and society in building a better future. Our signature colours are characterised by inspiring tones that challenge convention, breaking with the past to open the door to a world of sustainable energy and mobility, fully aligned with our strategy.

PURPOSE:
We transform energy and mobility to improve the world together.



1.2 Value chain

We are an international company committed to sustainable energy and mobility.

Trading:

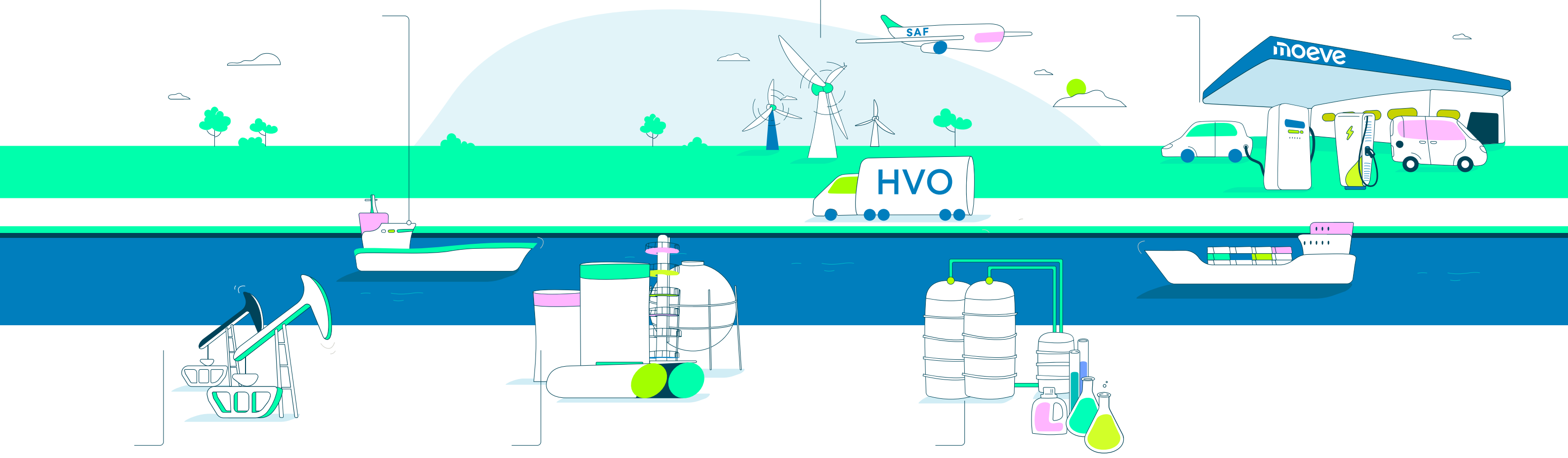
We supply raw materials and intermediate products to our energy parks and other company businesses. We market products in international markets and provide marine fuel solutions. We contribute to the optimisation of energy contracts and assets, leveraging our expert knowledge of the markets. We manage the maritime fleet dedicated to our operations, ensuring quality standards through the vetting department.

Commercial & Clean Energies:

We are preparing to support our clients in their decarbonization efforts by developing large-scale energy solutions based on green molecules such as green hydrogen and its derivatives, as well as second-generation biofuels. We distribute fuels and biofuels in sectors such as aviation, land transportation, and maritime transportation, in addition to other products like lubricants, asphalts, and diesel fuels.

Mobility & New Commerce:

We support our private and professional customers' mobility needs by providing tailored energy solutions through a multi-energy and ultra-convenience offering, delivered via a comprehensive distribution network. We are driving the decarbonisation of road transport by developing an ultra-fast electric vehicle charging network and marketing renewable diesel HV100.



Exploration & Production:

We explore, locate, and extract oil and natural gas.

Energy Parks:

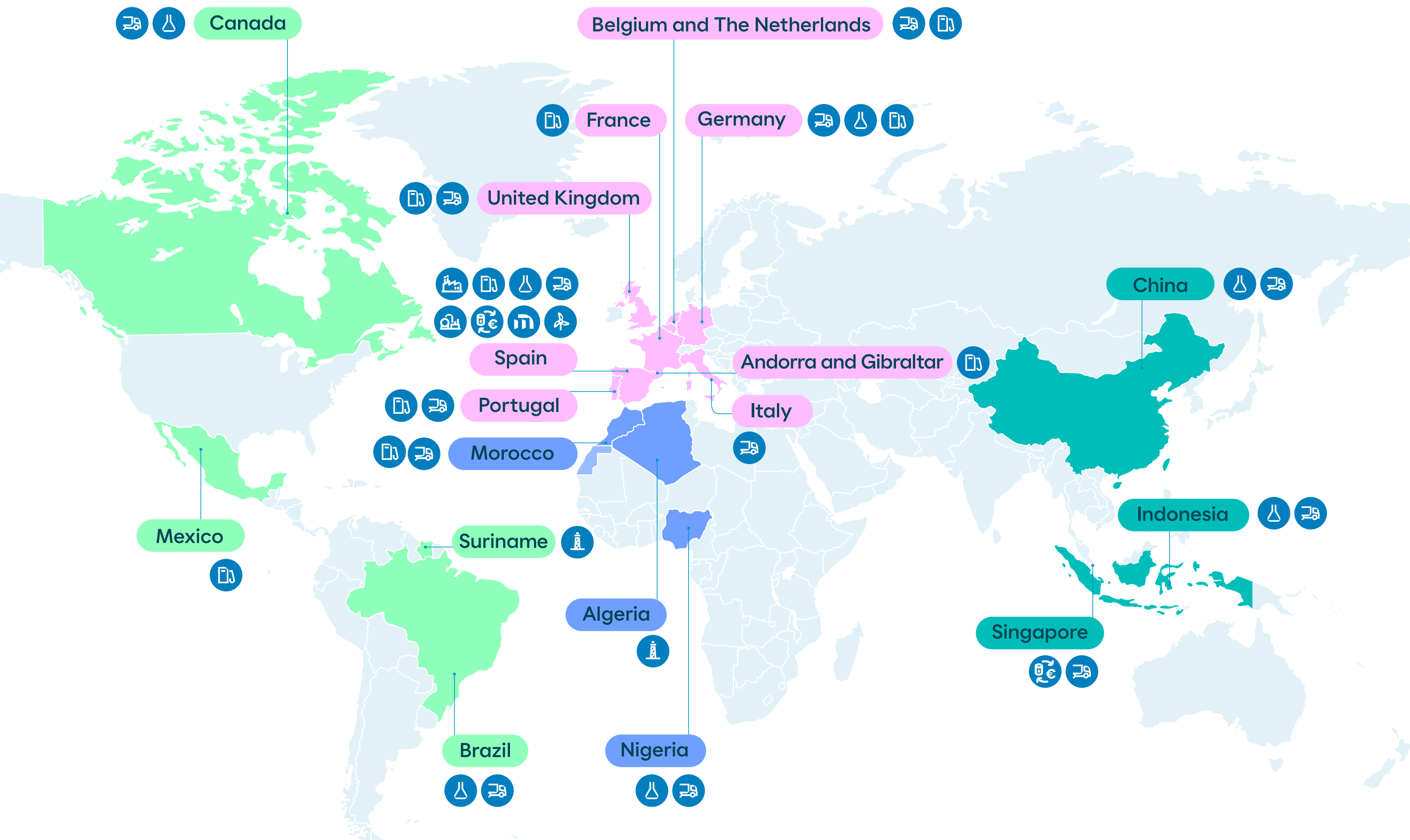
We convert crude oil and other renewable raw materials into products and feedstocks for other industries. We apply innovation and sustainability to develop new renewable products (such as biofuels and, soon, green hydrogen), enabling the decarbonisation of our production processes and supporting other sectors in their transition to lower carbon emissions.

Chemicals:

We manufacture and market chemical products, including sustainable options made from plant-based raw materials and renewable energy sources. These products are used in the production of biodegradable detergents, paints, synthetic fibres, polycarbonates, and specialty chemicals, thereby helping our customers reduce their carbon footprint.

1.3 Global footprint

We are present in 19 countries, providing energy solutions tailored to each reality[6].



Chemicals

Exploration and Production

Energy Parks

Gas and Electricity

Trading

Corporate

Distribution and marketing of chemical products

Distribution and marketing of energy products

Renewable energy generation

[6] In 2024, we have completed the sale of the production assets in Colombia and Peru. In Colombia, the sale of Caracara and Llanos 22 was finalised on 6 August 2024, while the sale of Cañada Norte was completed on 1 October 2024. In Peru, the sale process for Los Ángeles (Block 131) was concluded on 29 November 2024.

1.4 Our businesses

1.4.1 Energy

1.4.1.1 Energy Parks

2024 Milestones

- We increased the co-processing capacity for bio-based materials by 48 kilotonnes through the adaptation of new units.
- We inaugurated a new Water Recirculation Plant at the San Roque Energy Park, which will enable a 25% reduction in water consumption.
- Our San Roque Energy Park was recognised as Refinery of the Year in Europe for its digitalisation and artificial intelligence project at the European Refining Technology Conference (ERTC).

Our two energy parks, located in Campo de Gibraltar (Cádiz) and Palos de la Frontera (Huelva), are the hubs of our refining activities, representing approximately 30% of the national capacity. At these facilities, we transform crude oil into high-value-added products for industrial, petrochemical, residential, and transport sectors. We are currently advancing their adaptation for the production of renewable fuels, such as biofuels and green hydrogen.

In a market characterised by excess refining capacity in Europe and growing competition from new refineries outside the continent, the energy transition presents an opportunity. Our strategy includes adapting our facilities for the production of low-carbon products, strengthening our competitive position and enabling us to meet the demands of a transforming market while complying with the most stringent environmental regulations.

Strategically located near major seaports with extensive opportunities for production and storage, our energy parks are connected to a robust logistics network, enabling us to meet both national and international demand for refined products. At these facilities, we leverage the Internet of Things (IoT) alongside artificial intelligence and advanced analytics to optimise production processes.

Our priorities focus on ensuring the safety and competitiveness of our energy parks, fostering their integration with other business areas, driving the energy transition through new green products, and advancing the decarbonisation of our production processes.

We advance in operational excellence

In 2024, we continue to develop continuous improvement programs essential for achieving operational excellence and increasing our competitiveness, maximizing safety, and reducing the environmental footprint of our energy parks.

Framed within our transformational program, which is based on process optimization initiatives and the implementation of best practices, are:

- Brio: enhances the way teams work by promoting participation and the proposal of continuous improvement initiatives through various work methodologies. These include systematic meetings, the use of the 5S methodology, SMED, Kanban boards, and GEMBA Walks in work environments. These practices drive cultural change by standardizing practices among leaders and collaborators.
- Pilotage: optimises energy park operations to obtain maximum value from the asset through a commercial vision of the entire value chain.
- Compas: enhances planning and scheduling applications within the value chain.
- Cumbre: digitises operational data to increase efficiency and incorporates mobility solutions, IoT and artificial intelligence into optimization, manufacturing and maintenance processes.

At the same time, with a focus on safety in our parks, we continue to be immersed in a process of cultural transformation to strengthen our operational excellence and safety leadership.

Thanks to the implementation of these programs, we have managed to optimize our operations, resulting in improved refining margins and being more competitive in the market.

On the other hand, we continue to advance in several key logistics infrastructure projects, such as the Huelva polyduct, which is scheduled to come into operation in 2025, designed to facilitate access to the sea for our energy solutions, or the Huelva 'Muelle Sur' project, planned for 2026, which will allow us to boost and develop the biofuels business.

We have implemented two essential energy-saving projects that enable an annual reduction of 17,000 tonnes of CO_2. Both projects were launched in the last quarter of 2024. Moreover, we have continued to work on additional energy efficiency initiatives to decarbonise our facilities and processes, increase the production of biofuels, and reduce the use of fossil energy. Looking ahead to the coming years, we will continue our decarbonisation efforts through electrification and the supply of biomethane.

In addition, we have reduced the volume of water collected in both energy parks by 25% compared to 2019, through investments in initiatives for reuse, purification, and operational excellence. This year, we inaugurated the new water recirculation plant at the San Roque Energy Park, which will enable us to further reduce the amount of water collected for its activities.

Artificial Intelligence in our strategy

Artificial intelligence plays a central role in our strategy, enabling us to optimise processes such as product blending and enhancing performance in distillation processes. These digital implementations have been applied to units like the Visbreaker at the La Rábida Energy Park and diesel blending operations at the San Roque Energy Park, significantly improving process efficiency.

In this context, the San Roque Energy Park was recognised as the best facility in its sector at the European Refining Technology Conference (ERTC) for its digitalisation and AI project. This initiative enables the standardisation, evolution, and democratisation of roles within the operations area, enhancing user experience, simplifying workflows, and maximising daily operations.

Additional information in 1.6 Innovation, digitalisation, and cybersecurity as drivers of transformation.

'Santa Cruz Verde 2030'

The dismantling of the Santa Cruz de Tenerife refinery will pave the way for the Santa Cruz Verde 2030 project, one of the largest industrial-to-urban land conversions in Europe. This project will transform the refinery site into an urban space with a focus on energy and environmental sustainability, generating a positive impact on the city and its surroundings.

To ensure energy supply to the Canary Islands and facilitate the introduction of new energy solutions, we will develop a logistics terminal in the island of Tenerife, located approximately 55 km south of the current facilities. This new infrastructure will be tailored to meet current and future energy needs, enabling the integration of sustainable solutions into the archipelago.

1.4.1.2 Commercial & Clean Energies

2024 Milestones

- We have begun construction of the 2G biofuels plant, which will become the largest complex of its kind in Southern Europe.
- We laid the foundation stone for the reforming plant, which will enable the production of 27 kilotonnes of renewable hydrogen using biogas as a raw material.
- The Andalusian Green Hydrogen Valley has been recognised as a Project of Common Interest (PCI) by the European Union, highlighting its significance in the energy transition at a European level.

The Commercial & Clean Energies division manages B2B operations across sectors such as aviation, land, and maritime transport, providing solutions through fuels, asphalt, lubricants, gas, and electricity.

Our strategy focuses on addressing the growing demand for clean energy, which will gradually replace fossil fuels. To this end, we are advancing the development of our green hydrogen and biofuels businesses while implementing tailored solutions to support the decarbonisation of our customers.

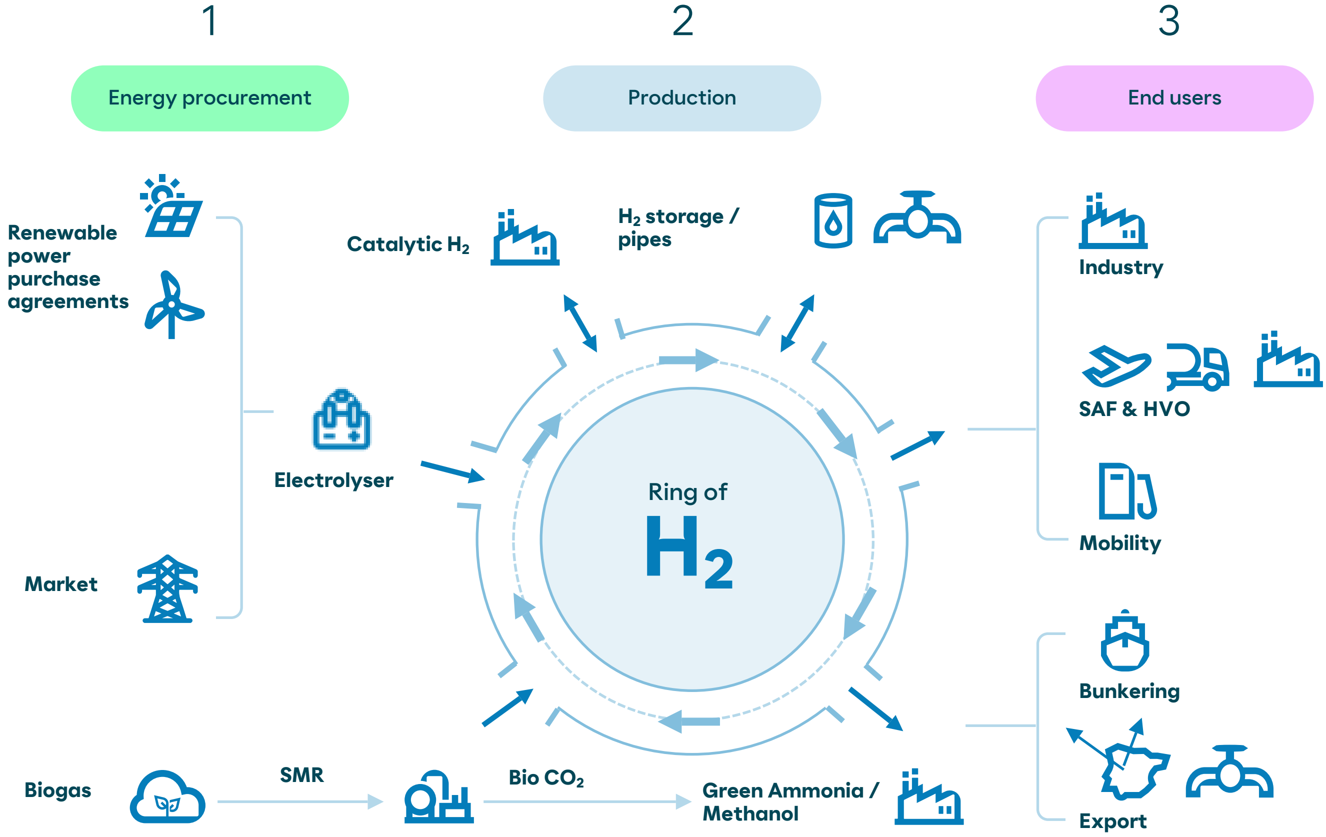
Green hydrogen

We aim to achieve a production capacity equivalent to 2GW of green hydrogen by 2030, enabling us to meet our own needs and support the decarbonisation efforts of our customers. Green hydrogen can be used directly in mobility or as an energy source and raw material in various industrial production processes. It can also be utilised to produce derivatives such as green ammonia, green methanol, and eSAF, which will be essential for the decarbonisation of sectors such as fertilisers, heavy industry, and maritime transport.

The Andalusian Green Hydrogen Valley includes the construction of two green hydrogen production hubs located at the energy parks in San Roque (Cádiz) and Palos de la Frontera (Huelva). These plants are planned to have a combined electrolysis capacity of 2GW, producing up to 300,000 tonnes of green hydrogen annually. Furthermore, their construction will enable the expansion of 2G biofuel production and derivative products.

The Andalusian Green Hydrogen Valley is the most ambitious green hydrogen project in Spain and one of the most prominent in Europe. It has been recognised as a Project of Common Interest by the EU and included in the Hydrogen Valley platform, a global collaboration tool for analysing the largest large-scale hydrogen projects. Its development will accelerate the energy transition and strengthen energy independence across the continent.

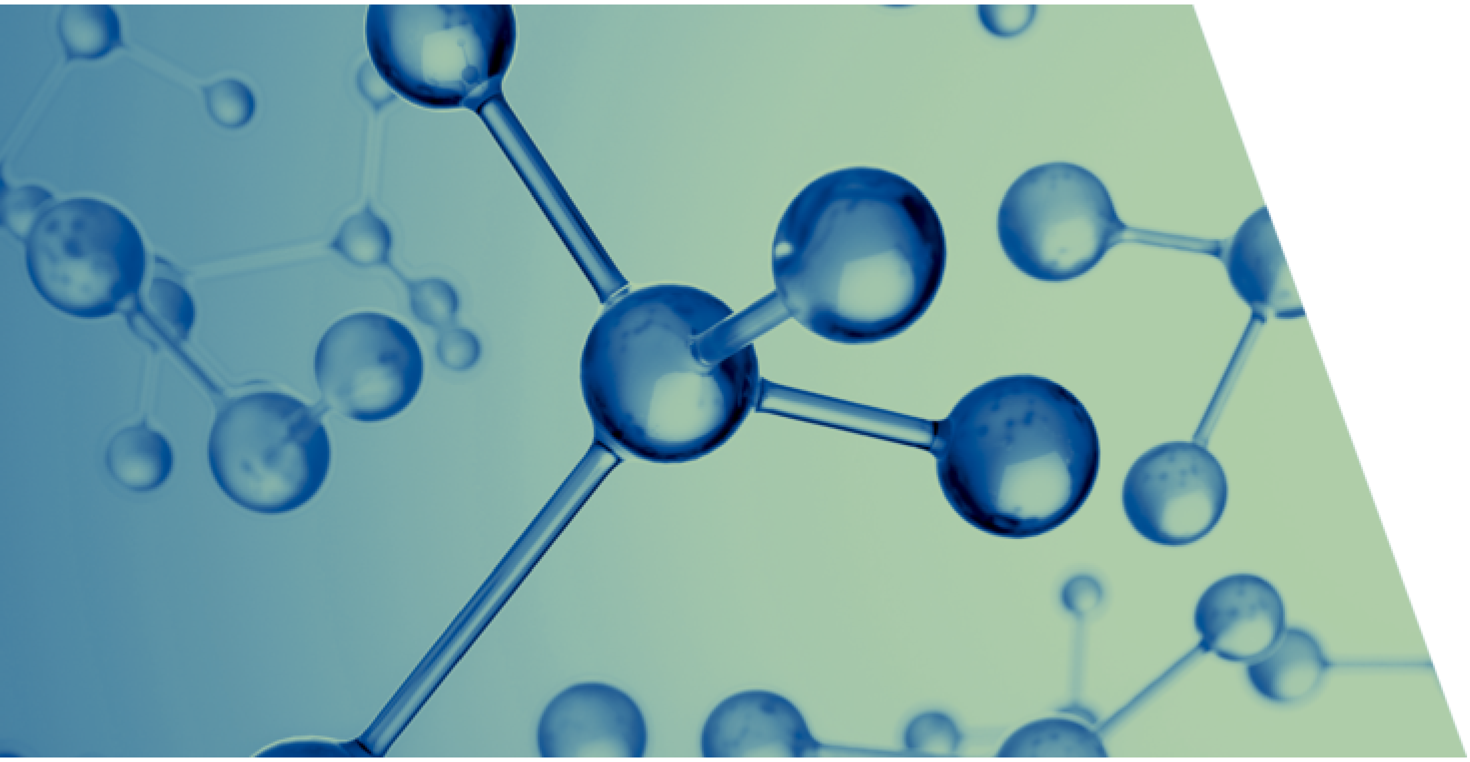
Hydrogen ring



In 2024, we made significant progress on the projects comprising the hydrogen ring, advancing in engineering design, obtaining permits, and formalising key agreements for renewable supply and offtake.

In this regard, we have started construction of the reforming plant, which will enable the production of 27 kilotonnes of renewable hydrogen using biogas as a raw material.

To continue driving progress on these projects, grant schemes and public funding at both the European and national levels will be a key factor.



Collaborations

We have intensified our efforts to lead initiatives that promote the development of our strategy. A key example of these initiatives is our collaboration with Manpower to present the report 'Green Molecules: The Upcoming Revolution in Europe's Job Market' at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, on 17 January 2024.

This year, we have also strengthened our position as a European leader in the development of green energy, becoming one of the main players in the regulation and infrastructure of green ammonia for the maritime sector. We participated in the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) working group meetings in March 2024, focusing on marine environment protection and greenhouse gas reduction—two critical topics for global sustainability.

Additionally, we have become platinum sponsors of the 'ARISE' project, which aims to enhance the identification, assessment, and management of risks associated with the interaction between cold ammonia and seawater. This initiative also improves risk profile control, contributing to safety and sustainability in the maritime sector.

Since 2023, we have led the creation of the Andalusian Hydrogen Cluster, the first association dedicated to developing this energy vector in Andalusia, Spain. The cluster focuses on sharing knowledge about this technology, its applications, and markets, as well as contributing to research, development, and its implementation across the Andalusian region.

Biofuels

Biofuels are essential for the decarbonisation of transport, as they currently represent the most cost-efficient option due to their compatibility with existing systems. Additionally, they are the only technologically mature solution for sectors such as aviation and heavy freight transport. Our production of second-generation (2G)[7] biofuels will not only meet our internal needs but also position us as a key player in the export market.

We aspire to lead the 2G biofuels market in Spain and Portugal. Our goal is to increase biofuel production capacity to 2.5 million tonnes annually by 2030, with 800,000 tonnes dedicated to sustainable aviation fuel (SAF).

Biofuel Production

Our La Rábida Energy Park (Huelva) has been producing 2G biofuels since 2022, following the conversion of some of its facilities. In 2023, in partnership with Bio-Oils, we announced the construction of a 2G biofuels plant, which will become the largest facility of its kind in Southern Europe. This project is supported by the European Investment Bank (EIB), which granted us a loan. Through our global and long-term agreement with Grupo Apical, Bio-Oils' parent company, and our

Advanced Feedstocks business, we will secure the majority of the raw material supply from organic waste. Construction of the plant began this year, and operations

[7] Second-generation (2G) biofuels are produced from residual raw materials, such as used cooking oils or biodegradable waste from various industries, promoting a circular economy and avoiding competition with food production. The circular origin of 2G biofuels enables a reduction in CO_2 emissions of up to 90% compared to traditional fuels throughout their lifecycle.

are expected to commence in 2026. The facility is projected to produce a flexible output of 500,000 tonnes of SAF and renewable diesel annually.

In 2023, we initiated our activities in developing biomethane production plants using agricultural and livestock waste, reaching an agreement with Kira Ventures to develop up to 15 plants in Spain within this decade. To strengthen this activity, in 2024, we established another strategic alliance with PreZero, a leader in urban and industrial waste management in Spain and Portugal, to jointly develop biomethane production plants.

Air transport

In 2024, we solidified our position as a leader in SAF commercialisation in Spain, resulting in an exponential increase in the volume supplied. We expanded our partnerships with airlines and extended SAF availability to major airports in the Canary Islands, in addition to the five largest Spanish airports: Madrid, Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Málaga, and Seville. We also secured supply and commercialisation capabilities to meet the requirements of the European Union's ReFuelEU Aviation regulation in 2025.

Furthermore, we participated in various initiatives aimed at promoting the decarbonisation of aviation, such as the Alliance for the Sustainability of Air Transport (AST).

Land Transport

This year, we strengthened the commercialisation of renewable diesel HVO100, both at our service stations and directly at our professional clients' facilities. This enables us to support the decarbonisation of their activities by providing sustainable solutions tailored to their needs.

We have obtained the Construction Administrative Authorisation for three of our solar plants under development, with a total capacity of 331 MW.

In rail transport, our collaboration with Maersk and Renfe has successfully completed the first 100 rail transport journeys using HVO. Through this pioneering initiative, we have transported over 4,700 containers.

Renewables, gas, and electricity

We are driving solar and wind projects with the aim of developing a portfolio of 4.5 GW of capacity by 2030. Additionally, we seek agreements and collaborations with third parties to efficiently balance the green electricity we will require.

Our renewable assets include a wind farm in Jerez with 11 turbines and a capacity of 29 MW, along with a combined cycle plant and seven cogeneration plants that provide electricity and steam to meet the internal heat requirements of our main production sites.

We supply gas and electricity to industrial and tertiary sector clients through our retail companies. The majority of the electricity we provide is renewable and certified with guarantees.

1.4.1.3 Mobility & New Commerce

2024 Milestones

- Expansion of the charging network with over 200 operational charging points in Spain and Portugal.
- Acquisition of the Ballenoil service station network, a pioneering and leading company in the low-cost segment.
- Opening of the Moeve flagship in Campo de las Naciones (Madrid): a unique concept focused on multi-energy supply and complementary services in dining and leisure.

Our service station network is the second largest in Spain and Portugal, with additional presence in Morocco, Mexico, and Gibraltar. With the acquisition of Ballenoil and its 270 low-cost establishments in Spain, we now exceed 2,000 service stations across Iberia.

Our strategy is centred on transforming the mobility business, focusing on promoting excellence, competitiveness, and sustainability in road transport, while prioritising customer experience and digitalisation of our retail locations. To achieve this, we have expanded our range of energy and commercial solutions within our service station network, catering to both professional and private customers.

In 2024, we have continued developing our premium network of service stations to provide customers with a multi-energy and ultra-convenience experience, including dining services, supermarkets, and a premium car wash experience featuring automatic payment and sustainable products. This also includes a broad offering of renewable fuels, with up to 11% biofuel content in all available options. For our professional customers, we have introduced renewable diesel HVO100.

Digitalisation and service enhancement are key to our transformation. We are pioneers in implementing outdoor payment terminals (OPT) for direct payments at pumps and car washes, as well as offering options via our app and radio frequency identification (RFID) technology.

We have also advanced our Food Hall model, allowing customers to combine gastronomic options for on-site consumption, takeaway, or delivery. Additionally, through our R'spiro brand, launched in 2022, we provide a diverse range of dining services with around 300 establishments, standalone locations, and food trucks.

In the area of electric mobility, we are building an extensive ecosystem that includes comprehensive solutions for ultra-fast charging, both at home and along interurban corridors. We currently have over 200 operational charging points in Spain and Portugal.

Moeve Gow continues to strengthen as our key loyalty programme. Through this initiative, we offer greater discounts and exclusive benefits to our customers, who can accumulate balance at our stations and on their everyday purchases, including those made outside our network. This balance can be redeemed for fuel, electric recharges, car washes, or in-store products. Furthermore, our partnership ecosystem, involving nearly 40 collaborating companies, allows customers to earn up to 10% of their purchases as balance. To meet the needs of our professional customers, we offer the Starresa app.

1.4.1.4 Trading

2024 Milestones

- We approved the new Trading strategy within the framework of Positive Motion.
- We executed our first biomethane agreement in Spain.
- We began the sale of European Union Allowances (EUAs) for marine fuel customers.

The Trading Unit strengthens and adds value to our businesses with the aim of establishing itself as the company's commercial integrator. We operate from our offices in Madrid and Singapore, one of the world's most important trading hubs, and provide marine fuel solutions from a leading position in the Strait of Gibraltar.

Our activities include:

Crude and Products: Procures the raw materials and intermediate products required for our production facilities. Additionally, it manages storage and participates in the marketing and sale of products.

Biofuels Trading: Enhances the value of production assets by generating flows and opportunities beyond Spain. Leveraging our compliance obligations tied to the incorporation of a minimum percentage of biofuels in the fuels we market, it creates value through real business opportunities. In the long term, our trading activities support the implementation of Positive Motion by developing bio-feedstocks, biofuels, and other renewable liquids, minimising risks and boosting investments.

Freight: Manages the maritime transportation of crude oil, products, and biofuels to ensure efficient, reliable, and competitive solutions, prioritising safety and optimising available options in each case. The fleet's growth aims to establish itself as a preferred channel within Moeve, strengthening our leadership in future fuels.

Gas Trading: Supplies both our operations and third parties, optimising assets and increasing their flexibility while developing solutions for biomethane.

Electricity and Environmental Products: Facilitates market access, optimising the electricity and emissions portfolio.

These activities enable us to manage the volatility and risks of the market environment while identifying opportunities in futures and derivatives markets. Through this, we offer flexible options to our customers, which are essential for driving new business opportunities and supporting the development of emerging energies.

In 2024, we launched the commercial integration project. This new vision stems from a thorough reflection on the current and future needs of our customers and markets to maximise Moeve's value. It involves analysing the value chain structure, prioritising supply alternatives, and considering risks comprehensively.

At the agreement level, we completed the first biomethane purchase in Spain after becoming certified as a biomethane trader by the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC), the international certification programme for biomass and bioenergy production. In line with this, following the inclusion of maritime transport in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS), we began the sale of European Union Allowances (EUAs) for marine fuel customers.

In terms of maritime transport, among other operations, we supply 2G biofuels to Norwegian Cruise Line Holdings at the Port of Barcelona and to NYK Line in the Bay of Algeciras, using our innovative hybrid barge Bahía Levante. Additionally, together with Glander International Bunkering, we have supplied second-generation biofuels to Mediterranean cruise lines.

This year, we also renewed the ISO 9001 - Quality Management Systems certification for our Marine Fuels Division, incorporating improvements in digitalisation into our processes.

New Trading strategy within the Positive Motion framework

This strategy positions the Trading business as Moeve's commercial integrator, optimising opportunities across different markets and products. Biofuels and renewable fuels will take on a greater role in the portfolio, while digitalisation will play a key role in this transformation.

1.4.2 Exploration & Production

2024 Milestones

- We optimised our portfolio by selling production assets in Colombia and Peru, in line with our Positive Motion strategy.
- We successfully and incident-free resumed production at the Rhourde el Khrouf field (Algeria).
- We have agreed with our partners in Suriname to relinquish the explored area of Block 53, thereby reducing our stake in it to the Baja-1 discovery.
- The operator initiates the process of decommissioning offshore wells in the Casablanca block, located off the coast of Tarragona, following the cessation of production in 2021.

Our Exploration and Production Unit, with a presence in Algeria and South America, focuses on the exploration, development, and production of natural gas and oil. We participate in assets either as operators or partners in joint ventures. The majority of our production is marketed through our Trading units.

We continuously strive to optimise our portfolio through a centralised management model, strengthening our position and maximising efficiency in the fields while prioritising the safety of our team, contractors, and local communities.

Following the sale of our production assets in Colombia and Peru in 2024, our activities are now concentrated in the Berkine Basin (Algeria) and the Guyana-Suriname (Suriname), recognised as two of the most prolific regions in the world, where:

- We focus on optimising the performance of our operations and maintaining low-cost barrels.
- We rely on a highly experienced technical team.
- We identify the most attractive investments to maximise the value of the assets in our portfolio.

We are committed to sustainability and social responsibility in the areas where we operate and are part of the World Bank's Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative.

This year, with safety as our top priority, production at the Rhourde el Khrouf field was successfully resumed without incidents, following over a year of maintenance and repair work to ensure operational safety.

At the same time, we continue to optimise costs and invest in selective projects to enhance the value of our assets in Algeria. These include the re-development of the Rhourde el Khrouf field and additional drilling in the Ourhoud and Timimoun fields, which have which have led to the start-up of three oil wells and two natural gas wells into production.

Key Exploration & Production assets

Algeria:

- Rhourde el Krouf (RKF): Onshore crude oil field located in the Berkine Basin, with a 49% stake.
- Ourhoud: Onshore crude oil field located in the Berkine Basin, with a 37% stake.
- BMS: Onshore crude oil field located in the Berkine Basin, with a 75% stake.
- Timimoun: Onshore natural gas field located in the Timimoun Basin, with an 11% stake.

Suriname:

- Block 53: Deep offshore field located in the Guyana-Suriname Basin with a 25% stake.

In 2024, we completed the sale of the production assets in Colombia and Peru. By doing so, we prioritised resources towards key projects for the energy transition.

In Colombia, we formalised the sale of Caracara and Llanos 22, two onshore oil contracts in the Llanos basin, in which we held a 70% and 55% stake respectively, on August 6, 2024. The sale of San Jacinto and Río Paez, two onshore oil contracts in the upper Magdalena valley, with a 17% stake in each, was completed on October 1, 2024. Following these transactions, our presence in Colombia is reduced to 11 contracts with no exploration or production activities, requiring management of closure commitments and contractual and environmental obligations, among others.

In Peru, we completed the sale of our subsidiary Cepsa Peruana S.A.C., operator and 100% owner of the Los Ángeles onshore oil contract (Block 131), located in the Ucayali basin, on November 29, 2024.

In Mexico, we have three offshore blocks in shallow waters (Blocks 16, 17, and 18) located in the Tampico-Misantla basin. These blocks, with a 20% stake, are in the relinquishment phase.

In Spain, we have the offshore oil field of Casablanca, currently in the abandonment phase by the operator, located off the coast of Tarragona, and with stakes in the Casablanca (7%), Rodaballo (15%), Boquerón (5%), and Montanazo (7%) concessions.

1.4.3 Chemicals

2024 Milestones

- We began production of NextLab Low Carbon in Puente Mayorga (Cádiz) using renewable energy and sustainable raw materials.
- We achieved the EcoVadis platinum medal for the Chemicals business.
- We completed the Life Cycle Assessments of our NextPhenol and NextLab ranges.

We operate five chemical plants, two of which are located in Spain alongside our energy parks. The others are in Brazil, Canada, and China, with stakes in a linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (LABSA) plant in Nigeria and two oleochemical plants in Indonesia and Germany. Our products are used as raw materials for detergents, resins, electrical components, synthetic fibres, and pharmaceuticals, among others. We promote research, development, and innovation to ensure the sustainability and quality of our products, as well as circular economy practices to optimise resource use in our production processes.

We are co-owners of the most efficient and safe LAB manufacturing technology available on the market, leading its industrial implementation through the Detal project. Currently, two of our three LAB plants, Puente Mayorga (Spain) and Becancour (Canada), are equipped with this technology, enabling us to increase LAB production through a more efficient, safe, and sustainable process.

Thanks to our technological capabilities, we are a global leader in the production of linear alkylbenzene (LAB), a key raw material for biodegradable detergents, and rank second in Europe for the production of phenol and acetone, essential raw materials for industries such as automotive, construction, and pharmaceuticals.

Our NextLab line, through which we became the first company in the world to produce sustainable LAB on an industrial scale, and NextPhenol keep us at the forefront of using sustainable raw materials in our manufacturing processes. To demonstrate the benefits of these ranges, we have externally verified the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of our main products across all our manufacturing plants. This analysis allows us to compare their impacts against fossil-based products and demonstrate the reductions in environmental impacts and emissions associated with their use.

Our plants are certified by the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC+), which allows us to produce new ranges of sustainable products from various renewable raw materials, such as vegetable oils or circular products. We also hold the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil certification in Puente Mayorga (Cádiz), which ensures the responsible sourcing of palm oil if used as a raw material.

To strengthen our position in a transforming chemical sector, we will continue to increase production capacity and expand strategic partnerships internationally, advancing towards a more sustainable chemical industry by using renewable and circular (residual-based) raw materials and developing products with a lower carbon footprint.

In 2024, we made significant progress in constructing the plant in Huelva, which will be the first in the world to produce renewable-origin isopropyl alcohol (IPA). This facility is part of the Andalusian Green Hydrogen Valley and will produce raw materials used in hand sanitisers, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and paints.

We also signed an agreement with Persán to use renewable diesel HVO100 for transporting chemical products like linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (LABSA). Additionally, we sold circular and bio-circular NextPhenol, produced from recycled benzene and recycled plant-based benzene, respectively, to European customers like Huntsman and Fibrant, helping to reduce the carbon footprint of products derived from their value chain. Additionally, we have started the production of NextLab-R Low Carbon in Puente Mayorga (Cádiz), using renewable energy and sustainable raw materials. This production is in addition to the one we began last year in Bécancour (Canada) of NextLab Low Carbon."

Our Chemicals business participated in the EcoVadis assessment for the second time and ranked in the top 1% of companies for ESG management, earning the platinum medal with a score of 80 out of 100.

1.5 Customer-centric strategy

The energy transition is redefining the relationship between companies and their customers. Our priority is to work closely with clients and partners in a cross-functional and coordinated manner across the company to offer both services and solutions tailored to their needs while promoting sustainability and innovation. We are shifting away from a primarily transactional model towards one based on collaboration and shared value creation—key to achieving the momentum and speed this transformation requires.

This is particularly relevant within the framework of our Positive Motion strategy and our recent brand transformation. In line with our values, Moeve reinforces our commitment to creating distinctive experiences for our customers. As part of this process, we are gradually implementing the brand change to ensure a consistent experience across all touchpoints. Additionally, we have launched a strategic communication campaign to strengthen our identity and align more closely with our customers' expectations.

Supporting our customers in their energy transition

We are positioning ourselves as a key partner in the decarbonisation of our collaborators by offering a comprehensive energy, product, and solutions portfolio tailored to the specific needs of each company and sector. This approach enables us to address our customers' unique requirements with customised and relevant proposals.

We seek to transform the mobility experience by turning service stations into destinations where both private and professional customers can access solutions tailored to their needs. To achieve this, we have continued developing our premium network of service stations, offering a multi-energy and ultra-convenience experience. This includes dining services, supermarkets, and advanced options such as premium car washing with automatic payment.

Additionally, we have expanded our food service offering with the Food Hall model, allowing customers to combine different gastronomic options alongside our R'spiro brand, which features around 300 establishments, as well as standalone locations and food trucks.

Furthermore, we provide a wide range of fuels with up to 11% biofuels. For our professional customers, we have introduced HVO100 renewable diesel. In the field of electric mobility, we continue developing comprehensive ultra-fast charging solutions, with over 200 operational charging points in Spain and Portugal.

We offer loyalty programmes with exclusive discounts and benefits: Moeve Gow for private customers and Moeve Truck and Moeve Pro (Starresa) for professionals. Through digital innovations, we continue to enhance our applications to optimise the customer experience. These tools enable users to efficiently manage their energy and mobility needs.

Transport, industry, and other essential sectors are at a pivotal moment in their transition towards more sustainable energy models. To support our customers in this process, we are developing energy solutions based on green molecules such as green hydrogen and its derivatives, as well as second-generation biofuels, including sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), HVO100 renewable diesel, and biomethane. In this regard, we collaborate with key partners to develop infrastructure and supply chains that facilitate the adoption of these technologies. These solutions enable both our own decarbonisation and that of our customers, ensuring compliance with international regulations and diversifying energy options in critical sectors such as air, land, and maritime transport.

Our expertise in navigating market volatility of crude oil, gas, and electricity markets enables us to optimise our operations, resulting in more competitive and tailored solutions for our customers. Thanks to this capability, we facilitate access to new markets linked to emerging energies, such as biofuels, including the supply of low-emission marine fuels and the trading of European Union Allowances (EUAs).

Our Next chemical product platform—NextPhenol and NextLab—helps reduce our customers' carbon footprint through the use of renewable and circular raw materials, as well as the integration of renewable energy into production processes. This reduction in environmental impact is validated by externally verified Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) across all our manufacturing plants.

Our commitment extends beyond our core business activities. We actively engage in knowledge sharing, analysis, and the development of solutions to address climate change in our customers' sectors. An example of this is the report developed in collaboration with Iberia, Iberia Express, Vueling, and BIOCIRC: " How to make Spain the European SAF leader: Roadmap to accelerate the decarbonization of air transport", which explores the challenges and opportunities in aviation sector sustainability.

This comprehensive approach, tailored to the real needs of industries, prioritises collaboration, innovation, and sustainability to support our customers in building a cleaner and more competitive energy future.

Open and continuous communication

Our Customer Relations Policy outlines the commitments that enable us to offer a differentiated value proposition and optimal service and support processes.

We aim to provide an experience based on the highest standards of quality, excellence, and safety. To achieve this, we manage our relationships ethically and responsibly, allowing us to adapt to the diverse socio-cultural contexts of each region and better understand our customers.

To assess customer satisfaction, we analyse their opinions, needs, and expectations through surveys and specific indicators such as the Net Promoter Score (NPS), which has increased by five points compared to the previous year.

Our customers have multiple communication channels available, including email, our website, social media, the integrity channel, chat, and telephone.

Complaints and claims are managed through the Dedicated Customer Service and Experience Procedure, which enables us to register these cases in our management systems quickly, ensuring more efficient processing and resolution.

1.6 Innovation, digitalisation, and cybersecurity as drivers of transformation

2024 Milestones

- We launched the first pilot plant for hydrogen storage and CO_2 capture using Metal Organic Frameworks (MOF) technology.
- We launched Smart Mobility Innolab, our mobility laboratory, where we test cutting-edge technologies in electric charging and green hydrogen.
- We developed the AI Governance and Observability Platform and the Gen AI Factory.

Key Indicators	2024	2023
Moeve Innovation Intensity Figure[8]		
Innovation ratio per net sales (%)	0.29 %	-
Innovation ratio per employee (thousands of €/employee)	6.72	-
Innovation projects focused on energy transition technologies (%)	81 %	80 %
Collaboration partners (no.)	126	85
Digital transformation projects (no.)[9]	471	400
Employees in digital practice communities (no.)[10]	868	601
People with digital skills (no.)[11]	2,208	1,899

1.6.1 Transformational innovation and digitalisation

Innovation

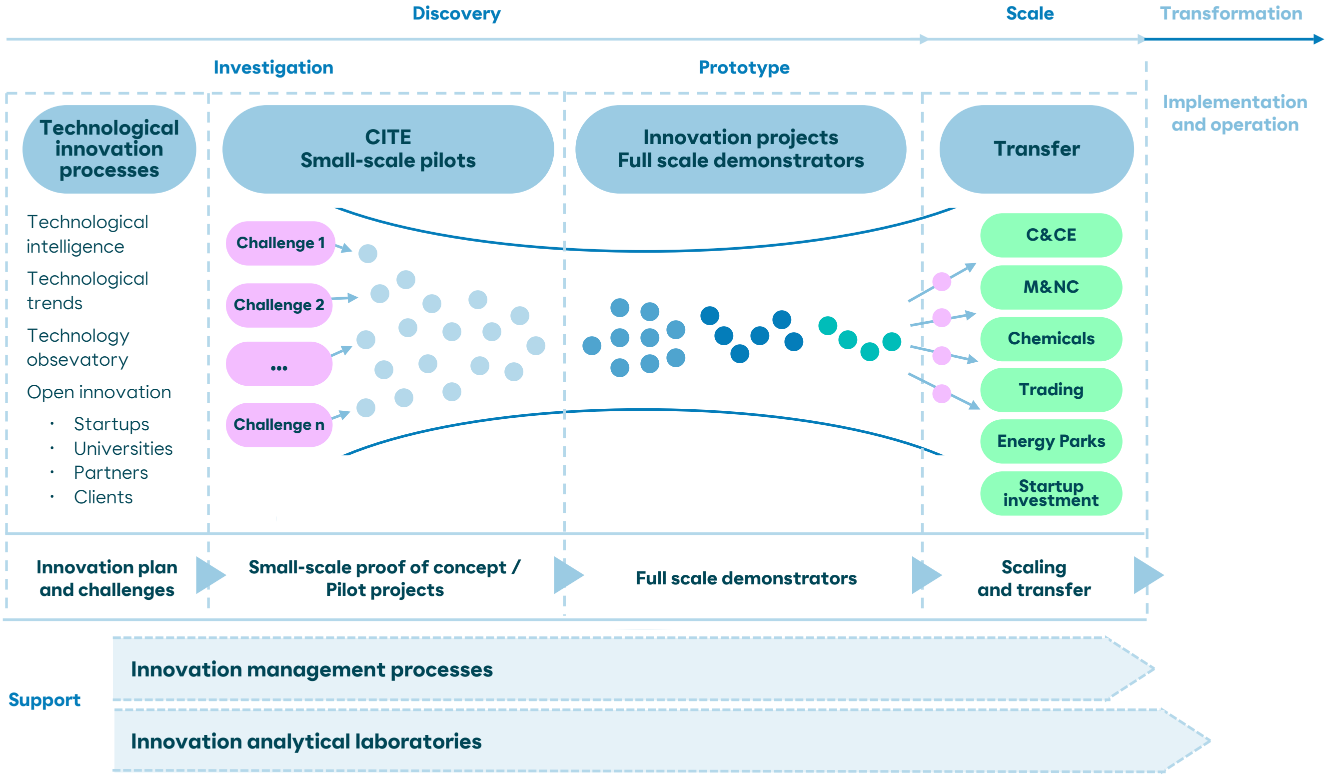
To drive the Positive Motion strategy, we have transformed our approach to innovation with a more open and dynamic perspective, enhancing our ability to tackle the challenges of the energy transition. Through our Innovation Focus projects, we develop cutting-edge technological solutions that support our evolution towards a sustainable future, focusing on reducing both energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

The comprehensive management of our innovation is structured around two pillars:

- Laboratory-scale innovation at our Centre for Innovation in Energy Transition (CITE).
- Development of full-scale technological demonstrators for both products and processes.

[8] This is the first year that this ratio has been calculated. It is based on the expenses incurred in 2023.
[9] The number of digital transformation projects includes the cumulative total since 2018.
[10] The number of employees in communities refers to the number of employees at the end of 2024 who are part of this community.
[11] The number of people with digital capabilities includes the cumulative figure since 2020.

Innovation funnel

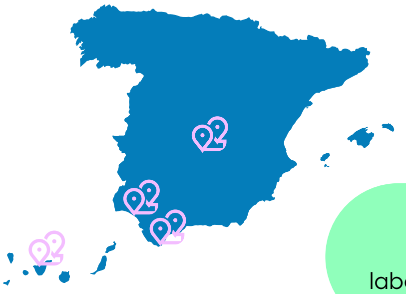


Strategic innovation lines

- Innovative capture and transformation of CO_2
- Second-generation biofuels
- Circular economy
- Green hydrogen and its derivatives
- Energy for sustainable mobility
- Renewable energy storage
- Innovation in chemicals
- Digitalisation

We have four analytical laboratories located in Madrid, the Canary Islands, and Andalusia, near our energy parks. They are equipped with advanced technology for prototyping, testing, and analysis, focusing on energy transition solutions based on green molecules. These innovation spaces promote open collaboration among all agents in our energy transition ecosystem. Alongside the Centre for Innovation in Energy Transition (CITE), these laboratories provide technical support to our businesses and clients.

Innovation analytical laboratories



4 laboratories

+17 thousand monthly samples

+800 products

+1,500 certifications

+440 analytical team

Innovative analytical technologies

CARBON-14 Pioneering **analysis** in Spain

In 2024, we launched the first pilot plant for hydrogen storage and CO_2 capture using Metal Organic Frameworks (MOF) technology. Additionally, we inaugurated the Smart Mobility Innolab, our mobility laboratory where we test cutting-edge technology in electric charging and green hydrogen. Furthermore, we have selected the technologies required for the development of the Andalusian Green Hydrogen Valley.

In addition, this year we are presenting for the first time the Innovation Intensity Figure, calculated from the expenditure executed in 2023 with a methodology, based on the principles established in the Oslo Manual (2018 version), comparable to that used in the EU Innovation Scoreboard 2024 to generate the data collected. This reflects an innovation ratio per sales of 0.29% and an innovation ratio per employee of €6.72 thousand/employee.

Additional information about our projects is available on the corporate website.

The management of intellectual property for our innovation projects is key to protecting and maximising the value of our technological advancements. We safeguard the technical knowledge generated through patents, know-how, utility models, licences, and confidentiality agreements. In 2024, we accumulated 71 patents across 26 countries.

Collaborations in innovation

In the field of innovation, our collaboration system is built on five pillars: universities, energy transition technology centres, associations and interest groups in green energy, cleantechs (startups specialising in DeepTech & DeepScience), and our key partners in the energy transition.

In 2024, we collaborated with over 150 institutions, including universities, technology centres, and partners, and signed more than 60 alliances to explore new projects, in addition to evaluating initiatives from more than 400 startups.

Our Centre for Innovation and Energy Transition (CITE) is participating in two projects under the Horizon Europe Programme, focusing on plastic waste recovery and fuels made from bio-based raw materials. Within the European framework, we have collaborated on the REFOLUTION project alongside SINTEF, NESTE, OMV, and others. Its objective is to test the production of marine and aviation fuels from bio-crudes obtained from waste.

We launched our corporate accelerator, Moeve Light Up, aimed at driving innovative technologies developed by startups, and established the global technology observatory Moeve Energy Technology Intelligence to plan, research, and disseminate advanced technologies within the innovation ecosystem.

In Spain, our public-private collaborations are linked to the Centre for the Development of Technology and Innovation (CDTi), the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities, and the Ministry for Ecological Transition through the Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDAE).

Digitalisation

Our 2023-27 Green Digital strategy, based on data, artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, and other emerging technologies, is designed to develop digital solutions that support decarbonisation and sustainable mobility while enhancing the experience of both customers and employees.

Objectives and commitments of our 2023-2027 Green Digital strategy:

- **Green by Digital: to identify more than 150 initiatives targeting business growth, decarbonisation and sustainable mobility by 2027. Since the strategy's launch, we have developed 86 digital initiatives.**
- **Green Digital Skills for All: Increase the number of employees with digital skills by 25% by 2027. By the end of 2024, we achieved a 60% increase in employees with digital competencies.**
- **Green Digital Safety: Multiply the data collected fivefold to optimise decision-making regarding safety and health risks.**
- **Green Digital Alliance: Establish over 100 partnerships within the innovation ecosystem by 2025. By the end of 2024, we have secured 85 partners.**

With our strategy, we position technology for the service of people. To this end, we have advanced the democratisation of data and artificial intelligence through various platforms that facilitate access, extraction, analysis, and visualisation of data, ensuring their security, reliability, and proper governance.

Additionally, we have introduced a new role within the organisation: the Citizen Data Scientist. This position includes digital training, expert support, and access to a platform that enables the development of models and information retrieval without requiring programming skills.

Key projects in 2024 include:

- Development of the B2B Data Platform to centralise and simplify access to sales data for Commercial & Clean Energies.
- Creation of the Construction Manager solution to monitor construction tasks and implement geolocation initiatives for machinery, improving efficiency on construction sites. This initiative is part of building the largest second-generation biocommodity plant in Southern Europe, designed as a digital native.
- Optimisation of the Gasoil blending Unit process at the San Roque Energy Park using artificial intelligence.
- Launch of Green Trace, a platform for tracing products, contracts, and processes using various technologies to ensure a secure and transparent record from origin to final consumption.

Artificial Intelligence

We have developed the AI Governance and Observability Platform, a proprietary solution offering a comprehensive view of our artificial intelligence developments. This platform accelerates the creation of AI-based solutions while ensuring compliance with the European AI Regulation. Its functionalities include detecting, monitoring, and mitigating ethical and legal risks associated with algorithms, as well as measuring and optimising their carbon footprint.

Complementing this tool, we launched Gen AI Factory, a cloud-based solution enabling the rapid, secure, and scalable development and deployment of generative AI assistants across all business units. By reusing modules and components, this platform reduces development times, optimises costs, and improves operational efficiency, creating more sustainable generative AI solutions.

Collaborations in digitalisation

- Amazon Web Services (AWS): We collaborated on developing Green Digital solutions and building the Gen AI Factory platform, recognised by AWS as a success story presented at the global AWS Re:Invent event in Las Vegas.
- OdiseIA: We joined the Observatory on the Social and Ethical Impact of Artificial Intelligence (OdiseIA) to promote ethical and responsible AI.
- Moeve Digital Chair: In partnership with Universidad San Pablo CEU, we established this chair to drive digitalisation as a key driver of the energy transition.
- Green Digital with CIONET: We fostered a working group with CIONET to promote the use of technologies in the energy transition, alongside companies from various sectors in Spain.
- World Economic Forum: Our Chief Digital Officer became a partner of the Artificial Intelligence Governance Alliance initiative.
- Patio Campus: We joined this initiative to lead the energy vertical and promote the use of technologies in the energy transition.

1.6.2 Information and operational cybersecurity

We integrate cybersecurity into all our projects from the design phase to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our information in an increasingly dynamic digital environment. This environment is characterised by the rapid adoption of new technologies, massive data usage, and exponential hyperconnectivity, with the aim of establishing a reliable and resilient technological ecosystem to support our operations.

This commitment is reflected in our Cybersecurity Policy, complemented by our 2024-2027 Cybersecurity Master Plan, which sets out a four-year roadmap with strategic initiatives.

Our operating model is based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Framework, and we certify our comprehensive Information Security Management System (ISMS) under the ISO 27001[12], standard, ensuring technical innovation and the effective management of technological risk.

Our cybersecurity governance framework is based on the three lines of defence model:

- First line: Carried out by the Managed Security Service, under the responsibility of the Cybersecurity Area, which monitors risks and implements the controls, actions, and strategies defined by the second line.
- Second line: The Cybersecurity Area[13] is responsible for designing and executing action plans, defining controls to be implemented, managing risk governance, and overseeing compliance and the evolution of the strategy.
- Third line: Independent from the first two lines, the Internal Audit Area operates under the supervision of the Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk (ACER) Committee[14], which presents results and recommendations to the board for review and approval.

We structure our dashboard around the six pillars of the NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0 (CSFv2): governance, identification, protection, detection, response, and recovery. Each month, we update these pillars, gathering functional and technical indicators to monitor the effectiveness of our controls and security measures against emerging and relevant threats.

We hold the highest cybersecurity rating (A), with a score of 9.6/10 and a sector percentile exceeding 95%, according to RiskRecon[15].

Throughout 2024, we have strengthened our cybersecurity stance by executing several programs outlined in our 2024-2027 Master Plan. These initiatives are designed to safeguard our business processes, digital assets, and information. The overarching strategy includes implementing preventive, detective, and corrective measures and controls, enabling us to enhance our strategic, tactical, and operational capabilities in alignment with market best practices and leading international standards.

As part of our scope of action, we integrate these cybersecurity principles into the lifecycle of all application development processes, as well as into industrial environments and the group's cyber-physical systems. This approach minimises technological risks and provides a robust, stable, and vulnerability-free framework, ensuring the continuous evolution of our businesses through the adoption of new technologies and digital tools.

These efforts in cybersecurity reflect our commitment to operational excellence and the continuous improvement of our capabilities.

Key initiatives

- **Expansion of the scope of our digital monitoring tools and proactive oversight.**
- **Revision of the technological risk management process for our supply chain, including secure remote access to our services and platforms.**
- **Integration of advanced automation and artificial intelligence solutions for threat prevention and mitigation.**
- **Enhancement of the resilience of our environments by strengthening disaster recovery capabilities for our technological assets, prioritising critical business processes and sensitive information through classification and protection based on their criticality.**

[12] In 2024, we achieved re-certification under the latest version of the UNE-EN ISO/IEC 27001:2022 standard.
[13] The Cybersecurity Area, led by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), is part of the Information Systems Directorate (DSI) headed by the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who regularly reports to the Management Committee and directly oversees the company's cybersecurity function.
[14] We review and report quarterly on risks, posture, and the maturity level of cybersecurity to this committee, which validates new actions and the achievement of planned milestones.
[15] A Mastercard company, a leader in automated cybersecurity risk assessment.

Fostering a culture of cybersecurity

The cybersecurity team engages in continuous training through specific and periodic programs. Our professionals hold internationally recognised certifications, such as Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP), Certified Information Security Manager (CISM), Certified Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP+), Certified Cloud Security Professional (CCSP), ISA/IEC 62443 Expert y Certified Chief Information Security Officer (CCISO).

Additionally, we have strengthened our annual awareness plan with key activities, including simulations of real attacks (e.g., phishing), in-person sessions targeted at teams in our main industrial centres, and multichannel dissemination of periodic informational capsules.

In 2024, we renewed our mandatory cybersecurity training for all our professionals with an innovative, interactive, and experiential course. This training fosters reflection on the risks associated with the use of new technologies.

Key collaborations

We collaborate with various national entities to continuously strengthen and adapt our cybersecurity measures. Among our main partners are the Spanish National Cybersecurity Institute (INCIBE), the Spanish National Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CNPIC), and the Spanish Cybersecurity Coordination Office (OCC). Additionally, we participate in interest groups such as the ISMS Forum to enhance training, specialization, culture, and awareness in cybersecurity.

We aim to promote the responsible and mindful use of digital tools, both professionally and personally.

1.7 Fundación Moeve

2024 Milestones

- We held the first edition of the Future for All Awards to promote transformative sustainability projects.
- We launched the first social innovation project for sustainable cities in collaboration with the Santa Cruz de Tenerife City Council and the Fundación Metrópoli.
- We expanded the scope of the corporate volunteering programme.

Key indicators	2024	2023
Voluntary social contribution (€ millions)	5.2	4.3
Percentage of voluntary contribution (%)	97 %	92 %
Direct beneficiaries (number)	146,703	120,734
Indirect beneficiaries (number)	440,027	361,934
Organisations we collaborated with (number)	104	144
Initiatives promoted (number)	117	164
Corporate volunteering initiatives (number)	32	26
Participants in volunteering initiatives (number)	1,284	722

Additional information in Appendix 2.7 Stakeholders

In 2024, we renewed the strategy of Fundación Moeve to update our commitment to the environment and society, positioning ourselves as drivers of a fair ecological transition. In line with the Positive Motion strategy, we have three areas of focus:

- **People: our commitment to societal well-being.**
  We support disadvantaged groups, primarily through collaborations with organisations that address their needs. We also provide assistance in emergency or humanitarian crisis situations.
- **Biodiversity: our contribution to environmental recovery.**
  The new strategy prioritises water as a fundamental resource, focusing on the restoration of ecologically valuable wetlands, considered strategic ecosystems essential for biodiversity.
- **Social innovation: our role as a change agent in the ecological transition.**
  We promote new models of collaborative governance that integrate public, private, and civic actors to tackle the major challenges of the ecological transition.

To ensure the effectiveness and alignment of our initiatives, we have an integrated project management system that includes planning, budgeting, impact forecasting, costing, and achieved results. This system facilitates reporting, including the ‘Action Plan,’ which outlines projected information for the following year, and the ‘Annual Activities Report,’ which details completed activities. Since 2023, we have used a methodology to measure project impact, now adjusted to align with the new strategy.

First Edition of the Future for All Awards

In 2024, we launched the first edition of the Future for All Awards to support projects driving a fair and inclusive ecological transition. These awards, with a total funding of €120,000, were accompanied by specialised and personalised mentorship and targeted startups, social entities, small businesses, and educational institutions.

Among the initiatives carried out by the foundation in 2024, the following stand out:

Initiative name	Field	Country	Description
Awards for social value	People	Spain and Portugal	We celebrated the 20th edition of the Awards for Social Value. As a new feature, the maximum funding per project was increased to €25,000. With over 300 applications, we selected initiatives that generate the greatest societal impact.
Emergency response	People	Spain	We donated €1,000,000 to various organisations working in areas affected by the Dana floods in Spain, contributing to their basic and specialised emergency response teams.
Conservation and restoration of ecologically valuable wetlands	Biodiversity	Spain	We are working on the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of the Laguna Primera de Palos (Huelva) and the Madrevieja Environmental Station (Campo de Gibraltar), where environmental awareness and species protection activities have also been organised. Additionally, other biodiversity improvement initiatives include research and conservation programmes for native species, enhancing biodiversity knowledge through fauna and flora inventories, and environmental education and awareness activities.
Reforestation in Doñana National Park	Biodiversity	Spain	As part of our collaboration since 2021 with Plant for the Planet Spain and the Junta de Andalucía, we have significantly boosted the restoration project in the area affected by the 2017 Las Peñuelas fire in the Doñana Natural Park for 2024. The aim for this campaign is to reforest 137 hectares. This increased commitment is thanks to the donation established in the group's sustainable syndicated credit line.
Biodiversity Conference	Biodiversity	Spain	We organised the III Biodiversity Conference in Huelva, focusing on the role of public administrations in biodiversity protection, the importance of effective dissemination and awareness, and the significance of wetlands.
Summer Course: 'The role of foundations in a transforming society'	Social innovation	Spain	We supported this course organised as part of the Summer Course Programme of the International University of Andalusia in Santa María de La Rábida (Huelva), in collaboration with the Spanish Association of Foundations (AEF) and Andalusian Foundations Association (AFA). The course aimed to analyse the role foundations should play in the context of a transforming society.
Fair Transition Observatory	Social innovation	Spain	A key platform for debate on a fair and inclusive ecological transition. Driven by Fundación Moeve, this year saw the publication of the second report on social perception of the ecological transition in Spain in 2023-24. Additionally, a study on the ecological transition in social media discussions was released.
Reorientation of Fundación Moeve Chairs	Social innovation	Spain	We collaborated with the University of Cádiz and the University of Huelva to develop a new focus for Fundación Moeve Chairs aimed at fostering social innovation.

This year, we expanded the scope of our corporate volunteering programme by improving its management and introducing new activities. Enhancements include a new participation model for Moeve professionals, allowing up to 24 hours of corporate volunteering during working hours. Among the various initiatives is ‘Moeve for Employability,’ aimed at improving access to the job market for unemployed women. As a new addition in 2024, we launched #coachExit in partnership with Fundación Exit, a programme designed to guide and motivate vulnerable young people with a history of academic failure.

Collaborations

We collaborate with non-profit organisations and public administrations to facilitate the execution of their projects. We are part of various networks that promote engagement with these entities, such as the Spanish Association of Foundations, Fundación Lealtad, Andalusian Foundations Associations, and Voluntare.

In the scientific and academic field, we collaborate through participation in the Foundation for Energy and Environmental Sustainability (FUNSEAM) and through Fundación Moeve Chairs from different universities, which support training programmes in energy, technology, and sustainability.

Thanks to initiatives like the Future for All Awards, we have established relationships with entrepreneurs, startups, and small businesses focused on sustainability and ecological transition. Additionally, we are part of the Foundations for Climate initiative, which fosters dialogue on climate-related issues.

Social innovation for sustainable cities

In collaboration with the Santa Cruz de Tenerife City Council and Fundación Metropoli, we have launched this project to drive the ecological transition in territories and cities. The initiative focuses on defining a future vision based on participation, innovation, efficiency, and sustainability.

02 Corporate governance

2.1 Corporate governance

Key indicators	2024	2023
Board members (as at 31 December) (no.)[16]	12	11
Board meetings (no.)	8	8
Board meeting attendance (%)[17]	94 %	95 %

2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection

Our Corporate Governance Model adheres to the recommendations outlined in the Code of Good Governance for Listed Companies in Spain, as well as international best practices, ensuring compliance with strict principles of ethics, integrity, and transparency.

Governing Bodies

Our main governing bodies are the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors, and the Board's three Advisory Committees.

Shareholder representation at the General Shareholders' Meeting is proportionate to their ownership interests. Along with the Board of Directors, it is the company's highest governing body.

The ownership of the group's shares is primarily held by two shareholders: Cepsa Holding, LLC, which owns 61.36% and is controlled by Mubadala Investment Company, and Matador Bidco, S.À R.L., which owns 38.41% and is controlled by The Carlyle Group.

Governing body structure

General Shareholders' Meeting

The company's sovereign body is empowered to make decisions on all matters that are legally or statutorily assigned to it.

Board of Directors

Except for matters reserved for the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors is the company's highest administrative and representative body. Its responsibilities include overseeing and monitoring business management and performance; approving plans, policies, objectives, and strategies; and ensuring their execution and implementation. The Board delegates the day-to-day management of the company to the CEO and the Management Committee.

Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk (ACER) Committee

It oversees internal auditing, relationships with the external auditor, internal control systems, compliance, and risk management, as well as the preparation process and integrity of Moeve's financial and non-financial information of the group.

Nomination and Compensation Committee

This Board committee oversees the selection, appointment, re-election and removal, as warranted, of the company's directors and key management personnel. It is tasked with analysing, reporting on and proposing remuneration policy, provide guidelines for the organization's compensation policies and formulates proposals to the Board regarding decisions to be made in these areas.

Strategy and Sustainability Committee

This Board committee advises the Board on all matters that could have an impact on the company's strategic management, businesses or investments, ensuring that sustainability perspectives and priorities are at all times duly factored into all strategic and business decision-making.

[16] The number of external directors with four or fewer mandates in other companies has increased from 10 in 2023 to 11 in 2024 due to the addition of a new female director.
[17] The attendance in 2024 was above 94%, with one board member absent from the meeting on January 22, three absent from the meeting on July 24, and one absent from the meeting on November 14. However, in all cases, they delegated their representations to other board members.

Our Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee is the body responsible for overseeing the management and control of risks associated with sustainability, supporting the achievement of our objectives and strategy in this area.

The current composition of the Board of Directors includes distinguished experts in technical, economic, financial, legal, and commercial fields, all with extensive careers, knowledge, and experience in areas related to the energy transition. Nonetheless, precise support and information are provided on sustainability, renewable energy, or other relevant areas, based on the needs assessment. During the year, both the Board of Directors and the ACER Committee received training on emerging risks, particularly cybersecurity, as well as on sustainability management.

As part of our continuous improvement process, we conduct a biennial self-assessment of the Board and an annual self-assessment of the ACER Committee. Based on the results, appropriate action plans are implemented where necessary.

We have two committees responsible for managing our operations:

- Management Committee: this executive body is responsible for day-to-day management of all of Moeve's businesses, its strategic organisation and coordination and integration of all economic, social, environmental and ethical aspects into all high-level decision-making. It is made up of the heads of the various business lines and corporate functions, as well as the CEO.
- Investments Committee: the tasks assigned to this internal committee include reviewing and ruling on contracts and investment-related decisions, subject to certain thresholds stipulated in the powers delegated to it. It also monitors the scope and development of investment projects underway and any budget deviations affecting projects under its remit.

Composition of the Board of Directors and its Delegated Committees

As of 31 December 2024, the Board was made up of 12 directors, including eight proprietary directors, two independent directors, one executive director, and one classified as "other external." [18]

[18] On 8 March 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting accepted the resignation of board member Ms. Alyazia Al Kuwaiti from all her positions on the Board of Directors and the Nomination and Compensation Committee of the group. At the proposal of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, Mr. Danny Dweik was appointed as a board member for the statutory term of six years. On the same date, the Board appointed Mr. Dweik as a member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, replacing Ms. Al Kuwaiti, and as a member of the Strategy and Sustainability Committee, replacing board member Mr. Saeed Al Mazrouei, who had resigned from this Committee. Additionally, Mr. Marwan Nijmeh, a member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, was appointed as Chair of this body, succeeding Ms. Al Kuwaiti.

On 30 May 2024, Mr. Jörg Häring resigned from all his positions as Non-Director Secretary of the Board of Directors, the ACER Committee, the Nomination and Compensation Committee, and the Strategy and Sustainability Committee. During the Board meeting held on the same date, Ms. Bettina Karsch, the current General Director of HR and Organisation, was appointed as Secretary of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, and Mr. José Téllez was appointed as Deputy Secretary of the Strategy and Sustainability Committee, leaving the other secretarial positions vacant until new appointments were made.

On 24 July 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting resolved to increase the number of Board members from 11 to 12, amending the Articles of Association accordingly, and appointed Ms. Soraya Sáenz de Santamaría as an independent board member for the statutory term of six years. Subsequently, during the Board meeting, the number of members of the ACER Committee was increased from three to four, and Ms. Sáenz de Santamaría was appointed as a member of this Committee. In the same meeting, Ms. Virginia Beltramini was appointed as the new Non-Director Secretary of the Board of Directors, the ACER Committee, and the Strategy and Sustainability Committee, effective 16 September 2024.

On 1 October 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting accepted the resignation of Mr. Danny Dweik from all his positions on the Board of Directors and its Committees. At the proposal of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, Mr. Luca Molinari was appointed as a board member for the statutory term of six years. During the Board meeting held on the same day, Mr. Molinari was appointed as a member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee and the Strategy and Sustainability Committee, replacing Mr. Dweik in both roles.

The company uses the independent director definition provided in article 529.12 of Spain's Corporate Enterprises Act.

Name	Board of Directors	Audit, Compliance, Ethics and Risk Committee	Nomination and Compensation Committee	Strategy and Sustainability Committee	Class of director	Length of service	Shareholder represented
Ahmed Yahia	Chairman			Chairman	Proprietary	Since 04/02/2021	Majority shareholder
Marcel van Poecke	Vice Chairman		Member	Member	Proprietary	Since 15/10/2019	Minority shareholder
Maarten Wetselaar	Chief Executive Officer			Member	Executive	Since 01/01/2022	—
Ángel Corcóstegui	Member	Chairman			Independent	Since 01/02/2016	—
Marwan Naim Nijmeh	Member		Chairman		Proprietary	Since 15/10/2019	Majority shareholder
Saeed Al Mazrouei	Member				Proprietary	Since 13/11/2018	Majority shareholder
Bob Maguire	Member	Member		Member	Proprietary	Since 15/10/2019	Minority shareholder
Gregory Nikodem	Member				Proprietary	Since 01/02/2023	Minority shareholder
Abdulla Shadid	Member	Member			Proprietary	Since 10/10/2023	Majority shareholder
Jacob Schram	Member				Other External	Since 27/10/2022	
Soraya Sáenz de Santamaría	Member	Member			Independent	Since 24/07/2024	
Luca Molinari	Member		Member	Member	Proprietary	Since 01/10/2024	Majority shareholder
Virginia Beltramini	Non-Director Secretary	Secretary		Secretary		Since 16/09/2024	
José Téllez Menchén	Non-Director Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary		Deputy Secretary		Since 24/10/2014	

How the members of the company's governing bodies are selected

The company's shareholders are ultimately responsible for individually appointing and re-electing Board directors, on the basis of recommendations by the Nomination and Compensation Committee.

The Nomination and Compensation Committee selects the most suitable candidates for the various positions on the Board of Directors and its three committees. In the event of a Board vacancy, motions for the appointment of new directors are submitted at the General Meeting for ratification, while any resulting vacancies on the Board's committees are addressed by submitting appointment proposals directly to the Board for approval.

The selection process, in which the members of the Board are chosen one by one, considers a range of aspects including shareholder structure of the group, the universe of boardroom skills and expertise, the ability to dedicate enough time to the post and the candidates' mastery of matters of particular relevance (specific businesses within the energy sector, industry knowhow, financial acumen, etc.). An effort is made to ensure the Board's composition is well balanced, marked by a wide majority of non-executive directors.

All director candidates must be professionals of proven integrity whose conduct and professional trajectories are aligned with the principles enshrined in Moeve's Code of Ethics and Conduct and its vision and values .

For the ACER Committee, members are selected based on their knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing, verification, internal control, sustainability, financial and non-financial risk management, IT systems, and professional experience in these areas. The Committee collectively possesses financial expertise, and at least one member qualifies as a financial expert, as defined in the Committee's regulations.

2.1.2 Conflicts of interest

Our directors must inform the Board of Directors of any conflicts between their interests or those of people related to them and the interests of the group, whether direct or indirect, and must refrain from any involvement on behalf of the company in transactions giving rise to potential conflict, subject to the exceptions provided for in applicable legislation.

In keeping with that same legislation, and on the basis of a prior recommendation from the Audit, Compliance, Ethics and Risk Committee, we submit all transactions between the company and its directors to the Board of Directors for authorisation for subsequent ratification by the company's shareholders.

Conflicts of interest involving directors are disclosed to stakeholders when relevant and are specifically reported in the company's Annual Accounts.

2.2 Risk management

2024 Milestones

- **Conducted a maturity analysis of risk management using Gartner's methodology, aligned with the industry's best practices.**
- **Implemented methodological improvements to adapt risk analysis to future regulatory requirements for sustainability reporting.**
- **Optimised quantitative risk analyses impacting strategy through the application of scenario simulations in economic models.**

Risk management model

Our Integrated Risk Management and Control System is compliant with the COSO-ERM framework and ISO 31000 standard and sets out the principles and procedures for efficiently managing all classes of risks.

We have a Board-approved General Risk Policy, which sets out the principles and guidelines needed to ensure due management and control of threats, framed by our defined risk tolerance thresholds.

In 2024, we consolidated the risk analysis methodology for investment projects, incorporated into the General Risk Control and Management Procedure. This has enabled more detailed and accurate analyses of potential risks in new projects. Additionally, we conducted a maturity analysis of the risk function using Gartner's methodology, benchmarking against industry standards and best practices to assess progress and identify areas for improvement, both at the corporate level and in the deployment of risk management across business units.

To support the strategic planning and budgeting process, we conducted an analysis of the main risks faced by the company, including emerging risks. Each risk is assigned a probability and impact, taking into account parameters such as speed of emergence and persistence.

The key phases of our integrated risk management process are:

1. Understanding the external and internal contexts, establishing assessment criteria. In 2024, we collaborated with business units to review climate change scenarios and associated climate variables, aiming to expand the scope of analysis for future evaluations of financial impacts related to climate change.
2. Identifying the resulting risks, including those related specifically with climate change, for which our taxonomy is aligned with the criteria established by the TCFD.
3. Analysing and assessing the risks, looking at both positive and negative causes and consequences.
4. Mitigating the risk, depending on its relevance and our risk appetite, as established in our policy, by implementing the most appropriate responses.
5. Monitoring and reviewing the risks: reporting to the Management Committee and the Audit, Compliance, Ethics and Risk Committee quarterly and the Board of Directors at least twice a year.

Risk management governance

Our risk management system, designed around the three lines of defence model, provides an end-to-end vision of how the various areas of the organisation interact.

- The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the correct functioning of our Integrated Risk Control and Management System, relying on the Audit, Compliance, Ethics and Risk Committee to implement and supervise it.
- The Management Committee is tasked with ensuring compliance with the defined risk tolerance thresholds across the company and with managing risks in line with our General Risk Policy.
- The Corporate Risk Unit proposes, drafts and implements our guidelines and establishes common methodologies and tools to create uniform criteria and ensure that risks are managed coherently and consistently across all business units and corporate functions.
- The business units and corporate functions identify, analyse, assess and manage risks, carrying out actions which are coordinated by the business-level risk units.

Key risks faced by the company

The risks the Company faces are classified into four major categories, including sustainability risks such as energy transition, climate change, personal safety, and natural resource management.

- Strategic: factors related with the general environment and the company's strategic positioning and planning, including political, economic and technological factors.
- Financial: risks which encompass the volatility of commodity prices and other financial variables, as well as risks associated with hedging operations, trading, and economic and tax management.
- Operational risks related to the value chain, operational efficiency, human resource management, personal and facility safety, environmental protection, and asset integrity.
- Compliance: related with governance, compliance with legal requirements and other commitments and with the company's legal strategy.

Additional information in Appendix 3. Key Risks

Emerging risks

In our strategic planning analysis, we identify and analyse emerging risks, and cross-check them against external sources. These risks are monitored on a quarterly basis.

Among the main emerging risks identified over the past year, in line with Gartner's Emerging Risks Report, are the dependence on technology service providers, the limitation of energy resources to undertake strategic projects, and operating in an unpredictable regulatory and legal environment.

Additional information in Appendix 3. Key risks

Risk culture

Risk culture is a priority outlined in the General Risk Policy, and we work on it from several fronts:

- Internal training in risk methodology and technical improvement.
- Continuous training and regular meetings on trends, emerging risks, or ad-hoc reports.
- Specific sessions on quantification and statistical modelling tools.
- Internal communication initiatives and participation in learning and development events.
- Multidisciplinary working groups to address events that could have a cross-cutting impact on the company, such as geopolitical crises.
- Workshops to identify, evaluate, and discuss global and cross-cutting risks with senior management, focusing on threats relevant to each business unit.

Business continuity

The Business Continuity Plan defines mechanisms to recover and restore critical processes in the event of a disruption to business operations and includes preventative actions to avoid or minimise such disruptions. Identifying continuity risks enables the establishment of measures that ensure the achievement of strategic objectives.

The implementation of a pilot Business Continuity Plan in 2023 at three of our sites allowed us to consolidate the model, analyse and prepare for potential scenarios, and plan the expansion of the Plan to new sites in 2024. This aims to achieve a greater global response capacity for events that could disrupt operations.

2.3 Sustainability management

2024 Milestones

- Established ourselves as a best-in-class company in our sector in the main international ESG Ratings.
- Strengthened trust with financial institutions through two syndicated financing lines totalling €3 billion, linked to sustainability indicators and projects in sustainable energy and energy transition.
- Finalised agreements with public institutions such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Official Credit Institute (ICO) to finance projects under Positive Motion.

We aspire to lead the energy transition, creating a positive impact on the planet and people, and meeting the expectations of our stakeholders.

Our Sustainability Plan, as a driving force behind the Positive Motion strategy, aims to create a positive impact on people, customers, the environment, the economy, and society as a whole. This comprehensive framework is supported by ambitious goals and a robust roadmap.

Main sustainability commitments:

Climate

- 55% decrease in Scope 1 and 2 CO_2eq emissions by 2030 by comparison with 2019.
- 15-20% decrease in the carbon intensity of the energy we sell by 2030 by comparison with 2019.
- Net Zero before 2050.

Circular economy

- 50% increase in the intensity of the circularity of our national operational waste by 2030 versus 2019.
- 15% increase in the share of renewable and circular raw materials in our energy parks by 2030 versus 2019.

Natural capital

- 20% reduction in freshwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas by 2025 by comparison with 2019.
- No net loss and, later, net positive impact at our wind and photovoltaic power plants.

Health and safety

- Zero fatalities and serious incidents.

Talent

- 30% women in management positions by 2025 and 40% in 2030[19].
- 2% of employees with a disability by 2025.
- 1% of subcontracted employees with a disability by 2025.

Ethics and human rights

- No incidents of corruption or anticompetitive behaviour.

Supply chain

- 100% of main suppliers with ESG rating by 2025.
- 80% of all suppliers with ESG rating by 2025.

Communities

- Active engagement with local communities in areas of operation.
- Support of social organisations in Moeve's local environment.

[19] After achieving our 30% target a year ahead of schedule, we have set a new goal for 2030.

Key commitments under our Sustainability Plan:

Commitment	2024	Commitment 2025 compared to 2019	Commitment 2030 compared to 2019
Talent			
Women in management	**31.5%**	30%	40[20]
Moeve's employees with a disability[21]	**1.8%**	2%	—
Subcontracted employees with a disability[22]	**2.5%**	1%	—
Climate			
Reduction of CO_2eq Scope 1 and 2	**25.6%**	—	55%
Reduction of the Carbon Intensity Index of sold energy products	**1.0%**	—	15-20%
Circular economy			
Increased intensity of the circularity of national operational waste	**26.1%**	—	50%
Reduction of freshwater withdrawal in			
Water-stressed areas[23]	**19.0%**	20%	—
Supply chain			
Main suppliers with ESG rating	**95%**	100%	—
Suppliers with ESG rating	**92%**	80%	—

To extend Positive Motion to our employees and align with our renewed values and culture, we have developed a plan to help adopt sustainable living habits both professionally and personally, aiming to reduce environmental impact. The plan covers areas such as mobility, energy, waste management, and water usage, with actions ranging from awareness initiatives and support programs to changes in internal policies and workplace environments. Additionally, we offer a monthly training session open to the entire company on topics related to sustainability and energy transition, thereby fostering a culture of sustainability.

Sustainable financing

Sustainable financing is key to our transformation under the Positive Motion strategy. As such, our Sustainability Plan includes the goal of ensuring that the majority of our external financing is sustainable by 2025.

In 2024, we signed two major financing agreements with a total of 21 financial institutions for €2 billion and €1 billion, respectively, both with a 5-year term.

In particular, we extended the term of the €2 billion syndicated loan until 2029, linking it to three sustainability indicators2[24], Additionally, we agreed on a new €1 billion syndicated financing line, which includes a €300 million loan tied to the same sustainability indicators and a €700 million credit facility to support sustainable energy and energy transition projects, aligned with our Positive Motion strategy.

Furthermore, in 2024, we continued securing loans with public institutions such as the EIB and ICO to support projects including the construction of Southern Europe's largest 2G biofuel complex and the installation of ultra-fast chargers at service stations.

[20] After meeting the 30% target, a year ahead of schedule, we have set a new goal of reaching 40%.
[21] The calculation criteria follow the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion of Spain.
[22] The calculation criteria follow the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion of Spain.
[23]The scope of the water reduction target differs from the GRI 303-3 indicator because the inclusion of new assets does not affect the target, which is established with a constant perimeter.
[24] Linked Sustainability Indicators: A 55% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 CO_2 emissions by 2030 compared to 2019. A 15-20% decrease in the Carbon Intensity Index (CII) of energy sold to end customers by 2030 compared to 2019, and 30% of leadership positions occupied by women by 2025.

ESG ratings: acknowledgement and continuous improvement

One of the tools we use to advance sustainability management is third-party evaluations of our sustainability performance, particularly by ESG Rating agencies.

These assessments enable us to identify areas for improvement and strengths to build upon. The progress of our results in this area has been positive, positioning us among the leaders in the sector.

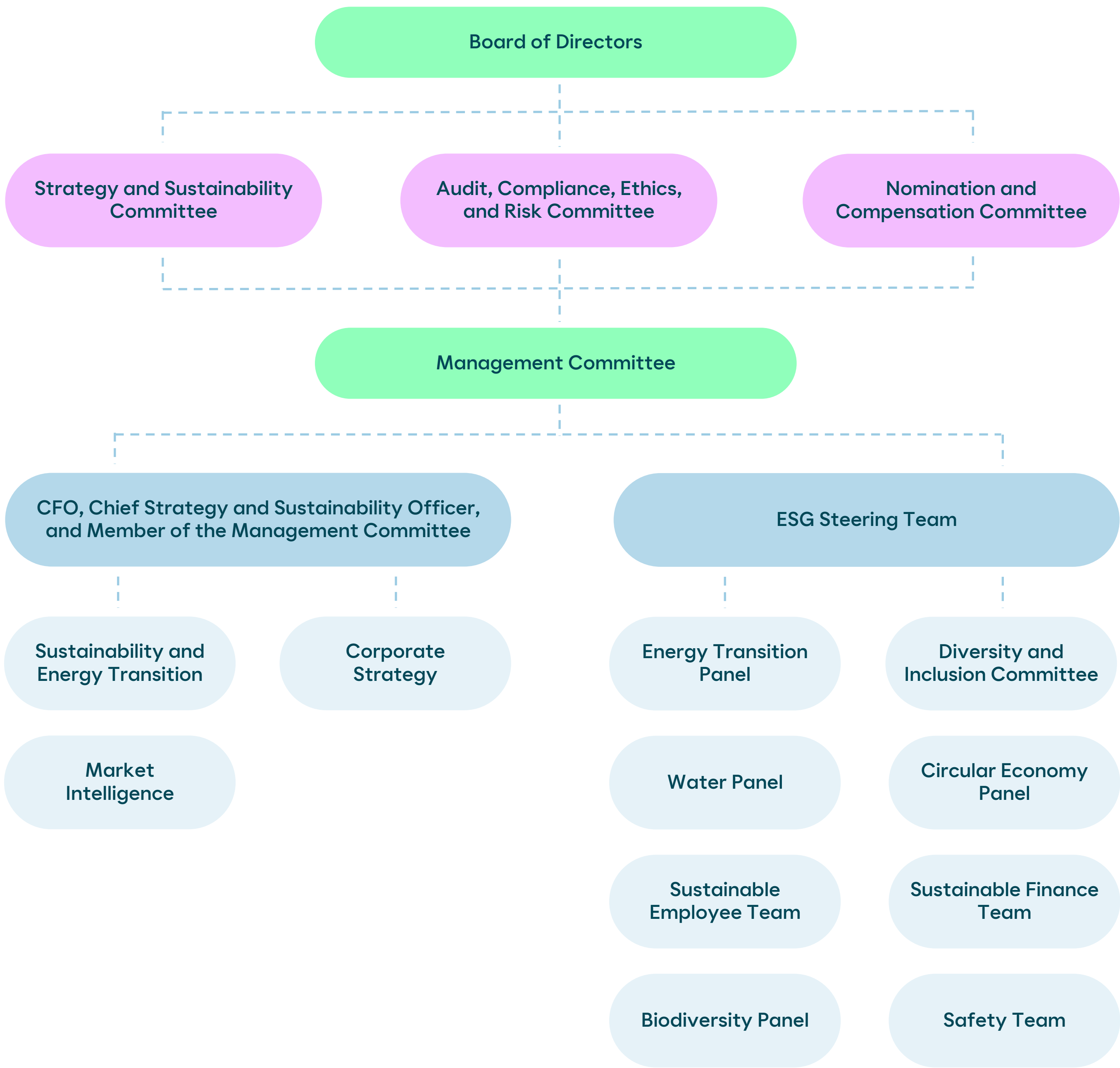
S&P Global	SUSTAINALYTICS	ecovadis	CLARITY AI
S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA)	Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating	EcoVadis	Clarity AI
3rd Position Globally in Our Sector **1st Position in Europe in Our Sector** **78 points**	**1st Position Globally in Our Sector** **23,9 points**	**Top 3% Globally | 75 points (Moeve)** **Top 1% Globally | 80 points (Chemicals business)**	**1st Position Globally in Our Sector** **80 points**
Top 5% S&P Global CSA Score in the Upstream & Integrated O&G sector, with a 4-point improvement compared to the previous year and inclusion in the Sustainability Yearbook for the third consecutive year.	Industry ESG Top Rated and first position in the Integrated O&G sector for the third consecutive year.	Moeve achieved a Gold Medal, ranking in the top 3% across all sectors for the second consecutive year, with a 2-point improvement compared to the last evaluation. Chemicals business achieved a Platinum Medal, ranking in the top 1% in the sector in its second participation in the evaluation with a 5-point improvement.	First position and 'Leader' category in the Integrated O&G sector for the third consecutive year.
Last update: December 2024 Scale: Min 0 - Max 100	Last update: December 2024 Scale: Min 100 - Max 0	Last update: June 2024 Scale: Min 0 - Max 100	Last update: August 2024 Scale: Min 0 - Max 100

Governance and sustainability management

The Board of Directors sets the direction and ambition for sustainability, a topic present in the agenda of all its committees to ensure efficient oversight and agile decision-making within our governance bodies. The Strategy and Sustainability Committee defines the strategy and supervises outcomes in these areas, the Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee oversees risks and related reporting, and the Nomination and Compensation Committee ensures that remuneration schemes appropriately reflect progress and performance in sustainability.

We have a cross-functional management model that fosters agile and integrated decision-making. To achieve this, we rely on various committees and multidisciplinary working groups that manage performance across different areas.

In this model, the ESG Steering Team, composed of business directors and corporate function heads, acts as the coordinator. The working groups facilitate the adoption of commitments in material aspects and monitor their implementation. This approach allows us to work collaboratively in defining commitments reflected in our Sustainability Plan and to promote best practices in addressing the challenges of the energy transition. The Management Committee is responsible for steering the actions of the corporate functions and business units.



Sustainability policies

Aligned with the Sustainability Plan, our policies, approved by the Board of Directors[25], address all material issues from a sustainability perspective. These policies set commitments and guidelines for action for all employees, who are promptly informed of any new policies or changes via channels such as the intranet.

Corporate policies

Rules and regulations, purpose and values

Code of ethics and conduct

Sustainability policy

Environmental	Social	Governance	
• HSEQ	• Human Resources	• Data Protection and Privacy	• Control on Sanctions and Embargoes in Trade Relations, Exports, and Dual-Use Goods
• Climate Action	• Diversity and Inclusion	• Defence of Fair and Effective Market Competition	• Crime Prevention
• Biodiversity	• Sustainable Procurement	• Prevention of Bribery, Corruption, and Conflicts of Interest	• General Risk Policy
• Circular Economy	• Customer Relations	• Corporate Tax	• Cybersecurity
	• Human Rights	• Integrity Channel	• Communication
			• Security

Stakeholders and materiality

We strive to understand the expectations of our stakeholders and to create a positive impact on our environment. We believe in the importance of maintaining strong and transparent relationships. To this end, we have a general framework for action that allows us to prioritise and manage our relationships with stakeholders, mitigating risks and identifying opportunities for improvement. We use a standardised model for identifying stakeholders, which annually establishes a consultation process to understand their expectations. Expectations and communication channels with key stakeholders are identified and established.

[25] In 2023, the Board of Directors approved revisions to and ratified our 23 corporate policies to align them with our Positive Motion strategy, our new Sustainability Plan, and third-party best practices. Additionally, in December 2024, it approved the update of the Biodiversity Policy and the new Circular Economy Policy.The policies apply to the company, its subsidiaries in which it has effective control, its directors and employees, as well as to third parties with whom it has legal relations and who have adhered to it. For their part, those who represent the company in external companies and entities, or where the group does not have effective control, will promote, to the extent possible, the implementation of principles and guidelines aligned with our policies.

Materiality assessment

We identify, analyse, and prioritise topics relevant to our organization and stakeholders, integrating them into a materiality assessment that we update annually. This analysis is reviewed by our Management Committee and the Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee.

In 2024, we updated the materiality assessment by considering key trends and stakeholder expectations, the conclusions of which have informed the contents of this report.

Our data-driven materiality assessment methodology evaluates the importance of topics for identified and segmented stakeholders. This involves surveys, benchmarking against industry peers, analysis of mandatory and voluntary regulations, and monitoring news and social media publications. Internal significance is assessed through topics linked to variable compensation, adopted commitments, and established working groups. The Management Committee validates the results of this analysis.

In the 2024 update, we implemented a methodology using Highly Informed Panels (HIPs), representing key stakeholder groups. These panels are designed to ensure comprehensive and representative consultation, including experts from various fields.

The HIPs cover the financial community, business associations, organizational members, media, and society (academics, environmental activists, and NGOs). Each panel provided specialised perspectives to identify and prioritise the most relevant material topics, ensuring that stakeholder expectations and concerns are fully integrated into our strategy.

The materiality assessment has identified the most relevant topics for the company and its stakeholders, categorised into priority topics and other relevant issues. The most relevant topics are integrated into the company's risk management process, with the materiality assessment results serving as inputs for the risk map.

Priority topics:

- Energy transition strategy and climate action
- Health and safety
- Water resource management
- Regulatory adaptation and compliance
- Diversity and equal opportunities
- Circularity and resource use
- Biodiversity
- Customer focus

Other important topics:

- Air pollution
- Climate change adaptation
- Commitment to local communities
- Data protection
- Good governance and leadership
- Hazardous substances
- Human rights
- Professional development
- Supply chain management
- Water and soil pollution
- Working conditions and social dialogue

Institutional relations

Our Institutional Relations Plan provides comprehensive coverage across all jurisdictions where we operate, enabling us to proactively engage in public debate and strengthen our relationships with stakeholders. The plan is reviewed annually with the aim of sharing, among all stakeholders, the role of the industry and Moeve's activities in achieving a fair and inclusive transition. This plan establishes internal and external action lines with specific objectives and actions that prioritise the energy transition. In 2024, we approved a specific Institutional Relations protocol that systematises its implementation and includes guidelines for different levels of dialogue and participation, from operational teams to the executive levels of the company. This approach ensures coherent and strategic representation in our institutional relations. Additionally, we have launched a social license and partnership project to support the company in its transformation process.

Additional Information on the Social License Project in 3.8.1 Relationship with local communities

We have a methodology in place to evaluate our participation in associations and the suitability of joining new alliances. This process is aligned with our Positive Motion strategy and the goals of the Paris Agreement, such as achieving Net Zero by 2050. This ensures that our collaborations reinforce consistent positions and align with global climate objectives.

We are part of business and sectoral associations as well as think tanks, contributing our expertise to legislative processes and promoting studies of social interest to raise awareness and encourage public participation in the energy transition.

We have maintained an active presence in Hydrogen Europe, the leading European hydrogen association, and Gasnam - Neutral Transport, to drive the production and use of renewable gases and their derivatives in transport, such as hydrogen, renewable ammonia, or biomethane. We also participate in the Spanish Business Council for Sustainable Development, where we actively engage in working groups (clusters) focused on climate change and social impact.

Our presence in international initiatives has been strengthened through platforms like the World Economic Forum -where we have joined the First Mover Coalition- and Planning for Climate Coalition, alliances aimed at accelerating the energy transition with a just transition focus. Additionally, we continue to broaden our scope in cross-cutting areas such as innovation by joining Cotec.

Initiatives and platforms in which Moeve is involved

Associations
European Clean Hydrogen Alliance
AOP
RLCF Alliance
IPIECA
IOGP
Fuels Europe
UN Global Compact
Feique
CEFIC
Forética
AEDIVE
Hydrogen Europe
Gasnam - Newtral Transport

We participated for the second consecutive year in the Climate Summit (COP29), where we joined initiatives such as the COP29 Hydrogen Declaration, Industrial Transition Accelerator Open Letter, and 3.0 Green Fuels: Green Hydrogen and Green Shipping. Additionally, for the first time, we took part in the COP16 on Biodiversity, held in Colombia.

Strengthening our institutional relations at the European level

The European sphere is a cornerstone of our institutional relations. We actively supported the conclusion of negotiations on the "Fit for 55" legislative package, essential for the EU's goal of reducing emissions by 55% by 2030, through participation in sectoral associations and collaboration with stakeholders. Following the European Parliament elections in June 2024, we enhanced our institutional activities with strategic actions, including presenting how Positive Motion aligns with the European Green Deal and defining policy priorities for the 2024-2029 period. These were shared with Members of the European Parliament and Commission officials during conferences and direct meetings.

Energy transition reports

We produced two reports on the energy transition. The first, "Green molecules: the upcoming revolution in the European employment market", was created in collaboration with Manpower Group and presented at the 2024 Davos forum. This report concludes that biofuels and green hydrogen will generate 1.7 million jobs in Europe by 2040.

In the report "How to make Spain the European SAF leader: Roadmap to accelerate the decarbonization of air transport", we highlight that the emerging industry dedicated to producing sustainable aviation fuels could generate €22 billion in investments, create 277,000 direct and indirect jobs, and contribute €56 billion to GDP by 2050. This report was developed in collaboration with Iberia, Iberia Express, Vueling, and the Spanish Association for Biocircularity (BIOCIRC), proposing 16 economic, regulatory, and public-private collaboration measures.

The Global Agenda: Aligned with the SDGs

We contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), prioritising those that are related to our activities, our strategic priorities, and the expectations of our stakeholders.

SDG 7
Affordable and clean energy

Through our Positive Motion strategy, we have identified ways to produce affordable, clean energy for ourselves and our customers, in the form of renewable hydrogen, biofuels, and solar and wind power, for example. Thanks to scalability and efficient installations, we are able to be competitive in the market when it comes to supplying energy to families and companies.

SDG 8
Decent work and economic growth

Through the agenda for our personnel, we work to ensure that the vast majority of our employees perform permanent duties and are remunerated according to their profile, experience, and skills. We work with suppliers and partners to stimulate economic growth in our supply chain.

SDG 12
Responsible production and consumption

We provide both energy and solutions that enable our customers to live a life within the limits of this planet. By powering our service stations with renewable energy, we make it easier for families to decarbonize their transportation and move towards a more circular consumption model.

SDG 13
Climate action

We are taking steps to reduce our carbon emissions in line with international agreements such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In addition, we help our customers accelerate their decarbonization process in the heavy industry and transportation sectors.

03

Driving a sustainable future

3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world

2024 Milestones

- We have consolidated the calculation of the company's carbon footprint under a single ISO 14064 certification.
- We have extended ISO 14067 carbon footprint certification to new ranges of lubricants.
- We joined the First Movers Coalition, a public-private alliance aimed at decarbonising hard-to-abate sectors.

Key indicators	2024	2023
Scope 1 CO_2eq emissions (million tonnes)	4.8	4.7
Scope 2 CO_2eq emissions (million tonnes)[26]	0.2	0.2
Scope 3 CO_2eq emissions (million tonnes)[27]	71.9	69.2
Energy consumption (TJ)[28]	63,409	62,900

Additional information in Appendix 2.1 Climate Change

3.1.1 Climate change governance

The Board of Directors approves the strategic objectives for climate change and delegates specific matters to its advisory committees:

- Strategy and Sustainability Committee: reviews risks and opportunities related to strategy, the decarbonisation plan, and climate metrics and targets.
- Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee: oversees risks and compliance related to climate change, ensuring the effective implementation of control systems.
- The Nomination and Compensation Committee: monitors the link between variable remuneration and climate objectives[29].

The Management Committee allocates resources and makes decisions to meet the established goals. With a practical approach, a cross-functional group known as the Energy Transition Panel focuses on implementing the decarbonisation and energy transition plan, as well as monitoring climate change mitigation measures and transition risks. Additionally, the Water Panel tracks the physical risks of climate change related to water scarcity.

We have established frameworks that outline our commitments to climate change and energy transition, which are reviewed and approved by the Board. These include the Climate Action Policy, the Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Supplier Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Sustainability Policy, and the General Risk Policy.

[26] Scope 2 reporting follows the market-based approach.
[27] Scope 3 indirect emissions reporting is limited to five categories: purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, downstream transportation and distribution, and the use of sold products.
[28] The data refers to energy consumption within the organisation, excluding energy generated and sold to third parties.
[29] The Positive Motion Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target was included in the variable remuneration of the company's employees in 2024 and is monitored monthly.

3.1.2 Decarbonisation and energy transition plan

We continue to make progress in our Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Plan with two key objectives:

- Reduce Scope 1 and 2 CO_2eq emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 2019, thereby decreasing the carbon footprint of our industrial operations.
- Lower the carbon intensity index (CII) of energy sold to end customers by 15-20% by 2030 compared to 2019, reducing the carbon footprint of the solutions we provide to our customers.

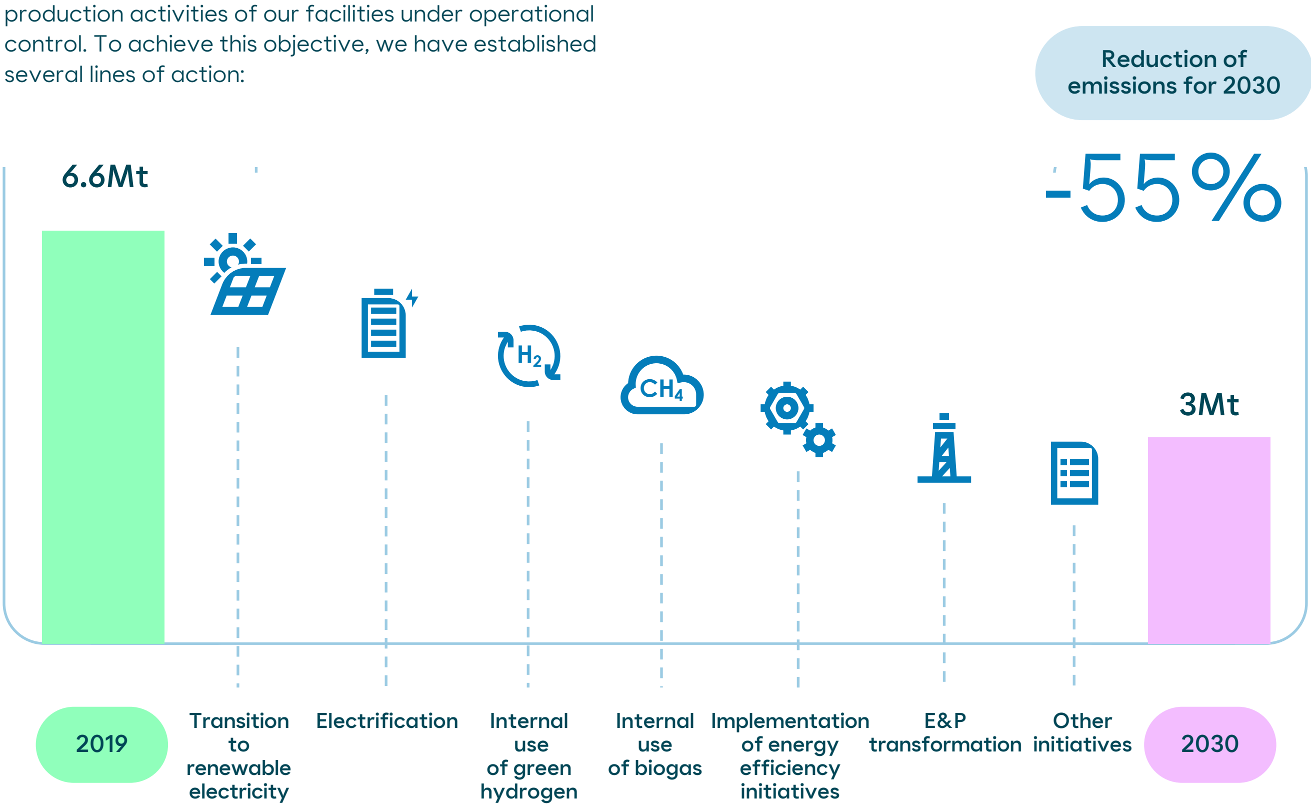
We aim to achieve Net Zero before 2050[30], aligning with climate scenarios limiting warming to 1.5°C by 2100 as outlined by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Our 2030 targets are consistent with the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), which limits warming to below 2°C by 2100.

The plan has been evaluated using the ACT (Assessing Low Carbon Transition)[31], methodology, specifically designed for the oil and gas sector. The results of this assessment validate the robustness of our climate change governance model, our aspiration in terms of decarbonisation targets, and the ambition of our Positive Motion strategy.

The progress of these commitments is continuously monitored through the implementation of planned actions. Advancement is influenced by emerging regulations, technological improvements in the industry, and market conditions. Additionally, we have incorporated an internal carbon price into our business decisions and financial figures, projected at around €140/t by 2030 based on market estimates. This internal price, applicable to all company businesses, drives energy efficiency and low-carbon investments, enabling us to identify and capitalise on opportunities in this area[32].

Objective 1: reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions

The reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions is tied to the production activities of our facilities under operational control. To achieve this objective, we have established several lines of action:



30 In line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Net-Zero Standard; to achieve the 2050 target, we will implement measures to reduce Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by at least 90% compared to the baseline level. Additionally, the remaining emissions will be neutralised through nature-based solutions.

31 We selected the ACT methodology due to its robustness and capacity to comprehensively evaluate the climate performance of companies in the oil and gas sector. The SBTi has yet to develop a specific assessment protocol for this sector, and the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) is limited to publicly listed companies only.

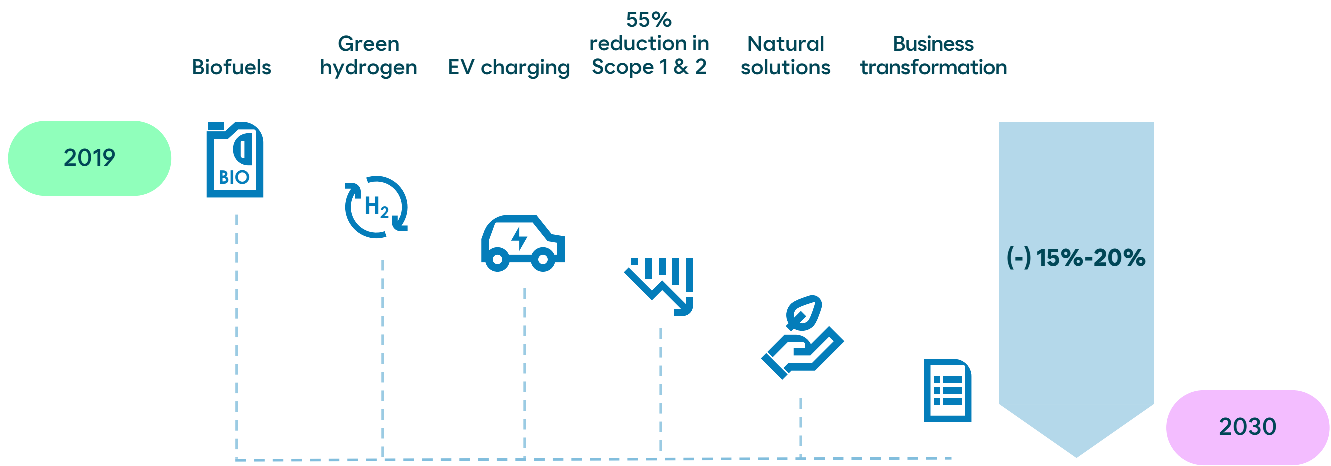
32 This internal carbon price follows a "carbon fee" model, assigning costs to business areas responsible for emissions based on their contribution to the total. In 2024, the internal carbon price was set at €65/t, aligned with the EU ETS market.

We will reduce energy and fossil fuel consumption by replacing them with renewable sources:

- We will transition 100% of the electricity consumption at our facilities to renewable electricity[33] and convert our electricity generation portfolio to renewable energy, eliminating fossil-based electricity generation.
- We will source the heat and steam required for multiple production processes from renewable sources.
- We will progressively replace the use of fossil-based hydrogen with green hydrogen in our internal operations.
- We will use renewable fuels, such as biogas, instead of fossil sources.
- **We will reduce primary energy consumption by implementing energy efficiency initiatives.** Currently, more than 20 efficiency projects are underway across various industrial assets, with an additional portfolio in advanced development.
- **We will take action in some of our traditional businesses,** such as divesting Exploration & Production assets, to reduce our emissions.

Objective 2: reduction of the Carbon Intensity Index (CII)

This objective aims to reduce the Carbon Intensity Index (CII)[34] encompassing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from energy sold to end customers. To achieve this, we intend to transform our traditional energy business by incorporating lower-emission products, such as biofuels, green hydrogen, and its derivatives.



In addition to the set of Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction measures mentioned above:

- We will increase biofuel production capacity to 2.5 million tonnes annually by 2030, including 800,000 tonnes of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), with the construction of an additional plant. Together with the existing units, this will form the largest 2G biofuels complex in southern Europe.
- We will develop the Andalusian Green Hydrogen Valley, designated as a Project of Common Interest (PCI) by the EU, with the goal of producing up to 300,000 tonnes of green hydrogen annually, with a combined electrolyser capacity of 2 GW.
- We will continue expanding our network of ultra-fast chargers across Iberia.
- We reached new agreements to develop emission offset projects. In 2024, we will collaborate on a public-private initiative for the development of a blue carbon project, whose monitoring, verification, and quantification of the generated absorption units will be under a public certification standard.
- We will transform our businesses with the goal of continuing to reduce emissions.

[33] Our domestic chemical facilities have maintained a 100% renewable electricity supply. Since 2021, our Energy Parks have also maintained a 100% renewable electricity supply across all their production areas. Additionally, in our Mobility & New Commerce and Commercial & Clean Energies businesses, our network of service stations, facilities, and lubricant and asphalt plants also operate with a 100% renewable electricity supply.
[34] The CII is expressed as tonnes of CO_2eq per unit of energy (tCO_2eq/TJ). The numerator includes Scope 1 and 2 emissions from upstream and downstream production of energy products, as well as Scope 3 emissions associated with their use. The denominator reflects the energy the company markets. Non-energy products are excluded from the calculation, as the CII is limited to expressing the carbon intensity of the energy sold.

3.1.3 Climate change: risk and opportunity management

Climate risks

Climate risks are integrated into the company's risk map, following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), using a bottom-up approach across all businesses. This process involves several phases: establishing the context, identifying physical and transition risks, analysing and evaluating impacts, managing risks, and monitoring and reviewing outcomes. The prioritisation of identified climate risks follows a two-phase process: first, the potential financial impact and strategic relevance are assessed; second, the risks are ranked based on their likelihood and impact across different time horizons (short, medium, and long term).

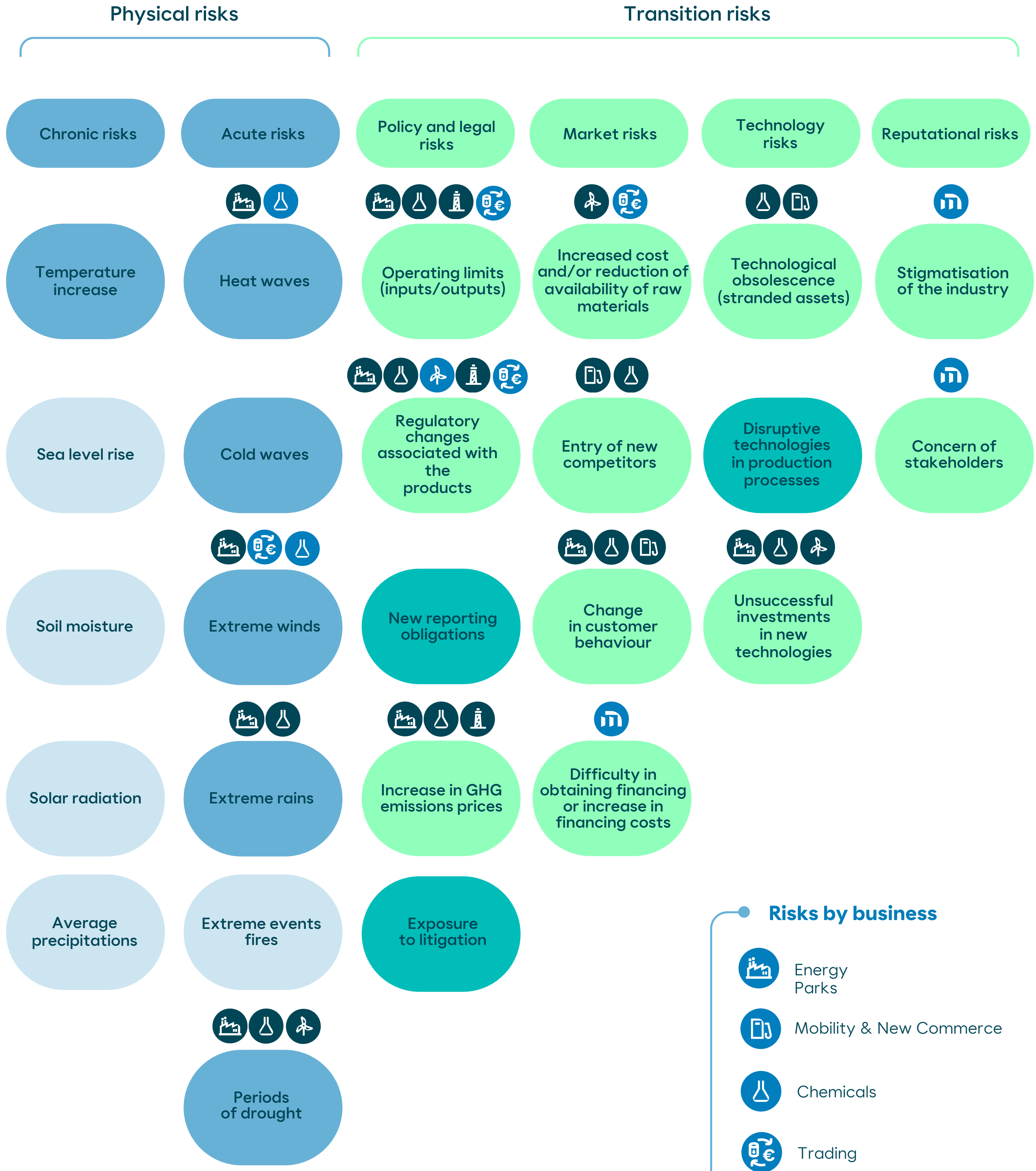
The mitigation of transition risks, those faced by organisations due to shifts towards a low-carbon economy—including changes in policies, regulations, technological advancements, market positioning, and corporate reputation—is addressed through the Positive Motion strategy, the Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Plan, and the Sustainability Plan. Additionally, to mitigate physical risks, which refer to the direct impacts of climate change-related phenomena on an organisation's assets and operations—including extreme weather events and long-term changes in climate patterns—we establish concrete objectives. For instance, to adapt to periods of drought, which represent the physical risk with the greatest potential financial impact, we have set a target to reduce freshwater extraction in water-stressed areas.

Additional information in 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption

Additional information in 2.2 Risk management

Main risks identified by business

Each business unit has analysed risks in accordance with the TCFD taxonomy.



Risks by business

Energy Parks

Mobility & New Commerce

Chemicals

Trading

Commercial & Clean Energies

Exploration & Production

Corporation (finance)

The risks in shaded colours were assessed to calculate their financial impact.

The icons in dark blue indicate a relevant financial impact.

The icons in light blue indicate risks without a relevant financial impact.

Climate opportunities

The company also classifies its climate-related opportunities following TCFD recommendations.

Key opportunities identified by business

Energy sources
- Low emission energy sources
- Participation in carbon market

Products and services
- Development of low emission goods
- Shift in consumer preferences

Markets
- Use of public sector incentives
- Access to new markets

Resource efficiency
- Reduced water usage and consumption

Financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities

Following the guidelines of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), we have identified three climate scenarios to evaluate the resilience of our Positive Motion strategy and our climate ambition across different time horizons: 2030 for Positive Motion, 2040 as an intermediate horizon, and 2050 for our Net Zero ambition:

- Scenario 1: Shares the goal of achieving net-zero CO_2 emissions by 2050 through the implementation of clean energy technologies and strict climate policies. Sources: Net Zero Emissions in 2050 (NZE-IEA), SSP 1-1.9 (IPCC), Net Zero 2050 (NGFS - Orderly Scenario).
- Scenario 2: Focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Sources: Sustainable Development Scenario in 2050 (SDS-IEA), SSP 1-2.6 (IPCC), NGFS - NDCs Scenario.
- Scenario 3: Based on current energy policies and developments, offering a conservative view of the future with a more fragmented and less ambitious political and climate response. Sources: Stated Policies Scenario in 2050 (STEPS-IEA), SSP 2-4.5 (IPCC), NGFS - Fragmented World.

We have determined the economic impacts of the relevant risks, evaluated across the three defined climate scenarios and three-time horizons. The scenario with the least financial impact on cash flow is the 1.5°C scenario, which reflects our ambition to lead in energy transition. The scenario with the greatest financial impact is the one with the highest temperature increase, where government-announced targets are not met, and our leadership is not recognised due to the prevailing social and market context. The 2040 time horizon presents the highest uncertainty in terms of regulation, social demand, and technology.

The impacts of transition risks represent, on average, more than 80% of the total impacts, surpassing physical risks across all scenarios. However, physical risks increase over time, especially as we approach the second half of the century.

Financial impacts show low variability (around 10% on average) across the three-time horizons of the climate scenarios, demonstrating the robustness of our Positive Motion strategy.

Climate opportunities are integrated into the new businesses and objectives developed under Positive Motion, as reflected in their economic performance.

3.1.4 Climate change metrics

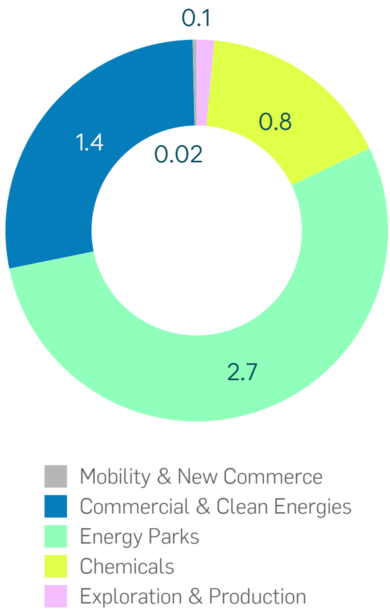
Scope 1 and 2 Emissions

In 2024, Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been reduced to 5.0 million tonnes of CO_2eq, compared to 6.6 in 2019. Compared to 2023, they increased slightly, mainly due to increased activity in our energy parks and in the Chemicals business. We continue to implement initiatives and incorporate low-carbon energies, in line with our commitment to Positive Motion.

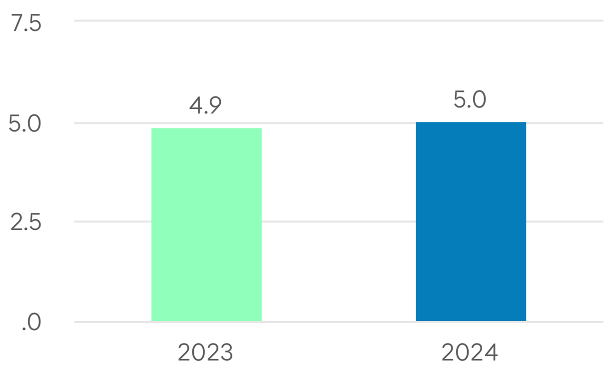
Among the initiatives that have facilitated the reduction since 2019 are: the use of biomethane at our Chemicals business facilities in Bécancour and Puente Mayorga, which have reduced emissions by 10,579 tCO_2eq; the consumption of biogas from the co-processing of vegetable oil and used cooking oils at our energy parks, achieving a reduction of 2,745 tCO_2eq; and the continuous implementation of energy efficiency projects at our industrial facilities, leading to a reduction of 46,400 tCO_2eq.

In 2024, we successfully completed a photovoltaic project at our Chemicals plant in Shanghai, with an installed capacity of 800 kW and an expected annual production of 800,000 kWh of green electricity. This energy will be used for the plant's self-consumption, marking a milestone in reducing reliance on non-renewable sources. Additionally, the same plant has begun consuming renewable electricity, reaching a 60% share of total consumption. This is in addition to the use of renewable electricity at our facilities in Spain.

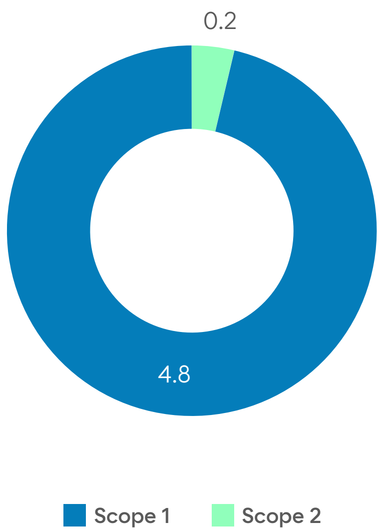
Scope 1 and 2 emissions by business in 2024 (million tCO_2eq)



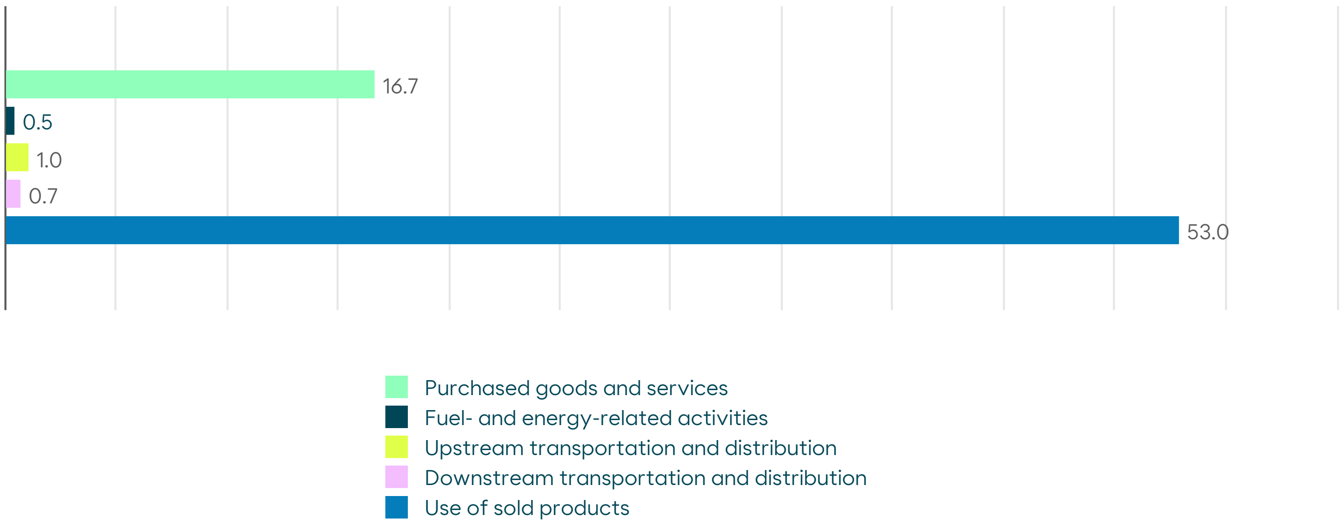
Evolution of Scope 1 and 2 emissions (million tCO_2eq)



Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024 (million tCO_2eq)



Scope 3 emissions by category in 2024 (million tCO_2eq)

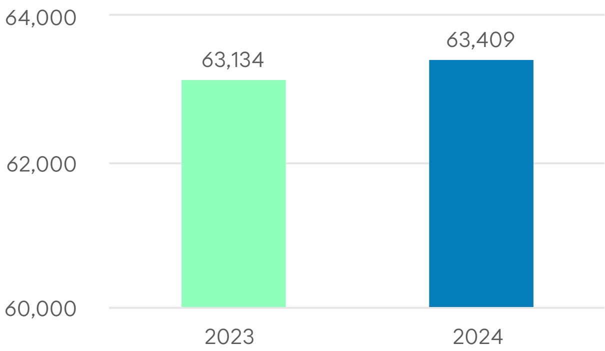


In 2024, total Scope 3 emissions amounted to 71.9 million tonnes of CO_2eq, reflecting a 5% increase compared to the previous year due to the increased activity mentioned earlier. Additionally, the historical series for the purchased goods and services category has been recalculated using a newly updated Ecoinvent database.

Energy consumption[35]

In 2024, energy consumption in our operations reached 63,409 TJ, a 2% increase compared to the previous year, in line with the rise in activity across our core businesses. However, we have continued to increase the contribution of renewable energy. To identify improvement opportunities, we conduct energy audits. This process includes an analysis of energy efficiency, usage, and consumption based on data and evidence.

Evolution of energy consumption (TJ)



Climate and energy certifications

With the ISO 14064 – Greenhouse Gases certification, which establishes a reference framework for assessing and controlling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, we annually certify our carbon footprint for facilities and assets under operational control.

In 2024, we implemented a consolidated approach to certification. This allowed us to integrate the carbon footprint of all our facilities under a single certificate while maintaining an individual certificate for the Chemicals business. The ISO 14064 certification, along with the fact that 93% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions fall under regulated carbon markets[36] demonstrates that the reported emissions are reliable, traceable, and subject to a high degree of assurance.

Additionally, in 2024, we expanded product footprint verification under the ISO 14067 – Carbon Footprint of Products standard, which sets guidelines for quantifying greenhouse gas emissions in product manufacturing based on life cycle assessment. This verification now covers 80% of the sales volume of our lubricant ranges, including a significant portion of lubricants for marine engines, cogeneration, light vehicles, heavy vehicles, and hydraulic applications.

Our participation in the CDP Climate Change initiative allows us to report on our climate change management practices and associated key performance indicators. In 2024, we have achieved a B score.

At our main Energy Parks and Chemicals facilities, we certify the processes for energy and petrochemical products derived from petroleum, as well as steam and electricity production, under the ISO 50001 – Energy Management System, which provides the framework for optimising energy efficiency. Additionally, our Energy Transition Innovation Center (CITE) also holds this certification.

[35] These data refer to energy consumption within the organisation, excluding energy generated and sold to third parties.
[36] Carbon markets enable the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through emissions trading systems and offset mechanisms. Depending on their location, our facilities are subject to systems such as the EU ETS (Emissions Trading System), Québec Cap and Trade, and Shanghai ETS.

3.2 Managing the environment responsibly

2024 Milestones

- **We launched the Water Recirculation Plant at the San Roque Energy Park (Cádiz). This facility enables the recirculation of approximately 1 million cubic metres of water annually.**
- **In the Commercial & Clean Energies business, we obtained the AENOR 'Zero Waste' certification for recovering at least 90% of generated waste and the ISO 14046 certification for water footprint calculation across 18 facilities.**
- **We participated for the first time in the COP 16 on Biodiversity, held in Cali (Colombia), and in the National Environmental Congress (CONAMA) in Madrid (Spain).**

Key indicators	2024	2023
Water withdrawn (thousand m^3)	24,249	29,410
Freshwater withdrawn from water-stressed regions (thousand m^3)	12,550	12,506
Waste generated (tonnes)	101,402	77,272
Waste recovered (%)	73.4 %	69.7 %
Habitats protected or restored (cumulative, m^2)	570,900	570,900

Additional information in Appendix 2.2 Environment

3.2.1 Managerial excellence

Our Health, Safety, Environment, and Quality (HSEQ) Policy establishes guidelines to conserve and protect the environment throughout our operations and serves as the foundation for the implementation of our Environmental Management System (EMS), which aligns with the main applicable standards.

Our EMS is adapted to the new version of the ISO standard with High-Level Structure (HLS), allowing us to implement various ISO standards within a single management system and enabling access to global external certifications. This system is audited and reviewed annually by independent third parties, and we conduct annual compliance visits to ensure its correct implementation and effectiveness.

The technical teams in each business, supported by the corporate specialist technical team, manage environmental aspects, ensure regulatory compliance, and work to minimise impacts as much as possible.

100% of our production facilities are certified under international environmental standards, and 100% hold ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification.

We apply the precautionary principle of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in our activities, including:

- Identification, assessment, and mitigation of risks.
- Audit programs.
- Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).
- Due diligence in the purchase and acquisition of industrial plants.

- Management of impacts through plans, protocols, and drills.
- Safety data sheets for all our products.

At our major facilities in Spain, we prepare and publish annual environmental statements that identify and assess significant environmental aspects. These statements are externally validated along with the EMS under the requirements of the European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

Additionally, we have environmental liability insurance for our production, storage, and supply facilities, providing coverage that exceeds legal requirements.

More information is available on Moeve's corporate website.

3.2.2 Responsible water consumption

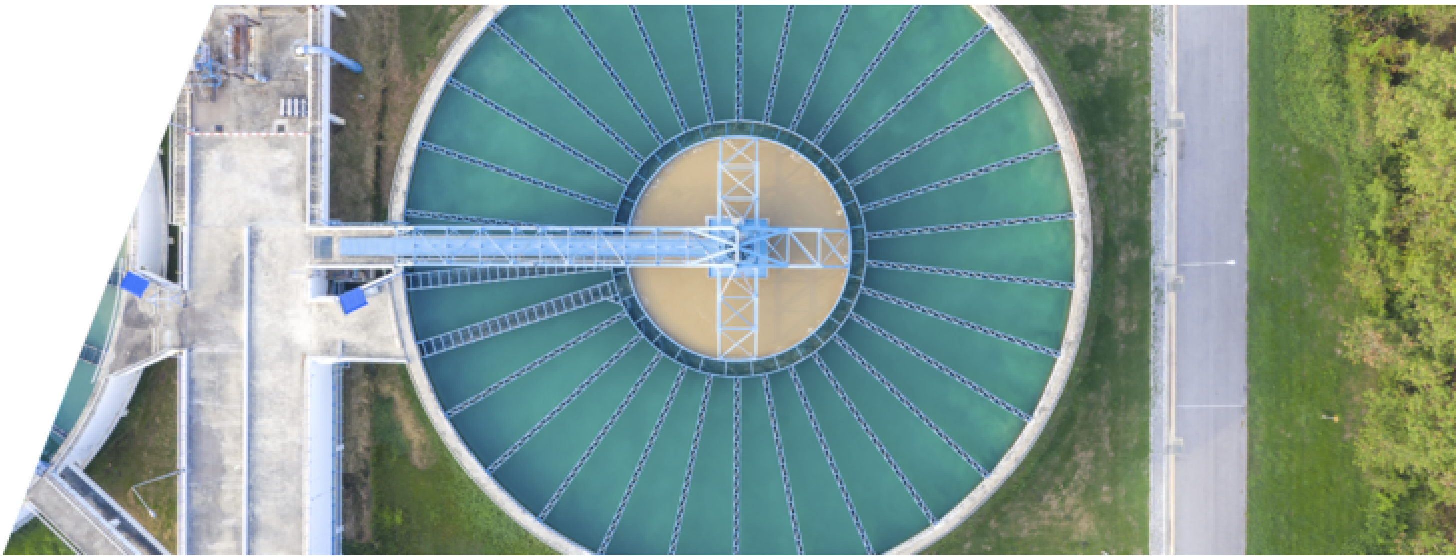
We are committed to the responsible use and efficient management of water resources beyond regulatory compliance through our HSEQ Policy. We use only the water necessary to safely operate our facilities, promoting conservation, reuse, and the identification of new sources. In our Position and Strategy on The Use of Water and The Treatment of Wastewater we outline our reliance on water, along with strategies to minimise its impact and manage its use. Furthermore, we recognise the availability and access to freshwater as a fundamental human right.

We have set a target to reduce freshwater withdrawal in water-stressed areas by 20% by 2025, using 2019 as the baseline year.

In the Water Panel, a collaborative workspace involving our businesses and cross-functional areas, we identify and evaluate initiatives to optimise water management. We also monitor freshwater use reduction and the actions to be implemented by each business, with a particular focus on facilities located in water-stressed areas.

Water risks are included in the corporate risk matrix and are assessed using the World Wide Fund for Nature's (WWF) Water Risk Filter tool. This tool enables us to analyse physical, regulatory, and reputational risks, incorporating operational data from our facilities and the river basins where we operate. Additionally, we evaluate and quantify the impact of these risks using the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) methodology, which identifies and measures climate risks. These analyses conclude that water scarcity risks would primarily materialise through regulatory restrictions, potentially leading to reduced production or the need for greater investments.

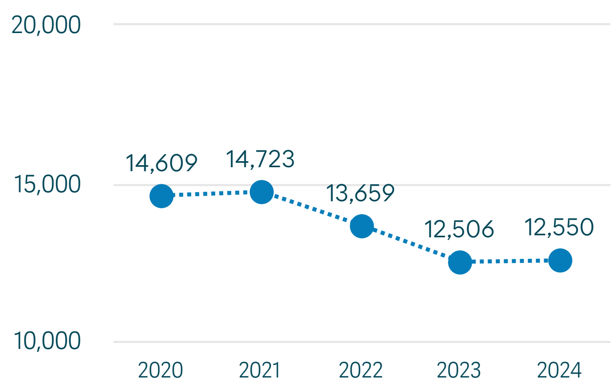
CDP Water: since 2020, we have maintained a leadership rating of A-.



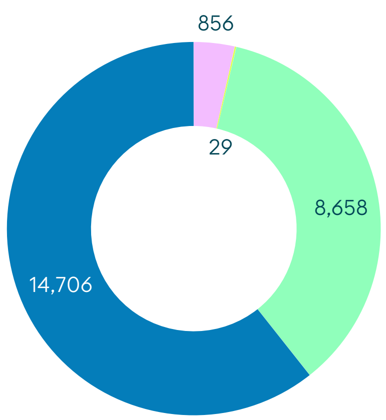
We extend our commitment to responsible water use across the entire value chain, actively collaborating with suppliers, customers, and other stakeholders. Since 2022, we have partnered with ARCGISA, a public company managing urban services in Campo de Gibraltar (Spain), to reuse urban wastewater at the San Roque Energy Park. This year, the WePioneer awards recognised suppliers most committed to improving water management in their processes. Additionally, we participate in industry associations such as the Water Working Group of the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) and the Water, Soil & Waste Management Group of the European Association of Oil Companies for the Environment, Health, and Safety in Refining and Distribution (CONCAWE).

We also strengthen the visibility of responsible water use by participating again in events organised by the company with Cinco Días and El Confidencial.

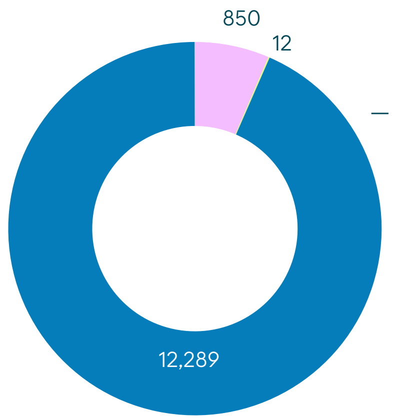
Freshwater withdrawn from water-stressed regions in the last 5 years (thousands of m³)



Water withdrawal by source in 2024 (thousands of m³)



Water withdrawal from water-stressed regions by source in 2024 (thousands of m³)



Surface water Groundwater Produced water Water supply

The increase in the trend of freshwater capture in areas of water stress is due to the rise in activity related to the incorporation of new assets. Below, we highlight the main actions undertaken in 2024 by each business or facility:

- **San Roque Energy Park:** commissioning of the Water Recirculation Plant, enabling the recirculation of approximately 1 million cubic metres per year, significantly reducing water withdrawal.
- **La Rábida Energy Park:** optimisation of the water recirculation plant's operation, with the goal of recirculating 10% of wastewater.

- **Commercial & Clean Energies:** certification of 18 facilities under the ISO 14046 Water Footprint standard.

- **Química plant in Palos:** optimisation of the effluent treatment plant's operating conditions to align with the Bref CWW standard, which outlines Best Available Techniques (BAT) for wastewater management in the chemical industry.
- **Química plant in Puente Mayorga:** improvement in the operation of the cooling system.
- **Química plant in Shanghái:** recognised as a Water Saving Enterprise by the Chinese Government.
- **Química plant in Bécancour:** implementation of a benzene drying project that reduces water withdrawal.

- **Mobility & New Commerce**: installation of flow meters and smart cisterns to reduce water withdrawal.

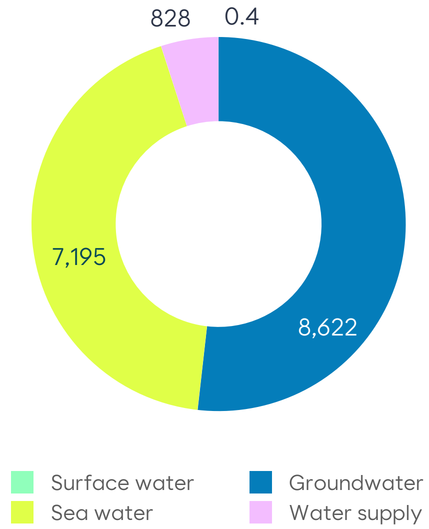
- **Tenerife facility:** response to the island's water emergency by injecting desalinated water into the supply network at the request of the Island Water Council.

Wastewater management

We use best available techniques to control and minimise the impact of discharges on the environment, ensuring compliance with the quality criteria established in the environmental permits for our production facilities.

These permits are issued by the relevant authorities following the evaluation of corresponding environmental aspects. Discharge parameters, along with environmental monitoring and control plans, are defined in accordance with applicable legislation and the implementation of best available techniques.

Water discharge by type of destination 2024 (thousands of m^3)



3.2.3 Fostering biodiversity

Through our Biodiversity Policy we promote the regular identification and assessment of the primary impacts of our activities on the habitats where we operate to ensure their proper management. In 2024, the Board of Directors approved an update to this policy to align with the new EU Regulation 2023/1115 on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR).

In our Position and Strategy on Biodiversity we acknowledge the importance of protecting biodiversity at the level of individuals, species, and the environments in which they thrive to preserve the natural balance essential for life.

Through the Biodiversity Panel, a collaborative workspace with representatives from business units and cross-functional areas, we identify and implement actions to improve biodiversity and minimise impacts.

We have set the goal of preserving and promoting biodiversity at our wind and photovoltaic plants, achieving a state of No Net Loss and, subsequently, a Net Positive Impact.

To understand the impacts and dependencies of our activities, we use tools such as ENCORE and the STBN Sectorial Materiality Tool, with processes and results detailed in the section Impact and Dependency Analysis.

In 2024, we worked on implementing the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) methodology to assess, manage, and disclose opportunities related to nature and biodiversity.

To minimise, restore, and compensate for impacts, we identify biodiversity-sensitive areas using databases like the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), Important Bird Areas (IBAs), and Natura 2000, as well as geographic information from national and international mapping platforms.

Aligned with this, we design and implement Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs), applying the Mitigation Hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and compensate) in production plants located in or near critical areas. Notable examples include:

- Avoid: During the identification and definition phases for renewable energy project locations, we conduct a detailed analysis of the study area. This process includes excluding environmentally sensitive areas and implementing minimum required distances to prevent potential impacts on biodiversity surrounding the facilities.
- Minimise: During the development of renewable energy projects, we conduct environmental impact assessments that integrate specific measures to mitigate unavoidable negative impacts. One example is the continuous monitoring of birds and bats around our Alíjar II wind farm.
- Restore: Through the Fundación Moeve, we maintain and conserve the Laguna Primera de Palos (Huelva), a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, and the Madrevieja Environmental Station in San Roque (Cádiz). As part of a collaboration since 2021 between the Fundación Moeve, Plant for the Planet Spain, and the Andalusian Regional Government, we made significant progress in 2024 on the restoration project in the area affected by the 2017 Las Peñuelas wildfire in Doñana Natural Park, with a goal this season to reforest 137 hectares.
- Compensate: We carry out marine turtle conservation and rescue activities, such as collaborating on the Tamar project in Deten (Brazil) and the SOS Caretta project, the latter spearheaded by the Fundación Moeve.

Additional information about facilities near protected areas or high-value biodiversity zones can be found in Appendix 2.2 Environment.

We promote awareness of nature conservation among professionals, suppliers, and stakeholders by collaborating with public administrations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), local communities, and experts. We also support scientific outreach through studies of species and ecosystems near our facilities. In 2024, the Fundación Moeve, in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), published the Guide to Nature-Based Solutions, highlighting practical cases from the foundation. Additionally, this year we participated for the first time in COP16 on Biodiversity, held in Cali (Colombia).

3.2.4 Promoting the circularity of our operations

We are committed to the efficient use of resources and minimising waste generation through our HSEQ Policy. This year, to reinforce our commitment and advance an energy transition based on circular economy principles, we introduced a new Circular Economy Policy, approved by the Board of Directors.

Our Position and Strategy on Waste Production and Management strengthens the application of the waste hierarchy principle: prevent, reuse, recycle, valorise, and, as a last resort, dispose of waste through authorised external handlers.

The Circular Economy Panel identifies, evaluates, and implements circular alternatives for the raw materials we consume, and the waste generated in our operations.

We aim to increase the circularity intensity of national operational waste by 50% by 2030 compared to 2019.

We will increase the use of renewable and circular raw materials in our energy parks to 15% by 2030. This represents 2.8 million tonnes of bio-based raw materials, including 75% 2G raw materials and other waste that would otherwise end up in landfills.

We will replace fossil-based sources in chemical products with renewable and recycled materials.

We will ensure that 100% of our renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) production is 2G-based by 2030.

We generate various types of waste, including those from production processes, maintenance operations, construction and demolition, as well as office, cafeteria, and other functions. Based on their composition, we classify waste as hazardous, non-hazardous, or similar to urban waste. As authorised handlers of certain types of waste, we carry out treatments at our own facilities. For other types, we work with authorised external handlers, prioritising treatment within the same autonomous community to minimise transport. Additionally, we encourage waste recovery by setting specific targets and offering incentives for achieving them.

In 2024, we renewed the AENOR 100% Circular Strategy Certification for our Circular Economy strategy across the company. This certification demonstrates our strong commitment to circular economy principles throughout our value chain, through actions aimed at minimising raw material consumption and optimising resource use by promoting reuse and recycling. Each year, we conduct a context and materiality analysis specific to the circular economy to identify improvement opportunities and set objectives, which are subsequently audited by AENOR as part of this certification.

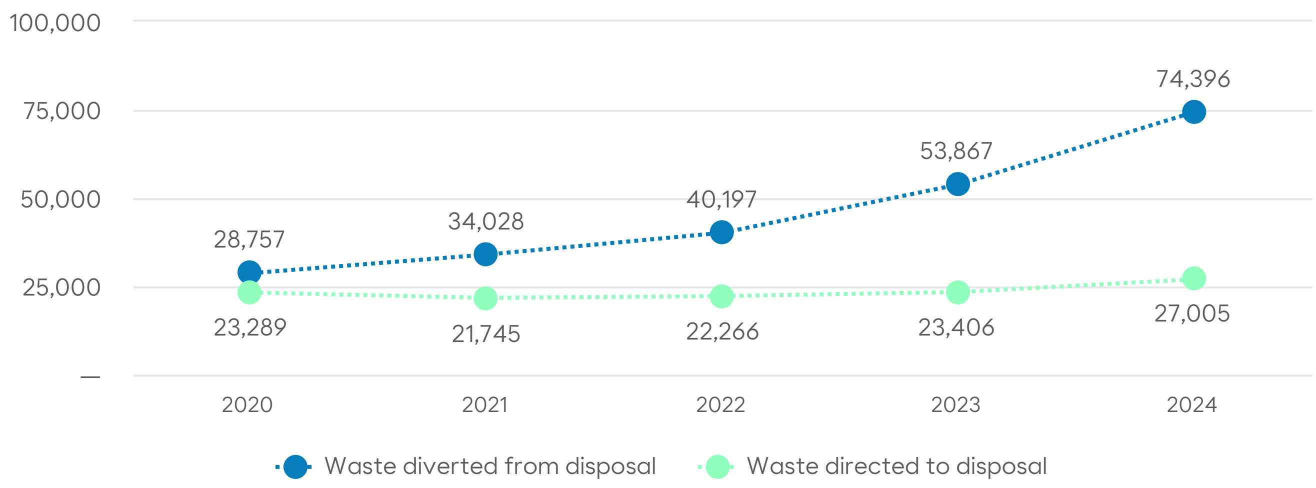
In 2024, we continued to advance in circular economy practices through new initiatives and by consolidating existing projects. Examples include:

- In collaboration with Grupo Transversal RV Cero, we explored solutions for the recovery of waste generated at our centres in Andalusia.
- We increased circularity in construction and demolition waste, as seen in the decommissioning of units at the Tenerife refinery and the construction of the new IPA plant in Palos de la Frontera.
- The Energy Parks and the Moeve Bioenergy plant adapted processes and obtained permits to recover third-party waste, replacing conventional raw materials in fuel production.
- The Commercial & Clean Energies unit achieved the AENOR "Zero Waste" certification, demonstrating waste traceability and recovering over 90% of it.
- In Mobility & New Commerce, we continue to recover, recycle, or reuse 100% of the waste generated across our service station network.

These actions are regularly monitored using specific indicators to evaluate their progress and effectiveness.

Finally, to identify innovative technologies for waste valorisation, we have established collaboration agreements with universities and other entities. Alongside our agreement with ARCGISA, a public company in the Campo de Gibraltar (Cádiz) for the reuse of urban wastewater at the San Roque Energy Park, we have secured a second agreement to explore collaborations in waste management.

Waste generated in the last five years (tonnes)



The increase in waste is due to three main factors: the acquisition of new assets, general shutdowns of units in our energy parks and the decommissioning of units at our Tenerife facility. Although waste destined for disposal increased slightly, there is an upward trend in waste subject to recovery. This demonstrates our commitment to reintroducing our waste as resources or raw materials into the market.

Life cycle analysis

We conduct comparative Life Cycle Analyses (LCA) to evaluate the environmental impacts of fossil-based products versus those made from alternative raw materials (bio, bio-circular, and circular). These analyses allow us to estimate the impacts associated with the production of a product, from raw material extraction to the factory gate (Cradle to Gate).

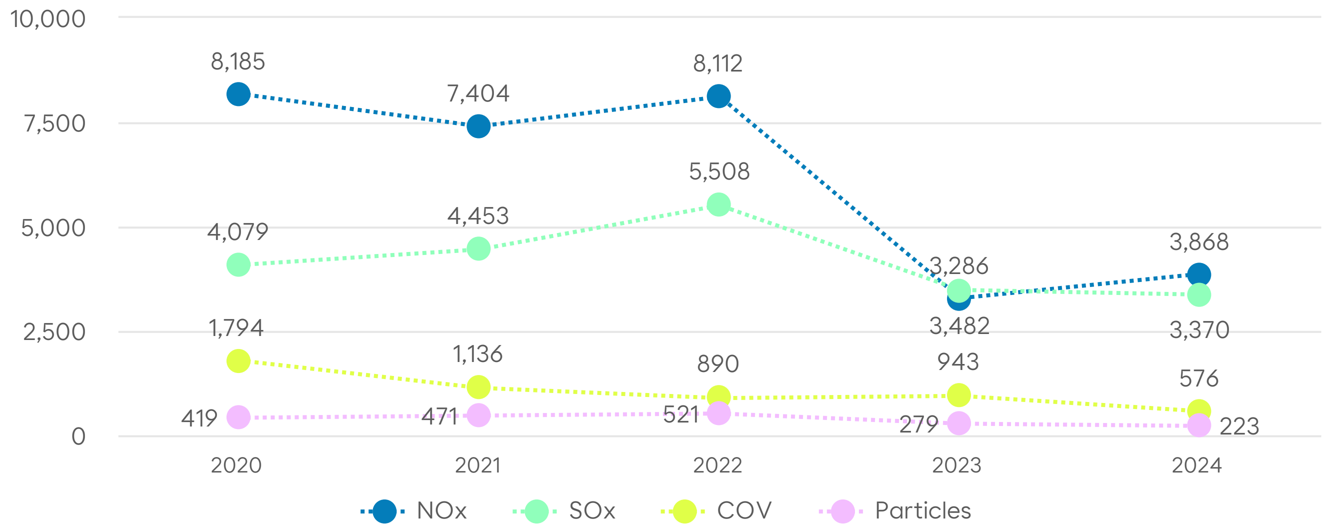
We conduct these studies in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 standards, verified by an independent panel of experts. At the Energy Parks, we have analysed products such as benzene, naphtha, and propylene. In Chemicals, we have studied products such as phenol produced with renewable raw materials in Huelva and Shanghai, as well as the NextLAB and NextLABSA products manufactured in Deten.

These analyses enable us to estimate the advantages of our products compared to more conventional ones, highlighting the added value they offer to the environment and our customers.

3.2.5 Continuous control of our air emissions

We address our commitment to preventing pollution and minimising atmospheric impact through our HSEQ Policy and Position and Strategy on Air Emissions. We continuously monitor our emissions, which primarily originate from combustion units in our processes, as well as other sources such as process emissions and fugitive emissions, and apply the best available techniques to reduce them. Additionally, we implement self-monitoring mechanisms and collaborate with the Environmental Quality Partner Entity (ECCA) to develop new measures.

Non-GHG emissions over the last five years (tonnes)



The increase in NOx emissions compared to 2023 is due to the fact that this was a year with lower activity. In addition, the rest of the emissions continue to show a downward trend thanks to continuous improvement and process optimisation.

Key initiatives to prevent or minimise these emissions include:

- Commissioning of electrostatic precipitators in the FCC Unit at our Energy Parks, significantly reducing particulate emissions.
- Installation of vapour recovery units at the jetty and tanker loading station in San Roque, eliminating emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- Switch from fuel oil to natural gas at the La Rábida Energy Park and use of photovoltaic energy at the La Jurada and Dique del Este (Tenerife) facilities, reducing non-greenhouse gas emissions.
- Implementation of the Leak Detection and Repair program (LDAR) to reduce fugitive emissions at chemical plants.
- Replacement of the furnace burner in the Cumene Unit at the Shanghai chemical plant, achieving a reduction in NOx emissions.

Additionally, we conduct olfactometric studies to monitor odour levels at relevant plants and implement noise mitigation measures.

Through the monitoring of energy efficiency projects, we evaluate progress via regular and continuous assessments.

In our collaborations with stakeholders, we emphasise the development of air quality improvement plans in partnership with sectoral associations and active cooperation with public administrations.

3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change

Our People Strategy is key to our transformation. It aligns us with the business, providing resources in an agile and flexible manner while fostering a work environment that promotes well-being and inclusion.

2024 Milestones

- We became the first energy company in Spain to be certified by AENOR under the ISO 30415 standard for diversity and inclusion management systems.
- We launched a new employee well-being platform that encompasses emotional, physical, social, and financial aspects. This initiative is supported by senior management through the signing of a manifesto.
- We optimised the Success Factors management tool and created the People Hub space to centralise resources for workforce management.

Key indicators	2024	2023
Employees (no.)	11,090	10,865
Women (%)	39.2 %	38.9 %
Women in leadership positions (%)	31.5 %	28.9 %
Employees with disabilities (%)	1.83 %	1.69 %
Employees with permanent contracts (%)	93.7 %	94.0 %
Employees covered by collective agreements (%)	95.7 %	87.2 %

Additional information in Appendix 2.3 Human resources

3.3.1 Talent with purpose

The employment we generate is distinguished by its sustainability, quality, and motivational value. We foster a positive working environment where employees can find opportunities for growth and development. To achieve this, we invest in strengthening skills, specialising in the energy sector, and promoting diversity.

In 2024, we began redefining our Employer Branding to align it with Moeve's new identity and strengthen our position as an attractive employer. We are a well-established company undergoing transformation, aspiring to lead the energy transition. We offer high-quality jobs and development opportunities across various energy sectors, from the most established to the newest and most innovative.

We achieved an internal vacancy coverage rate of 69% in 2024, exceeding the initial target of 65%.

We have optimised our Success Factors management tool to make it more agile, corporate, intuitive, and traceable for employees and managers. The new People Hub centralises the processes and resources necessary for employee management. Additionally, we have integrated artificial intelligence to enhance the employee experience.

We are committed to attracting and developing young talent through programs designed for students and recent graduates, such as Welcome U, Developing U, and Challenging U. Under Challenging U, we have developed three initiatives offering specialised training and rotations in key business areas over three years, reinforcing our commitment to mobility. The programs include Challenging U Sales for technical and commercial profiles, Challenging U Business for specialists in business areas, and Challenging U Green Molecules for graduates in sustainability and renewable energy, all focused on the energy transition. Challenging U also promotes diversity, with goals to include 70% women and 5% individuals with disabilities.

We promote employment in the communities where we operate through partnerships and collaborative projects. Our Human Rights Policy reinforces this commitment by identifying and assessing the local context, as well as the needs and aspirations of these communities. We also maintain agreements with universities in the areas where we are present, facilitating students' entry into the business world and promoting research.

We bring our job opportunities closer to people. For instance, we have a digital platform in our service stations to publish vacancies, manage CVs, and maintain an employee pool to accelerate hiring processes. Moeve is the first major company in the sector in Spain to use this technology, which received over 55,000 registrations in 2024.

Steering career development

Our assessment methodologies have been redefined and optimised to advance our transformation agenda. These methodologies are fundamental for talent development, with our Talent & Performance Review system standing out among the initiatives. This system conducts an annual evaluation of individuals' performance and potential, with clear objectives aligned to our values. It includes continuous monitoring, goal-based assessments, 360° evaluations, analysis of managers' performance based on team results, and agile conversations to encourage constant improvement.

We also encourage employee development through initiatives such as coaching and mentoring programs (both internal and external), networks and working groups (internal and external), leadership development programs, and cultural education programs. Additionally, we provide transition programs for employees returning after a career break, those facing digital transformation challenges, or those taking on new roles. All programs include mechanisms to measure their effectiveness, such as satisfaction surveys, performance impact analyses, and specific data on improvements in key metrics.

These programs are not limited to full-time employees; they are also accessible to part-time staff, with specific adaptations to ensure participation through adjusted schedules.

Finally, we have enhanced our organisational development tools with initiatives such as The Leadership Model, which connects purpose, vision, strategy, and corporate culture through the key aspects leaders are expected to promote; Talent Committees, which identify employees' potential and establish development commitments, focusing particularly on department heads and senior technical staff; and Succession Plans, which identify key positions, assign successors, and design specific development plans to ensure teams are prepared for strategic challenges.

3.3.2 Well-being, work-life balance, and flexibility

Through our work-life balance program, we promote a culture based on flexibility, respect, trust, and mutual commitment.

Collective agreements cover the applicable regulations and outline various working arrangements, schedules, delivery methods, development opportunities, and compensation systems. In service stations and industrial roles, shift work is the predominant arrangement, with different sequences and rotation cycles. In commercial and corporate areas, we operate a flexible working hours system.

In this regard, we offer various work-life balance measures and provide options that go beyond the legal minimum requirements. Notable measures, in line with the specifics of the applicable collective agreements, include flexible working hours, teleworking, remote work, the option to consolidate breastfeeding leave following maternity leave, and special consideration for relocation due to work-life balance needs, among others.

Well-being program

We have launched our Well-being program, supported by senior management through the signing of a manifesto, with the goal of sustainably promoting the holistic well-being of our people. To achieve this, we have introduced a unique well-being platform that provides employees with access to all resources, workshops, benefits, news, and initiatives to address holistically four key pillars: emotional, physical, social, and financial well-being. The platform not only organises and highlights our range of benefits but also serves as a dynamic two-way communication channel with gamification features, allowing employees to contribute their own initiatives. Within two months, over 3,000 employees have joined the platform.

Digital disconnect

We recognise and promote the right to digital downtime to ensure adequate rest periods. The Second Partial Group Agreement establishes employees' right not to engage with digital devices outside their working hours. Furthermore, we guarantee that individuals exercising this right will not face any differential treatment, sanctions, or disadvantages in their performance evaluations or opportunities for promotion.

3.3.3 A diverse and inclusive workplace

Consolidating Moeve as an empathetic and inclusive space is one of the goals of Positive Motion. The success of our plan relies on embracing diversity to ensure the development and inclusion of all professionals, in alignment with our values and a culture focused on well-being.

We continue to work towards achieving our target of 2% + 1% representation of people with disabilities within our workforce and contracted external staff by 2025.

Our Diversity and Inclusion Policy reinforces this commitment, further supported by the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Human Resources Policy. We promote a respectful work environment, free from any form of harassment, intimidation, or violence. We have specific equality plans for each company, as well as a common plan for businesses covered by the Group's II Partial Group Collective.

We achieved our goal of having 30% of women in leadership positions by 2025, a year ahead of schedule, and have set a new target of reaching 40% by 2030.

Our Diversity and Inclusion Committee promotes a culture of diversity and inclusion across the organisation. This committee ensures a comprehensive and cross-functional perspective, identifying best practices and reviewing progress toward objectives. Additionally, we have a team of Diversity Champions who support us in driving this transformative effort.

We reinforce our commitment to our employee networks through:

- **Anexa: Promotes equal opportunities for men and women.**
- **Equal: Encourages LGBTQ+ inclusion by raising awareness about gender identity and sexual orientation.**
- **Capaz: Represents the voice of disability, fostering an inclusive environment through support, collaboration, and awareness.**
- **InterGEN: A new initiative launched this year to strengthen our corporate values—#NosImportanLasPersonas (#PeopleMatter) and #JuntosCreamosMásValor (#TogetherWeCreateMoreValue)—while breaking down barriers created by generational stereotypes.**

The Diversity and Inclusion team develops annual plans based on the expectations of our employees, gathered through the D&I survey. These plans are created in collaboration with business and functional area management committees, D&I Champions, and employee networks.

We have a procedure for investigating complaints of sexual, moral (mobbing), or gender-based harassment that applies to all companies within the group. Additionally, specific protocols ensure that any complaint is handled appropriately, objectively, and confidentially, with the necessary actions taken. Furthermore, training to prevent and address workplace harassment is mandatory for all employees and includes specific materials as part of the onboarding process.

In 2024, we placed a strong emphasis on training, delivering over 2,000 hours of courses. We also organized commemorative activities on key dates and launched awareness campaigns. We celebrated Pride Month by decorating our service stations in Madrid, Cádiz, and Barcelona with rainbow flags. Additionally, we participated in the Madrid Pride parade with our own float.

Accessibility and Inclusion

We are firmly committed to adapting workplaces and ensuring the accessibility of our facilities for people with disabilities. In 2023, we began a comprehensive analysis of the architectural and digital accessibility of our facilities, in collaboration with Ilunion Accesibilidad, part of Grupo Social ONCE. In 2024, we made significant progress in improving accessibility at several workplaces, including the CeroBarreras initiative at the Energy Transition Innovation Centre in Alcalá de Henares.

We have also implemented specific measures to advance recruitment, such as posting job offers on specialised platforms for talent with disabilities, prioritising the filling of temporary vacancies, and creating talent pools. Additionally, we have dedicated support plans for families of employees with children with disabilities, promoting their social, economic, and professional integration.

ISO 30415 - Human Resources Management - Diversity and Inclusion

In 2024, we received ISO 30415 certification, awarded by AENOR, distinguishing us as the first company in the energy sector to achieve this recognition.

This achievement reinforces our commitment to fostering an inclusive and diverse environment, ensuring opportunities for all. The certification validates our Diversity and Inclusion Management System, which ensures compliance with our corporate policy in this area and enables continuous improvement.

During the audit process, our inclusive culture was highlighted as a key factor in fostering a sense of pride and belonging among Moeve professionals.

Notable recognitions

- Diversity Leading Company Seal: Certification as a leading company in diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- Empowering Women's Talent Seal: Recognition for fostering female talent within our organisation.
- Top50Company: The VariableD2024 Report by Intrama ranks us among the 50 most committed companies to diversity and inclusion in Spain.
- Diversity and Inclusion Awards by Intrama: Awarded second place in the LGBTQ category.

Key collaborations

- Adherence to the Principles of Conduct for Businesses against LGBTQ+ discrimination and the Women's Empowerment Principles by UN Women and the Global Compact.
- Diversity Charter, managed by Fundación Diversidad.
- Collaboration with Fundación ONCE through the Inserta program to promote the recruitment and training of people with disabilities.
- Membership in WAS (Women Action Sustainability).
- Participation of our CEO, Maarten Wetselaar, in the #CEOsPorLaDiversidad (#CEOsForDiversity) initiative led by Fundación Adecco and Fundación CEOE.

- Adherence to the "Companies for a Society Free of Gender-Based Violence" initiative, promoted by the Ministry of Equality.
- Participation in FELGTBI+'s trans employment inclusion program, Yes, We Trans.
- Adherence to the STEAM Alliance, an initiative by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, to eliminate gender stereotypes associated with specific professions.
- Collaboration with Inspiring Girls to foster the professional aspirations of young girls in STEM fields.

Additionally, we have participated in events such as Women's Talent Day, Diversity & Inclusion Day, Diversity and Inclusion Summit 2024, and the Fundación Diversidad Business Council.

3.3.4 Learning culture

Our learning model is continuously evolving to help all professionals develop critical skills for the energy transition. In 2024, we established six learning and development academies focused on strategic skills essential for our employees:

- Safety First: Offers holistic programs and resources on safety (physical, psychological, and digital). Examples include Risk Factor, which raises awareness of workplace and personal risks; the Safety Leadership Workshop, which promotes preventive behaviours; training tailored to specific risks at individual workplaces; and psychological safety workshops, which create spaces to foster well-being, innovation, and collaboration.
- Technical: Focused on processes, tools, and specific technical knowledge, including training on energy efficiency, waste reduction, and water efficiency management to raise awareness of responsible resource use.
- Leadership and Power Skills: Supports the development of leadership and managerial skills through programs based on our leadership model, incorporating diversity and inclusion topics. Additionally, we have an internal coaching program through which employees can obtain certifications from the International Coaching Federation.
- Clients: Focused on commercial, sales, and customer service skills with a cross-organisational approach.
- Digital: Dedicated to developing digital skills to accelerate transformation and the energy transition, including IoT, Artificial Intelligence, Data & Analytics, among others.

A culture of continuous learning:

- **Learning Days: On the penultimate Friday of each month, employees are allocated four hours exclusively for their learning and development.**
- **Campus 2.0: An AI-powered learning platform offering personalised and efficient experiences.**
- **LUDUS: A virtual reality platform specifically designed for training in prevention and safety, enhancing effectiveness in these critical areas.**
- **Coaching: A platform to support employees during key moments in their careers.**

- Green Molecules: Provides training on new energies and the decarbonisation of our products, including green hydrogen and biofuels. In 2024, we made significant progress in our upskilling and reskilling programs, highlighting the Green Skills program, which positions us as a leader in learning about green molecules. Additionally, we designed specific technical programs to address the unique needs of each business area.

We also offer various innovative solutions, such as LinkedIn Learning, which has democratised and expanded training opportunities with 17,000 available courses, and Speexx, a solution for language learning.

Leadership Development Programs

In 2024, we implemented various programs for Moeve's 760 leaders, focusing on change management and organisational transformation:

- Lead the change: Designed to foster a leadership mindset as catalysts for change. This program equips leaders with tools to guide and support their teams through transformation processes.
- Transformative Leadership: Co-created with the Management Committee, this program focuses on developing key skills such as strategic vision, commercial acumen, and innovation.
- Leadership program for shift managers: Co-developed with area and plant managers, this program addresses the specific leadership needs of operational environments, providing tools tailored to their daily challenges.
- Development programs for high-potential groups and female leadership: Includes initiatives such as the Promociona Program, which propels women into senior management positions, and Elevate, designed for mid-level managers with high potential.

3.3.5 Remuneration: competitiveness and engagement

The objectives of our compensation policies and processes are to support the strategy and foster employee commitment in both the short and long term. Our remuneration policies are based on the principles of internal equity, external competitiveness, alignment with the company's values, sustainability, and contribution to business objectives. We review the structure and competitiveness of our compensation policies annually to ensure we continue to attract and retain the talent necessary to achieve our goals.

Through our flexible remuneration program, which allows benefits to be tailored to individual preferences, we provide a personalised approach that aligns with each employee's specific circumstances.

Our compensation policies establish common criteria for determining salaries, ensuring objectivity and avoiding potential biases. Each company within the group maintains a pay register in compliance with current regulations, enabling analysis of the pay gap.

Remuneration of governing bodies

The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors is regulated by the Remuneration Policy for Directors approved by both the Board[37], and at the General Shareholders' Meeting based on a recommendation by the Nomination and Compensation Committee. This committee also reviews and approves the remuneration of senior management.

[37] The Board of Directors is responsible for adopting and periodically reviewing the general principles of the Remuneration Policy and overseeing its application.

The remuneration system for directors includes an annual fixed amount determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting and distributed among all members. For directors with executive responsibilities, the remuneration system—adhering to the principles of transparency, prudence, and corporate governance recommendations—takes market trends into account, aligns with shareholder objectives, promotes effective risk management, and ensures a balanced relationship between fixed and variable components, with a focus on short-, medium-, and long-term perspectives.

The remuneration structure for executive directors and senior management consists of fixed remuneration, short-term variable remuneration, long-term variable remuneration, and benefits[38].

Sustainability performance is Included in the collective objectives[39] linked to the variable remuneration system for employees and executives. In 2024, 25% of the objectives were allocated to sustainability criteria, a percentage that increases to 30% for long-term objectives.

3.3.6 Social dialogue and labour relations

We establish working conditions through collective bargaining and social dialogue, adapting to the realities of each role. This approach enables us to maintain agile labour relations, with a high level of coordination and participation from trade unions and legal worker representatives.

We acknowledge the importance of respecting freedom of association and the active participation of worker representatives. Our Human Resources Policy reinforces our commitment to maintaining open and effective communication with these representatives and trade unions. Additionally, we have institutionalised monitoring committees that address key issues such as remote work, health and safety, professional classification, working hours, and equality. These committees ensure structured and continuous dialogue on these matters.

Percentage of employees covered by collective agreements: 95.7%

The legislation in the areas where we operate ensures worker representation through trade unions, allowing employees to elect their representatives. We facilitate this process by providing the necessary resources to ensure its proper development. In cases where a company or site-specific agreement is not applicable, we adhere to the provisions of the relevant sectoral agreement, or in its absence, the company's management manuals. These manuals are aligned with our values and respect or exceed the minimum legal requirements. We also comply with minimum notice periods for potential operational changes, as stipulated in collective agreements, other agreements, or, where these are not in place, the applicable regulations in each country.

Among our agreements, the Group's II Partial Collective Bargaining Agreement stands out, governing the working conditions of more than 2,000 employees in Madrid, Commercial Delegations, and the Innovation Centre until 2025, as well as the III Collective Agreement for Refining, signed in 2024, which standardises the working conditions across our Energy Parks.

[38] For executive directors and senior management, periodic reviews of the Remuneration Policy are carried out by an external consultant (in recent years, Korn Ferry). Following the latest analysis, this consultancy confirmed the competitiveness of both the policy and the salary structure applied.
[39] The sustainability topics included in the short-term sustainability objectives are CO_2 emissions, TRIR (Total Recordable Incident Rate), and ESG ratings performance. In the long term, the objectives include CO_2 emissions, TRIR, and Diversity and Inclusion.

3.4 Safety in Motion: safety at the heart of our transformation

2024 Milestones

- We celebrated Safety Week under the theme 'We Are All Connected,' involving more than 60 locations across 12 countries and over 6,000 employees and contractors sharing a common vision.
- We launched the Start Strong, Stay Strong (4S) programme to strengthen safety leadership in strategic projects.
- We completed the Three-Year Safety Excellence Plan in collaboration with DSS+, transforming all our activities in personal safety, systems, and safety leadership.

Key indicators	2024	2023
Fatalities, employees and non-employees (no.)	—	—
Employee lost workday injury frequency (LWIF)[40]	0.52	0.60
Non-employee lost workday injury frequency (LWIF)	1.21	1.05
Employee total recordable incident rate (TRIR)[41]	0.69	0.66
Non-employee total recordable incident rate (TRIR)	1.51	2.11
Level 1 or 2 process safety incidents (no.)	9	13

Additional information in Appendix 2.4 Occupational health and safety

3.4.1 Leadership in safety

Safety is at the heart of our transformation. Through our Safety in Motion strategy, we work with a shared vision alongside our contractors, whom we consider key allies, partners, and clients, to jointly build the safest energy company.

In 2024, we have advanced our leadership in safety, developing specific actions that go beyond the absence of accidents and address the challenges of new energy solutions:

- Safety excellence plan: We have continued implementing the programme across all business units and cross-functional areas, supported by DuPont Sustainable Solutions (DSS+). This year marked the conclusion of a plan initiated in 2021, encompassing all employees and a large number of contractors. We have carried out actions focused on personal safety, system safety, and awareness, alongside the review of key safety standards and proactive asset integrity KPIs. Based on these outcomes, we have designed the 'Safety in Motion' plan, which will guide our safety initiatives over the next three years.
- Safety in new projects: Safety is a prerequisite before starting any work. For this reason, we have established a comprehensive action framework to ensure safety at every phase of new projects, from technology selection to design, construction, and operation.
- Start Strong, Stay Strong (4S): A leadership programme focused on safety for new strategic projects. This programme brings together Moeve's leadership and the CEOs of major contractor companies involved in project construction to collaboratively define how to ensure safer projects, tackle challenges, and foster a cooperative environment that prioritises well-being and proactive risk management. This encourages action in unsafe situations and continuous learning.

[40] LWIF: Total number of lost-time injuries / Actual hours worked x 1,000,000.
[41] TRIR: Total number of recordable incidents / Actual hours worked x 1,000,000.

- Risk perception workshops: These workshops, led by employees trained as safety ambassadors, help us identify the factors influencing decision-making, regardless of the area or hierarchical position.

- Process safety and asset integrity: We have reinforced our investments in the integrity of industrial assets. Additionally, we have developed standards for process safety management, optimising risk control and improving efficiency at our facilities.

3.4.2 Workplace health

Through the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the HSEQ Policy, we set objectives to ensure compliance with health standards, which are developed through an internal procedure that integrates the functions of health services.

We follow the model established by the Spanish Institute of Occupational Health and Safety (INSST) and apply a specific methodology that addresses risks not covered by official guidelines. Additionally, we conduct internal and external audits to ensure compliance with regulations and service quality.

Our medical services offer direct consultations with in-house healthcare professionals and develop programmes focused on health promotion, such as: healthy eating initiatives in cafeterias and restaurants, emotional management and well-being, early cancer detection, smoking cessation campaigns, and emotional support and mindfulness programmes.

During annual medical check-ups, we conduct specific emotional health assessments through surveys and interviews, alongside total health tests.

In 2024, we expanded our focus on mental health with specific sessions led by medical services and complemented these check-ups with ocular and dermatological screenings, in collaboration with medical insurers.

Long term health risks

We have specific measures in place to protect health and reduce exposure to occupational health risks over the long term. These initiatives include facilities designed with safe conditions, monitoring and control systems, maintenance, risk assessments, emergency plans, personal protective equipment, medical check-ups and training programmes.

In centres where exposure to chemical, carcinogenic, mutagenic, or physical agents is possible, we collect samples and conduct regular reviews with an external specialised prevention service. We also measure lighting and environmental conditions. In centres with potential exposure to ionising radiation, we use radiation detectors and area or personal dosimetry systems, maintaining a dosimetry history.

3.4.3 Excellence in safety management

Our HSEQ Policy aims to protect the people who work with and collaborate with Moeve, as well as our customers, communities, and the environment. We set specific objectives and actions based on the identification of risks and opportunities, contextual analysis, evaluations, audits (both internal and external), review reports, and the needs and expectations of workers, suppliers, Health and Safety Committees, and external prevention services.

We operate an integrated management system based on international standards and references, with 95% of our production sites certified under ISO 45001 - Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems.

Safety Week 2024

More than 6,000 people across 60 centres in 12 countries participated in Moeve's 2024 Safety Week under the theme "We Are All Connected." Employees and contractors were invited to join activities at all locations, including road safety, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and first aid sessions, among others.

Commitment boards were also set up to give employees and contractors a voice under the title: "And how are you going to take care of others?"

We assess compliance with commitments and requirements within the safety management system at various levels:

- Business: Through the planning, execution, and follow-up of internal assurance processes.
- Internal audit unit: Through internal audits conducted by experts independent of the business unit.
- Corporate safety: In 2024, compliance with internal safety regulations was monitored, and the work permit procedure was reviewed at key sites within the Energy Parks and Chemicals businesses.

Any deviations identified during these evaluations are addressed by the responsible parties at each level, with corrective or improvement actions implemented to prevent recurrence and mitigate the identified risks.

Risk prevention

We proactively identify and assess safety risks. A tolerable risk level is defined, and improvement actions and control measures are implemented, incorporating lessons learned from incidents both within and outside the organisation. All stakeholders are kept informed of this process and its outcomes. This approach is applied to ongoing operations, hazardous materials, new projects, products and services, and changes.

Through annual preventive planning and the safety management system, we define quantifiable objectives, assign responsibilities, allocate necessary resources and materials, and establish implementation schedules. The progress is periodically reviewed with worker representation bodies, and advancements are evaluated. Finally, results are included in the annual report prepared by the prevention services.

We promote the sharing of lessons learned from incidents at our facilities via a shared knowledge repository accessible to all employees.

For new businesses, we evaluate associated risks and gather lessons learned from incidents at other companies in the sector to identify best practices.

We follow a procedure to ensure that employees and contractors are informed about the risks associated with their tasks and the preventive measures to mitigate them.

We have tools and specific channels to identify and report risks, such as a near-miss reporting channel, direct contact with the prevention service, the safety department or supervisor, and notifications to general services or maintenance. Additionally, our Integrity Channel allows notifications of any non-compliance.

We utilise Level 4 indicators to proactively evaluate safety management systems through annual prevention plans[42].

Asset integrity and critical incident

Our HSEQ Policy establishes principles to ensure asset integrity and prevent major accidents. Safety controls include:

- Identifying and managing critical safety equipment.
- Developing inspection and maintenance programmes for assets.
- Creating operational procedures.
- Using pre-startup checklists.
- Establishing protocols to ensure the transfer of critical information during shift handovers.
- Preparing emergency plans in compliance with current legislation, including conducting regular drills.

[42] These include: risk assessment analyses, recommendations from evaluations and investigations, compliance with training plans, procedure reviews, adherence to drills, implementation of corrective measures, and inspections and observations.

- These controls are monitored through multiple layers, enabling the identification of improvement opportunities and the development of corrective actions. Additionally, we share best practices both internally and with our contractors.

We actively participate in national and international working groups related to occupational and industrial safety, including the International Oil and Gas Producers Association (IOGP), the Spanish Federation of Chemical Industries (FEIQUE), the Oil Companies' European Association for Environment, Health and Safety in Refining and Distribution (CONCAWE), the Spanish Autonomous Commission for Safety and Hygiene in the Chemical and Related Industries (COASHIQ), and other local industry associations.

Supplier safety

As part of our approval process, we analyse and evaluate each supplier to ensure compliance with established safety standards. Specific safety clauses are included in the General Contracting Terms and individual contracts.

In 2024, we implemented a pre-qualification safety questionnaire for service companies to ensure they meet requirements before being awarded work. Additionally, we reviewed all safety KPIs to evaluate performance upon project completion, considering factors such as on-site work permit audits, regulatory compliance, and preventive activities. This allows us to identify improvement areas and develop specific plans for each supplier.

As a requirement for accessing our facilities, all employees of service companies must complete mandatory training on basic safety standards, risks, emergency response procedures, and the use of personal protective equipment.

For further information, refer to 3.5 Sustainable supply chain

Incident investigation

We investigate incidents using a procedure that defines the investigation method and reporting process, regardless of their category, severity, potential impact, or location.

We apply the TOP-SET methodology to investigate incidents and perform root cause analyses. This internationally recognised methodology is designed to identify causes, propose corrective actions, and learn from incidents to prevent recurrence.

All serious or high-potential incidents (HIPO) must be reported immediately. Potential severity is determined using the risk matrix, and high-potential incidents are escalated to the Management Committee. Investigation reports include the corrective actions implemented.

3.4.4 Product safety

Our commitment to protecting the health and safety of our customers is reflected in the HSEQ Policy. Additionally, the Customer Relations Policy demonstrates our dedication to consumer protection.

Compliance with the guidelines of the REACH Regulation ensures that substances manufactured, imported, and marketed within the European Union are used safely, protecting both the environment and human health. Through our internal procedures, such as the General Product Stewardship Procedure, we register and evaluate chemical substances to safeguard employees and end users while minimising risks to the natural environment.

Safety information about our products is documented in the Safety Data Sheets (SDS), which are sent to customers after their first purchase or whenever updates occur. We also request SDS from our suppliers using an automated tool.

We are responsible for preparing and reviewing labels for packaged products and notifying toxicology centres in countries where hazardous mixtures are marketed. Additionally, we develop PRIS (Product Regulatory Information Sheets) containing regulatory information applicable to our products.

Lastly, we continuously monitor the ECHA list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC), and Moeve does not manufacture these substances in compliance with the REACH Regulation.

REACH Registration Updates (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals)

We have conducted a comprehensive update of the registrations for substances we manufacture and import, ensuring that the majority remain current with a minimum age of five years. This process strengthens compliance with the latest safety standards approved by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), guaranteeing a thorough analysis of the hazards associated with these substances.

3.5 Sustainable supply chain

2024 Milestones

- We calculate the carbon footprint of our of our suppliers of goods and services, developing a methodology that allows us to monitor it and set reduction targets.
- We received the award for Best Digitalisation Project in Procurement, granted by AERCE (Spanish Association of Procurement Managers).
- We expanded the scope of our sustainable supply chain management to incorporate sustainability aspects into the practices of our suppliers' suppliers.

Key indicators	2024	2023
Total procurement spending (€ million)	1,934	1,423
Suppliers in the company's supply chain (no.)	3,471	3,394
Spending on local suppliers (%)	37.8 %	36.2 %

Additional information in Appendix 2.5 Suppliers

Our procurement model: strength and proximity to our suppliers

We have a procurement model that employs automated processes to ensure transparency, traceability, and fair competition while facilitating risk control.

Our model, which integrates central and business procurement units, simplifies processes and maximises efficiency through early involvement in new projects[43]. This model is built on three pillars:

- Liquid organization: Facilitating the mobility of resources for new projects and their readiness for the energy transition.
- Supply chain readiness: Adapting the supply chain to support the growth and expansion of new businesses.
- Sustainable value chain: Strengthening the commitment to ensuring a responsible and sustainable value chain.

We are certified under the UNE 15896 - Value-Added Procurement Management standard, which accredits excellence in procurement, and the ISO 20400 - Sustainable Procurement standard, which provides guidelines for integrating sustainability into the processes of acquiring goods and services.

With our Sustainable Procurement Policy, we are committed to promoting best practices in responsible and sustainable management. Our Supplier Code of Ethics and Conduct reinforces this commitment by conveying ethical values to our suppliers.

[43] The procurement teams within the Chemicals and Exploration and Production business units are decentralised, although management and processes are carried out in the same way. The companies Ballenoil and Bio-Oils, incorporated in 2024, are not included in this model.

Within our procurement model, the Supplier ESG Plan, which includes Tier 2 suppliers, ensures alignment with our sustainability commitments and requirements. This plan is reviewed monthly by the Directorate of Technology, Projects, and Services, whose head is a member of the Management Committee.

We provide our suppliers with a training platform offering specific content on how to procure goods and services responsibly and sustainably. In 2024, we expanded the training offering to include topics such as circular economy, diversity, and inclusion, along with short training modules and links to resources. A total of 504 suppliers participated in capacity-building programs, with 36% of critical suppliers included in this training campus.

Employees in the Procurement Unit also receive ongoing sustainability training through the Moeve Campus. Additionally, buyers participate in specific training sessions offered on the Supplier Campus, enabling them to stay aligned in management practices and share best practices with suppliers.

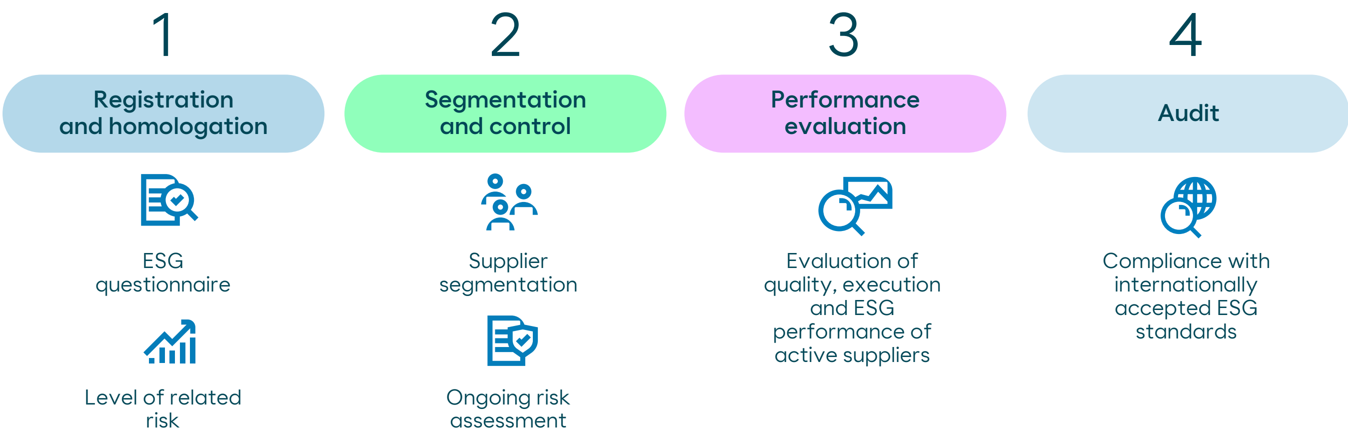
We include our suppliers in stakeholder listening processes, ensuring an up-to-date understanding of their interests and expectations. In 2024, we conducted a survey with our suppliers to assess their performance and commitment to diversity and inclusion, reinforcing our pledge to incorporate individuals with disabilities or those at risk of exclusion through contractors.

wePioneer program:

We held the sixth edition of our supplier recognition program, highlighting their sustainability management practices. This year, the chosen theme was water resource management.

Supply chain management

We follow a four-step supplier relationship management process:



Registration and homologation

We ensure that suppliers meet our requirements so that the associated risk level remains acceptable. Only approved suppliers can be considered for awards, guaranteeing that 100% are systematically evaluated.

We have an ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) classification system based on a comprehensive questionnaire integrated into our procurement platform, with data automatically transferred to award files. In 2024, approximately 95% of critical suppliers held this score.

We aim to achieve 100% classification of critical suppliers in sustainability by 2025.

We prioritise awarding contracts to the highest-rated suppliers, sharing their scores and relative position compared to other companies via the MyAchilles platform. Suppliers with lower scores are included in the ESG development meeting plan, where we identify areas for improvement, provide recommendations, offer technical support, and monitor implementation. To promote sustainable procurement, we integrate sustainability into decision-making by calculating the Total Value of Ownership (TVO).

Furthermore, specific sustainability requirements are standardised in the General Terms and Conditions of Contracting and in the contractual templates, ensuring that all third parties collaborating with Moeve must accept them. As a result, 100% of our contracts include sustainability clauses, which are periodically reviewed to strengthen the company's commitments to sustainability, safety, and health.

Risk segmentation and risk control

We conduct a thorough and ongoing analysis of total expenditure to segment our supply chain based on its criticality[44].

Segmentation, risk level, and type allow us to identify critical suppliers. These include suppliers in Segments I, II, and III, high risk suppliers in Segment IV, and conditional suppliers, which represent the sole source of supply.

We also consider Tier 2 suppliers of primary contractors with access to our facilities as critical.

We conduct continuous analyses of operational, financial, ESG, human rights, health and safety, country, information security, and counterparty risks (Know Your Counterparty or KYC). Additionally, we evaluate risks associated with activities, including those linked to services and commodities.

We use RiskMethods, a real-time risk monitoring tool integrated into our procurement platform, which includes alerts related to sustainability and human rights, as well as geopolitical, financial, and operational risks. Furthermore, we have enhanced supplier risk management by exploring the supply chain beyond Tier 1, leveraging tools that provide real-time risk information across the entire supply chain.

In 2024, a total of 3,348 active suppliers underwent risk assessments. For an additional 562 suppliers, an additional compliance analysis was conducted using international lists, following the KYC procedure. No suppliers with high or very high risks were identified.

Performance evaluation

We evaluate our active suppliers on aspects such as quality, performance, sustainability, health and safety. Additionally, we have incorporated the evaluation of Tier 2 suppliers with access to our facilities. These evaluations are carried out through questionnaires completed by the end users of the supplied goods and services.

In 2024, we conducted 2,188 evaluations and assessed 874 suppliers due to their criticality. This means that 99% of our critical suppliers have at least one performance evaluation, meeting our objective of assessing at least 99% of these suppliers against ESG criteria.

ESG audits and performance enhancement

We verify that our suppliers meet the established requirements through on-site audits conducted by the independent entity Achilles. These audits ensure compliance with international sustainability standards, using a new industry-wide protocol that integrates due diligence into the supply chain. Additionally, on-site audits are carried out by Moeve's internal staff.

[44] Segments I, II, and III represent approximately 14% of our suppliers and account for more than 90% of our annual expenditure. We focus on this group to implement our initiatives and strengthen tailored relationship models.

Segments IV and V, while not strategic, are monitored for all risks, both operational and sustainability-related, through risk cards. Segment IV suppliers with any high risk are also considered critical, which requires specific management. We manage Segment V suppliers, known as the "tail spend (purchases below €25,000)", efficiently through automation and digitalisation processes.

In 2024, we conducted 86 on-site audits. Currently, 218 active suppliers have valid audits, with a 24-month period in which, in collaboration with Achilles, we assist in resolving identified non-conformities. Audited suppliers are required to implement specific action plans to address and demonstrate compliance with 100% of the recommendations. We work to resolve these non-conformities, aiming for 85% of those identified in the past two years to be addressed. By the end of 2024, 86% have been resolved.

This process is complemented by development meetings that follow a protocol based on sustainability questionnaires. These meetings produce a report with recommendations and an associated action plan. In 2024, 43 development meetings with suppliers were conducted.

Our supply chain

Our supply chain consists of 3,471 suppliers, of which 1,876 are covered by our management model. The remainder forms the so-called "tail spend," representing less than 0.6% of procurement[45].

77% of our contracted amount, excluding the acquisition of raw materials, was allocated to services, while the rest was directed towards goods such as materials, spare parts, or equipment.

We encourage sourcing from local suppliers because of its positive impact on the surrounding business landscape and the competitive advantages it offers, such as greater flexibility, faster supply, better risk control in the country, and more efficient response times.

We have carried out identification and evaluation processes to determine which contracts can be managed locally, defining areas of action with proximity suppliers.

In 2024, approximately 86% of procurement in our locations with significant operations was conducted with national suppliers, and 37.8% of the total contracted amount was managed by locally established actors. Of our suppliers, 48.2% are Spanish, accounting for 81% of the total expenditure. Additionally, around 43.6% of procurement was carried out in areas near our activities.

Contracts with non-national suppliers are established only when highly specialised goods, equipment, or services dependent on multinational technology are required.

In 2024, we developed a project to calculate Scope 3 carbon emissions for our goods and services suppliers. The project aims to establish a methodology to monitor emissions and identify suppliers with whom to set joint reduction targets.

[45] Procurement figures exclude the acquisition of crude oil, raw materials, energy products, and maritime transport related to these products, as well as primary logistics (Exolum), financial products and services, the group's internal operations, donations, and the payment of taxes and duties. Similarly, the information pertains to the amounts contracted within the scope of Procurement, not the amounts invoiced. In 2024, the assets in Colombia and Peru were sold, so supply chain management in these countries was only considered up to the date of sale.

3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct

2024 Milestones

- We held the ninth edition of Ethics Day under the theme "We Are All Compliance."
- Establishment of the Ethics & Compliance Network (ECN), a network of over 70 ambassadors to promote active listening.
- Alliance with OdiseIA to promote the responsible and ethical use of artificial intelligence.

Key indicators	2024	2024
Breaches notified via the Integrity Channel (no.)	99	151
Requests for ethics and compliance-related advice (no.)	297	265
Internal audit projects with an anti-corruption/anti-fraud component (no.)	22	18

Additional information in Appendix 2.6 Ethics and human rights

3.6.1 Ethics in our day-to-day operations

We have policies and commitments that, together with ethics, integrity, and transparency, guide the conduct of our workforce. Following best practices and the values of our shareholders, we operate within a framework defined by the Code of Ethics and Conduct[46] and the compliance policies approved by the Board of Directors.

These commitments are reflected in clauses included in employee contracts and mandatory training sessions on the subject. Subsidiary endorsement of the Code is formally documented before their respective governing bodies.

This commitment extends to partners and counterparties through a request for adherence to both the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Supplier Code of Ethics and Conduct. If

IX Ethics Day - "We Are All Compliance"

The importance of being an inspirational example and always acting with integrity was the central theme of this year's event. Promoted by the Assurance Directorate, the event featured the presentation of our Ethics and Compliance Network and the presentation of the Compliance Awards 2024. Our CEO emphasized the significance of compliance in strengthening our Positive Motion strategy, and the event was concluded by the independent director and chair of the Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee.

[46]Application to the company, the subsidiaries it effectively controls, their directors and employees and third parties with whom Moeve has legal dealings that have committed to complying with the Code under the various formal documents that govern the relationship.

adherence is not possible, we ensure they share the same principles. For other third parties, commercial contracts include clauses regarding their compliance.

We maintain a zero-tolerance policy for any violations and encourage reporting, ensuring confidentiality and protection from retaliation.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct also establishes the commitment to apply due diligence with third parties before any commercial operation, adhering to the principles of precaution and respect for human rights.

We have internal control and compliance systems that provide mechanisms for the prevention and management of compliance risks. These systems are audited and certified annually by the Assurance Directorate and, in some cases, by independent experts.

This year, we signed an agreement with OdiseIA (Observatory for the Social and Ethical Impact of Artificial Intelligence), which brings together over 15 companies, universities, and Spanish institutions to promote the responsible and ethical use of artificial intelligence (AI). As part of this agreement, we lead the Green AI working group: Artificial Intelligence for Sustainability, focused on developing AI applications that drive the energy transition.

Canal Integrity Channel

In compliance with Law 2/2023 on Whistleblower Protection, we have an Integrity Channel that allows employees and third parties to report irregular behaviour or actions contrary to the Code of Ethics and Conduct, applicable laws, and our internal regulations. The system is confidential, accepts anonymous submissions, guarantees no retaliation for good-faith whistleblowers, and is available 24/7 in Spanish, English, French, Portuguese, and Chinese, both online and by phone.

The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for the Channel, while its management is entirely handled by the Office of Ethics and Compliance, which reports to the Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee.

Investigations are carried out by specialised units depending on the nature of the reported incidents, ensuring independence, objectivity, and absence of conflicts of interest. In cases involving members of the Board of Directors, the Management Committee, or the Assurance Directorate, investigations are led by the Independent Director and Chair of the Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee. Lastly, the Response Committee, a multidisciplinary and independent body, determines any necessary disciplinary or corrective measures.

To ensure the proper functioning of the Integrity Channel, promote its use, and confirm that necessary measures have been taken to address any detected non-compliance, the Ethics Committee meets quarterly. During these meetings, communications received through the channel are reviewed alongside other ethics and compliance indicators.

The Integrity Channel is promoted via the corporate website, intranet, and contractual documents. Additionally, we conduct specific training for employees and internal communication campaigns, such as 'Compliance Talks' and workshops in 'Businesses and Horizontal Functions', to raise awareness about its use. As part of our commitment to transparency and continuous improvement, we publish an annual report on the channel's performance and conduct an annual survey on ethical culture. The survey results highlight the channel's establishment as a key tool for reporting non-compliance and enhancing the company.

Ethics & Compliance Network (ECN)

We have created the Ethics & Compliance Network (ECN), a network of over 70 compliance ambassadors who serve as listening points to convey ethical needs, promote key messages, and reinforce the idea that 'We Are All Compliance'.

Anti-fraud and anti-corruption effort

Our Bribery, Corruption and Conflicts of Interest Prevention Policy outlines the company's commitments in this area. The operational details are specified in the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Procedure and the Procedure for Managing Conflicts of Interest.

Our anti-bribery and criminal compliance management systems are certified under the ISO 37001 - Anti-Bribery Management System and the UNE 19601 - Management System for Criminal Compliance standards. Within this management framework, we conduct annual evaluations of bribery and corruption risks and verify the effectiveness of the internal control framework, with no significant levels of corruption detected in any of our entities. Additionally, we continuously monitor and periodically report on the status of the action plans defined to mitigate these risks.

Key measures against corruption, bribery and money laundering in 2024:

- Communication initiatives: IX Ethics Day; publication of the 2023 Integrity Channel report; Compliance Pills and Compliance Talks focused on the prevention of bribery and corruption.
- Awareness campaigns on policies for the giving and receiving of gifts and courtesies from third parties.
- Compliance Workshops: on-site workshops organised by the compliance team of each business with local leaders and teams.
- Annual campaign for the declaration of potential conflicts of interest.
- Online training: courses on Crime Prevention, the Code of Ethics and Conduct, Compliance Policies, the Integrity Channel, and International Sanctions and Trade Controls. Additionally, specific training for suppliers on Business Integrity.
- Control evaluations: review of specific controls to mitigate corruption risk, including Trade Controls and the segregation of duties in systems.
- Procedure updates: review of the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Procedure and publication of the new Integrity Channel Procedure and Procedure on Investigations Derived from the Integrity Channel.
- Improved access to resources: direct mobile access to the Ethics and Compliance section on the intranet to facilitate inquiries, training, and reporting of potential non-compliance.

We do not make contributions or expenditures intended for political campaigns or organizations. The Bribery, Corruption and Conflicts of Interest Prevention Policy stipulates that no direct or indirect funding, support, or endorsement is provided to unions, public officials, political figures, political parties, their representatives, candidates, advisors, or any other individuals performing public functions or acting as trusted personnel for them.

Competition

Our Code of Ethics and Conduct reflects our commitment to fair competition. Additionally, our Policy for the Defence of Fair and Effective Competition in Markets aims to prevent anti-competitive behaviours and promotes respect for fair competition.

We have a Competition Compliance Program through which we annually analyse competition risks and implement controls. These include conducting specific training sessions for employees, providing resources such as the Guide to Conduct on Competition, the Guide to On-Site Inspections, updated in 2024, and various protocols for handling potentially sensitive situations.

Additionally, we offer a dedicated Consultation Mailbox for all employees to address questions and promote compliance.

3.6.2 Human Rights

Our Human Rights Policy, which is aligned with international standards and practices, articulates our commitment to human rights in all locations where we operate. This framework defines the behaviours we promote as a company and the requirements we apply to third parties in our commercial and operational relationships, as well as their observation through due diligence processes.

Commitment to international practices

We recognise the importance of contributing to sustainable development and adhere to the most demanding international practices, including:

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations).**
- **International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.**
- **OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.**
- **United Nations Global Compact Principles, which we endorsed in 2005.**
- **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.**
- **ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.**
- **2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).**
- **Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.**

Through the Sustainable Procurement Policy, we are committed to ensuring respect for human and labour rights within the supply chain. We evaluate our suppliers' performance to prevent non-compliance and identify potential violations, promoting a culture of respect. In 2024, as in previous years, we did not identify any irregularities in our operations or supply chain.

Impact assessment and due diligence

We integrate human rights-related risks into our risk matrix and follow a methodology aligned with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This methodology establishes the criteria for identifying and addressing actual or potential adverse impacts on human rights, as well as any positive contributions, in mergers and acquisitions operations, supply chain due diligence, and engagements with other counterparties.

Our methodology evaluates the impact on our key assets in five phases: analysis of the local context, engagement with relevant stakeholders, impact assessment, management measures, and monitoring and reporting. Our supply chain assessment[47] measures factors such as the country, product or service, sector, and compliance level regarding human rights. In merger and acquisition operations, as well as those involving significant third parties, our due diligence process evaluates the country, ownership structure, ultimate beneficial owner (UBO), and Board of Directors, using compliance systems, reputational risks, and various international indices.

For further information refer to chapter 3.5 Sustainable Supply Chain

Security and human rights

We have a Security Policy and specific standards aimed at guiding the actions of security personnel, who are required to demonstrate a high level of technical and professional competence as well as skills in human rights. This requirement also extends to our contractors.

Similarly, we follow the guidelines of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights to ensure safety in our operations and proper engagement with authorities and security companies. For this reason, private security providers must be familiar with and comply with these principles. To ensure compliance, we implement specific measures during both the contracting and operational phases. These include investigating any detected or reported irregularities, performing inspections and audits, and designing and disseminating specific training content to raise the appropriate level of awareness.

[47] Our assessments consider issues such as compulsory labour, child labour, human trafficking, freedom of association and collective bargaining, equal pay or discrimination, and cover different groups, e.g. women, children, indigenous peoples, migrant workers, contractors or local communities.

3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility

We are committed to complying with both the letter and spirit of the tax legislation in the territories and countries where we operate. Our tax contributions help maintain public services and ensure the provision of essential functions for society.

Our Corporate Tax Policy, approved by the Board of Directors and updated in 2023, defines our tax strategy and aligns it with best tax practices, taking into account social wellbeing and ensuring the achievement of our long-term business objectives while avoiding fiscal risks and inefficiencies in economic activities.

Governance and control

The Board of Directors is kept abreast of the company's tax policies and criteria and the level of compliance with the Corporate Tax Policy.

We have also drawn up a specific map of tax risks that has been validated by the company's Risk Committee. The following activities are part of the process used to communicate tax risks to the Board of Directors:

- Updating tax risks on the risk map and across all units and business lines.
- Prior identification of the effect of tax risks on formulation or attainment of the company's strategic lines of initiative.
- Mandatory inclusion of the tax risk analysis associated with new investments.
- Formulation of plans for risk management and mitigation.

To ensure compliance with applicable tax regulations, we rely on the mechanisms provided by our Internal Control System and the Comprehensive Risk Management System, developed in accordance with the ERM (Enterprise Risk Management – Integrated Framework) framework of COSO II (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission). Additionally, we utilise a specific tool to facilitate tax management and strengthen compliance.

For further information, refer to Appendix 4. Internal control system

For further information, refer to chapter 2.2 Risk management

The Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Committee receives regular reports on the operation of these mechanisms and systems, as well as the effectiveness of the implemented controls. The Tax Unit is responsible for reviewing the proper application of management principles and procedures, based on international standards.

The company's tax situation undergoes several reviews. First, an internal verification is conducted to ensure accuracy. Second, independent external auditors review each entity and the consolidated financial statements of the group. Finally, the tax authorities in the jurisdictions where the group operates examine the tax situation through their management and inspection teams.

Commitment to fiscal transparency and collaboration

We aim for our contributions to social wellbeing and our activities to be well understood in the communities where we operate. We prioritise collaboration with civil society and governments to promote transparency in our operations.

We seek to maintain constructive relationships with the tax authorities in our business markets, aiming to maximise consensus and align interpretations of tax rules. To this end, we contribute to the development of official initiatives that improve understanding and facilitate the work of all parties involved.

Transparency is central to our conduct, allowing social stakeholders to understand our tax policy and its outcomes. We disclose the required tax information, complying with applicable regulations and the voluntary agreements we participate in. We also publish a country-by-country tax report disclosing the taxes accrued and paid in each territory.

Tax contribution

In 2024, we paid a total of 498 million euros in Corporate Tax. The breakdown by country is presented in the following table.

Corporate tax paid country by country (€ million)[48]

	2024	2023
Spain	345	161
Algeria[49]	103	140
Belgium	—	1
Brazil	13	35
Canada	(4)	6
Colombia	25	42
United Arab Emirates	—	252
Italy	—	5
Netherlands	1	—
Peru	5	7
Portugal	8	7
UK	1	3
Singapore	1	3
Total	**498**	**662**

The Corporate Tax figure in Spain includes the Temporary Energy Levy paid in 2024, amounting to 243 million euros. The decrease in the total is due to the cessation of activity following the sale of assets in the United Arab Emirates.

In addition to corporate income tax, we pay other taxes, most notably excise duty. We are also tasked with collecting other taxes which we immediately pass on to the competent tax authorities.

In 2024, including income tax, we paid a total of €2,840 million in taxes and collected €2,401 million on behalf of tax authorities.

Tax borne and collected in 2024 (€ million)

		2024	2023
Tax borne	Corporate income tax	498	661
	Excise duty	1,980	2,152
	Social security	146	131
	Other contributions[50]	216	301
	Total	**2,840**	**3,245**
Tax collected	VAT	1,708	1,851
	Excise duty	137	438
	Social security	30	25
	Other contributions	526	168
	Total	**2,401**	**2,482**

Code of Good Tax Practices and Transparency Report

We adhere to the Code of Good Tax Practices in Spain, participate in the working groups of the Large Companies Forum, and submit the Annual Tax Transparency Report to the tax authorities.

[48] The exchange rate applied to taxes paid in currencies other than the euro corresponds to the average monthly exchange rate.
[49] Tax rates applicable to income derived from hydrocarbon production, which are higher than general rates, are included.
[50] Other contributions include local taxes, environmental fees, port fees, AIEM, and contributions to the National Energy Efficiency Fund in Spain.

3.8 Giving back to local communities

2024 Milestones

- We have launched the Social License Project to support the transformation of the company and enhance social legitimacy with local communities.
- We have rolled out our educational and awareness program for the Andalusian Green Hydrogen Valley and the Positive Motion strategy.

Additional information in Appendix 2.7 Stakeholders

Our Sustainability Policy reaffirms our commitment to creating long-term value for society and the company by establishing a business model that strengthens social, relational, and economic development in the local communities where we operate. The foundation of our relationship with local communities is outlined in our Community Engagement Manual.

Community dialogue and participation

In our key operating regions, we maintain two-way dialogue and provide detailed information about our activities and purpose, while actively listening to the concerns and needs of the communities. This interaction helps us enhance our actions, messages, and understanding through regular conversations with authorities, administrations, and residents near our facilities.

We promote access to relevant information through activities such as open days, specialised seminars, thematic meetings, and participation in media forums. Additionally, we organise visits for opinion leaders, liaison committees, and dialogue circles within associations. We also collaborate on initiatives such as the Energy Campus and events like World Wetlands Day. A key tool in this effort is the Environmental Statement, which we present to society and the media. This is complemented by a dedicated email address for responding to questions and concerns.

Additional information about the environmental statements is available on Moeve's corporate website

Collaborations and social projects

In the realm of collaborations and social projects, we promote initiatives in education, entrepreneurship, and innovation. Notable agreements include one with the Andalusian Ministry of Educational Development and Vocational Training, which supports dual vocational training (FP Dual) on topics related to the energy transition and green hydrogen. We also maintain specific collaboration agreements with the municipalities of Palos de la Frontera, Huelva, and San Roque, reinforcing our commitment to local employment and the training of unemployed individuals.

Management of external information requests and complaints

Lastly, we handle external information requests and complaints from communities through contact phone lines, emails, messaging apps, informational meetings, and committees. These requests are collected and managed via the Integrity Channel, which logs them in a database designed for tracking. In parallel, we actively monitor social media and news outlets to complement this work and ensure an effective response.

Social License Project

This company-wide project aims to maximise local development through two main lines of action:

- Active listening: to understand the perspective of local communities and incorporate it into the project and action plans developed.
- Building alliances: a plan for institutional and social engagement with new groups and territories, enabling us to contribute to their development through concrete initiatives.

Within these lines, we have developed various initiatives that reflect our commitment:

- Energy transition and rural development classroom: In collaboration with the University of Castilla-La Mancha, we aim to strengthen the role of rural areas in the ecological transition by promoting knowledge of renewable energies and biomethane.
- Sumamos Energías Program: This program supports the integration of our renewable energy projects with their surroundings through environmental awareness and education initiatives, including training for young people on energy transition topics.
- Youth initiatives: We recognise the critical role of young people and the need to listen to them to encourage their involvement in this transformation. To this end, we have developed specific listening initiatives to understand their perceptions and concerns about the energy transition and to promote their active participation. Examples include organising sessions in Seville and Madrid to discuss the energy transition with young people as part of the Greenhack initiative.

We have launched the 'Social License Project,' which supports our transformation and aims to build social legitimacy in the local communities that host our activities.

Exploration and Production Operations

Within our Exploration and Production Unit, we maintained production operations in Colombia and Peru until October and November 2024, respectively. Our Social Management Plan enabled us to carry out these activities with measures arising from dialogue with local communities, impact and risk management, and the promotion of socioeconomic development in the areas of influence.

04

Financial and business performance

4.1 Business environment

4.1.1 Global macroeconomic environment

The macroeconomic landscape has undergone significant changes in recent years, characterised by a sharp rise in inflation, especially between 2021 and 2023, leading central banks to tighten monetary policies by implementing the steepest rate hikes in decades. While inflation has reached more moderate levels in most regions in 2024, it is still higher than in the past 15 years. Global inflation is expected to continue to normalise towards target rates.

The energy crisis highlighted the impact of energy prices on inflation, contributing one third of the overall price increase. This increase was mainly due to oil, natural gas and coal prices following the Russian invasion of Ukraine and Russian gas cuts to Europe. Energy price increases significantly affect the bills of households, which spend around 10% of their disposable income on energy. Oil accounts for half of global spending on energy, making its volatility a major impact on consumers.

One of the main drivers of political uncertainty is the numerous elections that have taken place in 2024, affecting countries that account for half of the world's energy demand. Energy issues have become a central issue for voters, so the results of this election could change energy policies, either speeding up or slowing down transitions to clean energy. Geopolitical developments, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine and tensions in the Middle East, continue to pose risks to energy markets. The concentration of clean energy supply chains in China also presents vulnerabilities and potential disruptions could have major global implications.

Global economic growth faces several downside risks in the short term. Growth in 2024 and 2025 is expected to be lower than the 2010-2019 average for countries accounting for more than 80% of world output and population. High debt levels and elevated interest rates are likely to constrain public spending and household consumption, which could lead to economic slowdowns and higher unemployment. Emerging market and developing economies are particularly vulnerable, and growth forecasts for these regions are being revised downwards. This slowdown threatens recent progress in poverty reduction.

The World Bank's forecast for the world economic outlook implies that global growth will have stabilised to 2.7% by 2024, remaining stable for the first time in three years despite rising geopolitical tensions and high interest rates. Global economic growth is stabilising as inflation approaches target and accommodative monetary policy supports activity in both developed and emerging and developing economies. This should result in a moderate and broad-based global expansion of 2.7 per cent per year over 2025-26, as trade and investment strengthen.

Regarding Spain, estimated GDP in 2024 has been 3.1% and the latest macroeconomic projections of the Bank of Spain revise upwards GDP in 2025 to 2.5% due to the positive carry-over effect of activity in the last quarters of 2024, and the fiscal impulse that would result from the various support measures deployed in response to the DANA. For 2026 the forecast remains unchanged at 1.9%.

On the price side, headline inflation declined to 2.9% in 2024 and is expected to moderate further over 2025-2026, averaging 2.1% and 1.7% respectively. The projected headline inflation rate of 2.4% in 2027 would imply an appreciable acceleration of inflationary pressures between 2026 and 2027, which should, however, be interpreted with particular caution. Particularly because such an acceleration would reflect the launch in 2027 of the new EU Emissions Trading Scheme - known as ETS2 - a development about which there is tremendous uncertainty in multiple aspects.

In terms of exchange rates, the dollar has experienced several significant fluctuations in 2024, strengthening its upward trend after the summer. It started the year at around 0.905 euro to the dollar and closed at around 0.963 euro to the dollar, representing an increase of around 6% in the value of the dollar against the euro.

The main reasons behind this appreciation include tighter than expected monetary policy due to solid economic growth, Trump's announced economic policies, and geopolitical uncertainty.

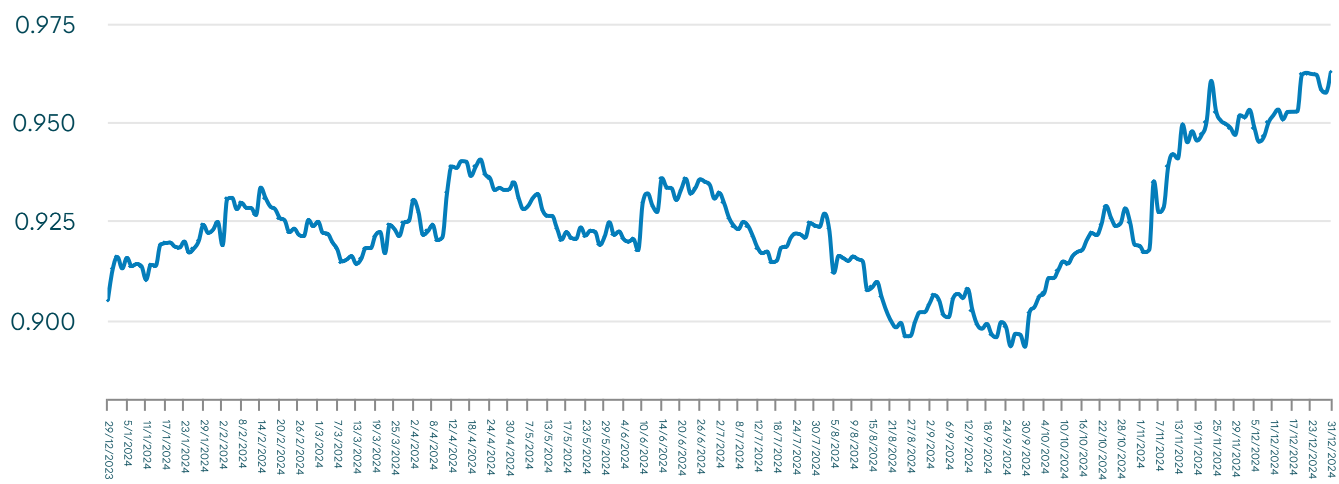
Throughout 2024, the Federal Reserve (Fed) maintained a tighter monetary policy than initially expected by lowering interest rates by 100 basis points with a stricter forward guidance tone. In 2024, the US showed economic strength with growth above expectations, reflected in high job creation and declining unemployment rates.

Additionally, with Trump's victory in the November election, his economic policies, such as tariff policies that would raise import prices and immigration policies that would reduce labour supply, are expected to impact inflation in an upward direction.

As a consequence, the diminished expectation of future interest rate cuts by the FED makes US interest rates more attractive than those in the euro area, strengthening the USD against the EUR.

Finally, geopolitical uncertainty has had a positive impact on the strengthening of the dollar, as it has acted as a safe-haven currency.

Evolution of the $/€ exchange rate

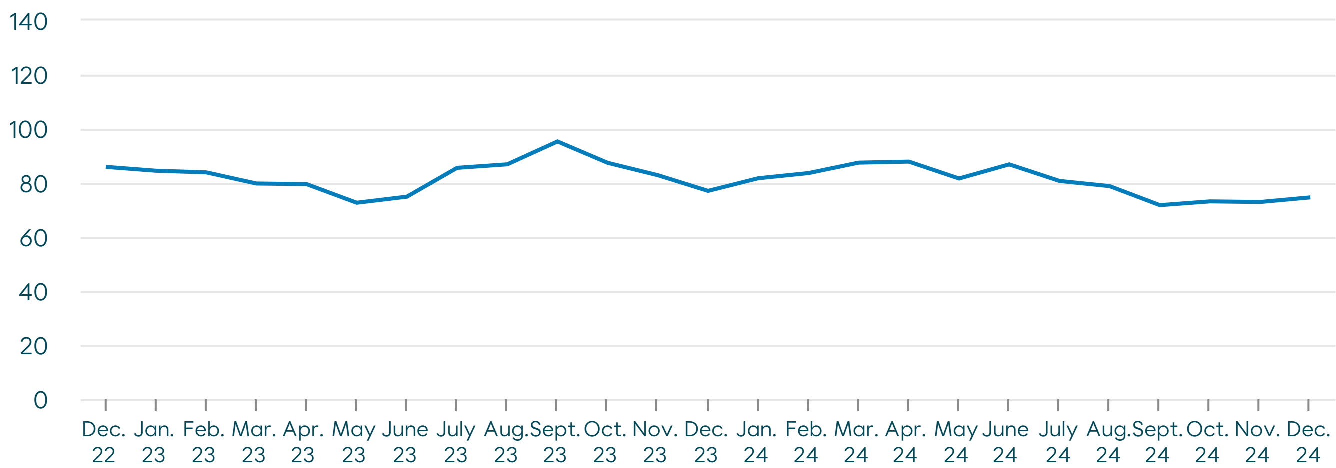


4.1.2 Sectoral environment

Crude oil (brent) supply, demand and price developments

The evolution of the Brent benchmark crude oil price over the last two years is shown below:

Brent $/bbl



2024 has seen significant fluctuations in the prices of crude oil, influenced by a combination of geopolitical events, economic factors and market dynamics.

The year began with crude oil prices relatively stable at around USD 80 per barrel. This stability was largely due to a balanced market, with OPEC+ maintaining production cuts and global demand showing moderate growth. The initial months saw a continuation of trends in late 2023, with supply and demand factors remaining in balance.

In the middle of the year, crude oil prices rose slightly, reaching around USD 85 per barrel. This increase was driven by several factors. On the one hand, the geopolitical tensions with the escalation of conflicts in the Middle East and the supply disruptions caused by natural disasters that contributed to market uncertainty and price volatility. On the other hand, the global economy continued its recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, leading to increased demand for oil. Industrial activities and the transport sectors showed significant growth, which further boosted oil consumption.

At the end of the year, crude oil prices fell to around $73 per barrel.

This decline was influenced by multiple factors. Non-OPEC+ countries, including the United States, Brazil and Canada, increased their oil production, resulting in a market in oversupply. Increased production in these regions helped to offset the production cuts maintained by OPEC+. Meanwhile, global economic growth began to slow, particularly in emerging market and developing economies. High debt levels and interest rates constrained government spending and household consumption, reducing overall demand for oil.

Finally, the ongoing transition to clean energy sources and the growing adoption of electric vehicles have also influenced the decline in oil demand. Governments and industries around the world continued to invest in renewable energy projects, further shifting the energy landscape away from fossil fuels. Throughout 2024, the Brent crude oil price has reflected the dynamic interplay of supply and demand factors, geopolitical developments and broader economic conditions.

Gas

In 2024, the global gas market, and particularly the European benchmark price, the TTF, experienced significant fluctuations driven by a mix of geopolitical, economic and structural market factors.

The first half of the year was marked by relatively stable prices, which remained close to €30/MWh, a low level compared to the extreme peaks of 2022 and 2023. This stability was the result of a good level of gas storage in Europe, stemming from 2023-2024's mild winter, and a diversified supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from markets such as the United States and Qatar. Despite geopolitical tensions stemming from the war in Ukraine, Europe's greater reliance on LNG helped mitigate the risks of gas supply disruptions.

Throughout the second half of the year, TTF prices showed an upward trend, reaching peaks close to €50/MWh and trading on average around €40/MWh, due to several factors. First, tensions in Ukraine and possible disruptions in Russian gas supplies through traditional pipelines continued to fuel market uncertainty. In addition, heat waves in several parts of Europe increased the demand for gas for electricity generation and air conditioning. Expectations of a post-pandemic economic recovery globally, coupled with logistical challenges in the LNG supply chain and an increasing demand for gas in Asia, also contributed to the volatility. Some natural gas producing countries, such as Norway and Algeria, also faced supply constraints due to internal factors or problems in their production and transportation infrastructure. All this generated an adjustment in the market, affecting the availability of gas for Europe.

Throughout 2024, the gas market reflected complex supply and demand dynamics, persistent geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainties, but above all, it reflected Europe's ongoing dependence on LNG markets and its exposure to global competition.

Refining Margins

The European refining market faces a long-term decline in demand, peaking in 2030 and declining thereafter. In addition, the start-up of new global refining capacity, such as Dangote in Nigeria, puts pressure on margins.

In 2024, refining margins continued at historically high levels throughout the first quarter of the year, supported by sustained demand and particularly low inventory levels. However, the year saw a worsening economy and weakening industrial indicators in then European continent, leading to a return to normality in both product stocks and refining margins. The additional inflow of products from outside Europe also put further pressure on the sector's leading indicators, pushing margins down.

In the first quarter Brent prices have been around 83 $/b. Energy prices remained stable throughout the period, starting the year with a TTF (Title Transfer Facility) of around €27/MWh.

which remained constant, favouring refining margins. In addition, the high cracks that were already visible last year were maintained during these months thanks, in large part, to demand and low stocks in Europe. All in all, we closed the quarter at historically high levels.

From the second quarter onwards, demand in Europe declined, leading to higher stocks, mainly of middle distillates, also driven by higher imports of product. This led to a consequent drop in diesel and jet cracks which pushed margins down. While light distillates, mainly gasoline, remained stable until the first half of the year, a major slump in cracks was seen from the summer onwards. This downward trend continued until the end of the year, where we closed at levels even below the historical range.

The growing tension in the Ukraine/Russia conflict has put significant pressure on the price of natural gas during the second half of the year which, together with a cold winter in Europe, pushed the price of gas to around €45/MWh, with a corresponding impact on the price of electricity, also putting pressure on margins.

Clean Energy

In this scenario, whilst in 2019 the United Nations, backed by other international bodies, envisaged the start of a decade of global economic transformation, with goals focused on eliminating extreme poverty, eradicating malaria and other major infectious diseases, and halving greenhouse gas emissions, the events of the first few years and their economic repercussions have significantly altered these plans.

On emissions containment, the effects of failure to meet targets are fully present. The year 2024 has been officially confirmed as the warmest year in recorded history. The global average temperature was 1.55 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, the first time the average temperature has exceeded the 1.5 degrees Celsius threshold set by the Paris Agreement.

Numerous extreme weather events have occurred in 2024, including the floods in Valencia caused by the DANA or the devastating fires in the Amazon. Persistent high temperatures and extreme weather have had significant impacts on infrastructure, health care services, vulnerable populations and the natural environment.

Clean energy is entering the energy system at an unprecedented rate. It is estimated that more than 530 GW of renewable energy generation capacity will have been added by 2024, setting a new record. However, its implementation is uneven across technologies and countries. In addition, it is still below what is required each year to reach the additional installed capacity target of 11.2 terawatts by 2030. In terms of investment flows into clean energy projects, these are approaching $2 trillion each year, almost double the combined amount spent on new oil, gas and coal supplies (Source IEA). The costs of most clean technologies are resuming a downward trend after having risen in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

One of the most promising clean energy vectors is green hydrogen and its derivatives (ammonia, methanol, and eSAF). Currently, it is an emerging sector, as most of the potential production is still in the planning phase or even earlier stages. For the entire project portfolio to materialize, the sector would need to grow at an unprecedented compound annual rate of over 90% between 2024 and 2030, far exceeding the growth experienced by photovoltaic solar energy during its fastest expansion phases. Although there may be some slowdown in the approval and execution of projects, with several having faced delays or cancellations, it is expected to eventually be incentivized. For this to happen, it will be crucial to have a stable regulatory framework, the simplification and standardization of permitting processes, investment aid, financing, and access to key infrastructure, such as the electrical grid.

Increasingly, countries are implementing trade policies to diversify investment and manufacturing in clean energy technologies. Measures such as tariff adjustments and anti-dumping duties aim to promote more diverse supply chains. However, a balance is needed to ensure that these policies do not hinder the global transition to clean energy.

In Spain, renewable energy accounted for 58% of the energy generated in 2024, with wind energy accounting for the largest share with 24% of the total energy generated.

Regulatory environment

The regulatory framework for the energy industry has become more complex and demanding. New regulations, accompanied by stricter environmental requirements and technical specifications for products and supply chains, including imports from outside the EU, have increased compliance demands and associated costs. However, these regulations also drive the implementation of our Positive Motion strategy and strengthen our competitiveness.

COP-29 recognised that the global energy transition has entered a new phase, characterised by higher costs, increasing complexity and a critical need for security and resilience in energy systems. In this context, cooperative solutions to accelerate progress towards a more sustainable energy model were discussed.

In 2024, some countries, including the United States, showed signs of easing their climate policies. Donald Trump's victory in the presidential election has created uncertainty about the continuity of the country's climate agenda. Meanwhile, countries such as Australia and Saudi Arabia have maintained significant investments in fossil energy.

On the other hand, the European Union has moved forward with key new regulations to support the energy transition, such as the new Renewables Directive, the ReFuelEU Aviation and FuelEU Maritime. These measures set ambitious targets for the uptake of renewables and decarbonisation of fuels, aligning with the 2030 and 2050 horizon, as well as with the goals of the European Green Pact and the EU REPower Plan.

In 2024, financing for the energy transition has become more prominent in Europe, in response to initiatives such as the IRA in the US. Instruments such as the Net Zero Industry Act, the European Hydrogen Bank and the new state aid framework reinforce the EU's commitment to its climate ambition and promote strategic projects. According to the Draghi Report, this funding is "vital to move from innovation to production".

Lastly, the conclusions of the Draghi Report, commissioned by the European Commission, will guide the development of the new Clean Industrial Pact. This plan aims to boost competitive industries and quality jobs, and will be presented in the first 100 days of the Commission's next mandate.

4.2 Key financial and business indicators

Earnings (€ million)

	2024	2023
Revenue[51]	24,868	25,159
EBITDA IFRS[52]	1,515	630
Clean CCS EBITDA	1,852	1,402
Net income IFRS	92	(233)
Clean CCS Net income	444	278

Financial data (€ million)

	2024	2023
Share capital	268	268
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	3,489	3,526
Net debt excluding impact of IFRS 16	2,369	2,291
Capital employed - IFRS	6,796	6,568
Cash flow from operating activities	1,123	1,126
Free cash flow	472	1,614
Capital expenditure	1,293	732
Growth & Efficiency	*830*	*329*
Maintenance & HSE	*463*	*403*
Energy transition CapEx (% out of total investments)[53]	43 %	29 %

Business environment indicators

	2024	2023
Average annual Brent price ($/bbl)	80.8	82.6
Average annual $/€ exchange rate	1.08	1.08
Spanish pool price (€/MWh)	63.0	87.1
PVB price in €/MWh	34.5	38.6

Business and operating indicators

	2024	2023
Working interest crude production (thousand bbl/d)	34.4	42.1
Net entitlement Crude Oil prod. (thousand bbl/d)	23.3	31.4
Realized oil price ($/bbl)	79.2	80.7
Crude oil Sales (million bbl)	5.0	8.3
Crude oil distilled (million bbl)	149.3	146.3
Refining output (million tonnes)	20.7	20.3
Refining utilisation (%)	92%	90%
Refining margin ($/bbl)	7.0	10.0
Commercial product sales (million tonnes)	17.1	17.0
Chemical products sales (million tonnes)	2.4	2.1
LNG production (tonnes)	—	—
Electricity production (GWh)	2,152	2,385
Natural Gas Sales (GWh)	28,757	27,520

[51] Includes excise duty on hydrocarbons passed through on sales.
[52] International Financial Reporting Standards.
[53] Our capital investments for the energy transition reflect our commitment towards decarbonization and the energy transition. Unlike the European Union's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, these investments primarily include: production and marketing of biofuels, renewable hydrogen, renewable energy, renewable-powered electric mobility, R&D projects in energy transition, chemical activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy, modified asphalts and bitumen, and investments focused on decarbonization, environment, and safety. This classification has been updated to better align with the activities of the EU Taxonomy, and the 2023 figures have been recalculated accordingly.

4.3 Consolidated earnings analysis

Overall performance

Key performance indicators (€ million)

	2024	2023
Revenue[54]	24,868	25,159
Clean CCS EBITDA	1,852	1,402
EBITDA - IFRS[55]	1,515	630
Clean CCS Net income	444	278
Net income IFRS	92	(233)
Cash flow from operating activities	1,123	1,126
Free cash flow	472	1,614
Capital expenditure	1,293	732

In 2024, we achieved a Clean CCS EBITDA of €1,852m, reflecting a substantial YoY improvement. This performance was bolstered by robust results in the Energy and Chemicals segments. The Exploration & Production unit continued demonstrating resilience following its assets sales in 2023 and 2024, with Algerian assets making a notable contribution. Higher chemical sales and solid contributions from all Energy units further supported this performance. Moreover, management's continued focus on operational and functional optimisation played a key role in driving these positive results.

We achieved a positive Clean CCS Net Income of €444m for the year, marking a 60% increase compared to 2023, driven by robust financial and operational performance. IFRS Net Income reached €92m, a notable recovery from the €233 million loss recorded in 2023, despite the €243m charge in 2024 due to the extraordinary tax imposed on energy companies in Spain and the impact of replacement cost valuation.

Cash flow from operations after working capital stood at €1,123m, roughly in line with last year's figure even with the impact of the extraordinary tax payment (€243m in 2024) and the absence of contributions from the divested Exploration & Production assets through 2024. We continue to demonstrate our ability to generate resilient operating cash flow.

We continue to focus on strengthening our business profile, ensuring that every investment aligns with our long-term growth and transformation strategy while generating attractive returns.

Accounting CapEx during 2024 totaled €1,293m. This growth was mainly driven by new strategic projects such as the HVO/SAF plant, which kicked-off execution phase at the beginning of 2024, as well as the development of several hydrogen projects that progressed into the engineering phase during the year, including Onuba, Carteia (site preparation) and a 17.5MW demonstrator, among others. Moreover, the bussines agreement established in Q1 2024 between Moeve and Apical, along with the acquisition of Ballenoil's network in June 2024, further strengthened our investments and supported us to expand our footprint into the low-cost retail segment. Energy transition CapEx[56] was approximately 43% of the total accounting CapEx, largely driven by the implementation and the delivery of our Positive Motion Strategy.

Our capital allocation framework is designed to provide substantial flexibility, enabling us to defer certain investments to preserve cash flow generation.

[54] Includes excise duty on hydrocarbons passed through on sales.
[55] International Financial Reporting Standards.
[56] Our capital investments for the energy transition reflect our commitment towards decarbonization and the energy transition. Unlike with the European Union's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, these investments primarily include: production and marketing of biofuels, renewable hydrogen, renewable energy, renewable-powered electric mobility, R&D projects in energy transition, chemical activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy, modified asphalts and bitumens, and investments focused on decarbonization, environment, and safety. This classification has been updated to better aligned with the activities of the EU Taxonomy, and the 2023 figures have been recalculated accordingly.

The breakdown of Clean CCS EBITDA and net profit by segment is provided below:

Clean CCS EBITDA (€ million)

	2024	2023
Energy	1,453	830
Exploration & Production	298	493
Chemical	253	223
Corporation	(152)	(144)
Clean CCS EBITDA	**1,852**	**1,402**

Capital expenditure (€ million)

	2024	2023
Energy	**1,092**	**554**
Energy Transition CapEx (% out of total investments)	49 %	32 %
Chemical	**112**	**78**
Energy Transition CapEx (% out of total investments)	11 %	37 %
Exploration & Production	**39**	**58**
Corporation	**50**	**42**
Total	**1,293**	**732**

Replacement cost adjustments and non-recurring items

Clean CCS EBITDA (million euros)

	2024	2023
Clean CCS EBITDA	**1,852**	**1,402**
CCS adjustment (replacement cost valuation)	*(101)*	*(379)*
Other non-recurring items	*(236)*	*(393)*
EBITDA - IFRS	**1,515**	**630**

The non-recurring items include the difference between the Average Cost Method –used in the consolidated Financial Statements– and the Replacement Cost Method –used to measure the operating segments– in the value of inventory sold, as well as the IFRS valuation adjustment applied during the year to the book value to adjust it to the year-end market value.

The Replacement cost method facilitates analysis of the business segments' performance and comparisons between reporting periods. Under this method, the cost of sales is determined by reference to the average market price in the current month rather than the historical value derived from the accounting valuation method.

Consequently, the replacement cost adjustment is determined as the difference between these two methods.

We consider "other non-recurring items" to be those detailed in note 6.3 of the consolidated financial statements for 2024. This year, the non-recurring changes mainly included the extraordinary expense associated with the temporary energy tax calculated over 2023 sales and paid in 2024 in the amount of €243 million.

In the case of investees accounted for using the equity method, the adjustments are similar, i.e., the replacement cost adjustment and asset impairment losses deducted from these investees' earnings.

Earnings by segment

Energy

Key performance indicators

	2024	2023
Crude oil distilled (million bbl)	149.3	146.3
Refining utilisation (%)	92 %	90 %
Refining output (million tonnes)	20.7	20.3
Refining margin ($/bbl)	7.0	10.0
Natural Gas Sales (GWh)	28,757	27,520
Electricity production (GWh)	2,152	2,385
Spanish pool price (€/MWh)	63.0	87.1
PVB price in €/MWh	34.5	38.6
Product sales (million tonnes)	17.1	17.0
Motor and heating fuel (millions of tonnes)	*9.0*	*8.9*
Bunker fuel (millions tonnes)	*3.4*	*3.7*
Aviation fuel (millions tonnes)	*3.1*	*2.7*
Other (millions tonnes)	*1.6*	*1.7*
No. of service stations	2,040	1,807
Clean CCS EBITDA (million euros)	1,453	830
Capital expenditure (million euros)	1,092	554
Energy transition CapEx (% out of total investments)	49 %	32 %

Operations

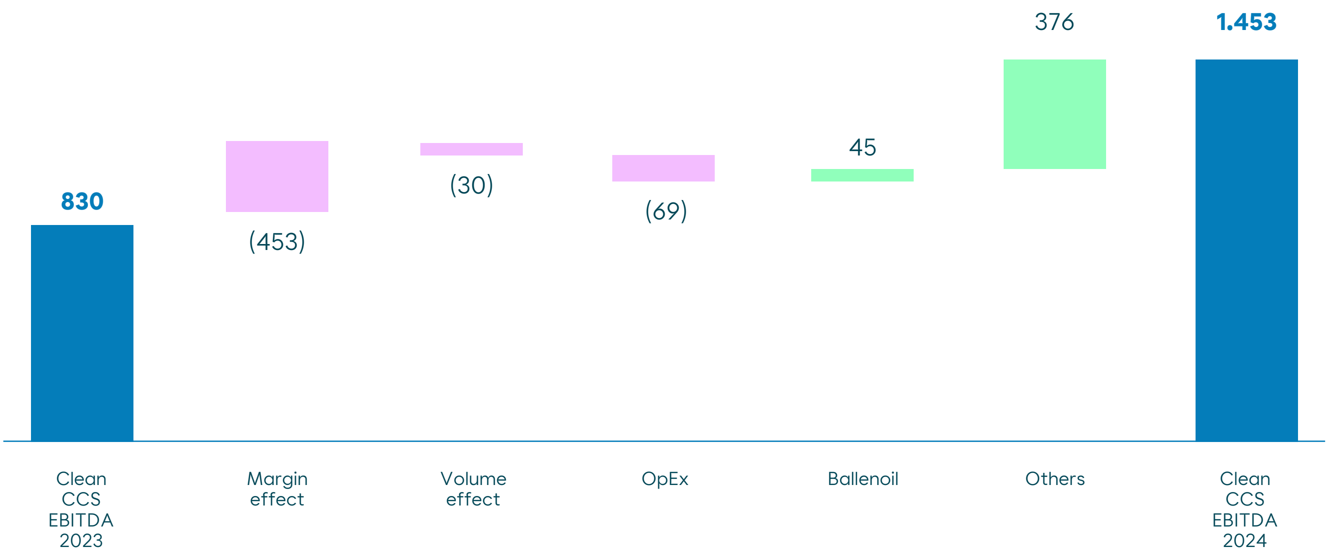
Refining margins for 2024 averaged $7.0/bbl, benefiting from a strong first half but facing pressure in the second part of the year. While light distillates, primarily gasoline, remained stable during H1, a downward trend across the sector persisted until the end of the year. On a full-year basis, both PVB natural gas price and Spanish pool price decreased compared to 2023 mainly driven by several factors including continued investment in renewable energy sources in Spain and a well-supplied LNG market across Europe. However, in the second half of the year, the growing tensions in the Ukraine/Russia conflict impacted natural gas price and together with a colder-than-usual winter conditions in Europe, it was pushed to approximately €45/MWh, with its corresponding impact on electricity prices and also putting further pressure on margins in H2. Despite these market challenges, the overall decline in gas prices over the full year contributed positively to the Energy segment's performance. Our Energy Parks maintained a strong average utilisation rate of 92%, demonstrating resilience in a challenging market environment.

Commercial product sales remained robust and consistent with the previous year. However, it is important to note that in 2024, volumes were significantly impacted by fuel fraud, which has been persistent in the Spanish market since late 2023. Additionally, the increasing market share of low-cost stations affected volumes but, the inclusion of Ballenoil's sales volumes, helped to offset this negative effect. Several initiatives were also implemented throughout the year to compensate for the fraud impact, including additional discounts in the B2B segment during the first quarter and higher B2C discounts over the summer season.

During 2024, we delivered strong performance in the B2B segment, driven by sustained margins and solid volumes across the year, particularly in the Wholesales division. The Aviation business also reported positive results, with total SAF sales for the year reaching 18 thousand m^3, supported by healthy unit margins. Furthermore, the strong performance in our power commercialisation and new trading activities, along with the increased operation of our cogeneration plants, further supported the positive results within the Energy segment.

Earnings

Trend in Clean CCS EBITDA – Dec. 23 – Dec. 24 (€ million)



The Energy segment delivered a strong performance, achieving a Clean CCS EBITDA of €1,453m, reflecting a 75% increase compared to previous year. This performance was mainly driven by the exceptional results across the Energy divisions.

Accounting CapEx in the Energy segment reached €1,092m in 2024, nearly doubling the €554m recorded in 2023. This figure accounted for 84% of the Group's total accounting CapEx for the year, driven by key developments in strategic projects. These included the ongoing execution of the HVO/SAF plant, advancements in several hydrogen projects (in engineering phase) as well as CO_2 reduction projects. As previously highlighted, investments were further bolstered by the business agreement between Moeve and Apical, along with the acquisition of Ballenoil's network. Additionally, scheduled shutdowns and turnarounds at both Energy Parks contributed to the increase in investments.

Chemicals

Key performance indicators

	2024	2023
Chemical product sales (thousand tonnes)	2.39	2.12
LAB / LABSA	*0.64*	*0.61*
Phenol / Acetone	*1.35*	*1.08*
Solvents	*0.4*	*0.43*
Clean CCS EBITDA (€ million)	253	223
Capital expenditure (€ million)	112	78
Energy transition CapEx (% out of total investments)	11 %	37 %

Operations

Chemicals delivered a solid performance in 2024, with volumes reaching 2,391 ktons, representing a 13% increase compared to 2023.

The LAB segment experienced higher sales across nearly all geographies, driven by a global demand recovery and supported by declining energy prices. In the Intermediates segment, Phenol volumes rose following the recovery of demand in Europe over the year.

However, Solvents sales slightly declined due to several factors such as a negative impact in volumes during the last quarter resulting from the general planned turnaround at the San Roque Energy Park, reduced export activity, lower demand in UK and limited product availability.

Earnings

Trend in Clean CCS EBITDA evolution – Dec. 23 – Dec. 24 (€ million)

Chemical Clean CCS EBITDA reached €253m in 2024, representing a 14% increase compared to 2023. Together with the abovementioned increase in volumes, this improvement was driven by higher spreads in acetone due to its reduced availability amid lower operating rates for phenol, together with a decline in energy costs in Europe. In addition, LAB margins also benefited from Energy Parks' discounts on kerosene purchases. However, the Solvents segment faced pressure from intensified price competition in the market.

Chemical CapEx in 2024 amounted to €112m, representing a 44% increase compared to 2023, mainly due to significant advancements in key projects, particularly during the second half of the year, such as IPA, Packinox Pacol CQPM, and Decarbonisation projects. Additionally, maintenance CapEx rose due to scheduled maintenance turnarounds carried out towards the end of the year.

During 2024, we continued to advance the strategy for expanding its sustainable product portfolio and evaluating multiple green initiatives. Key milestones during the year included the launch of NextLab Low Carbon for the European and Asian markets, produced using renewable heat instead of fossil fuels, and the launch of NextLab-R Low Carbon product, the first LAB with beyond zero emissions from cradle to gate. These innovative products align with Moeve Química's ambition to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

Exploration & Production

Key performance indicators

	2024	2023
Working interest crude production (thousand bbl/d)	34.4	42.1
MENA	*30.7*	*35.8*
Latam	*3.7*	*6.3*
Net entitlement crude production (thousand bbl/d)	23.3	31.4
Crude oil sales (million bbl)	5.0	8.3
Average achieved crude price ($/bbl)	79.2	80.7
Average crude price ($/bbl)	80.8	82.6
Clean CCS EBITDA (€ million)	298	493
Capital expenditure (€ million)	39	58

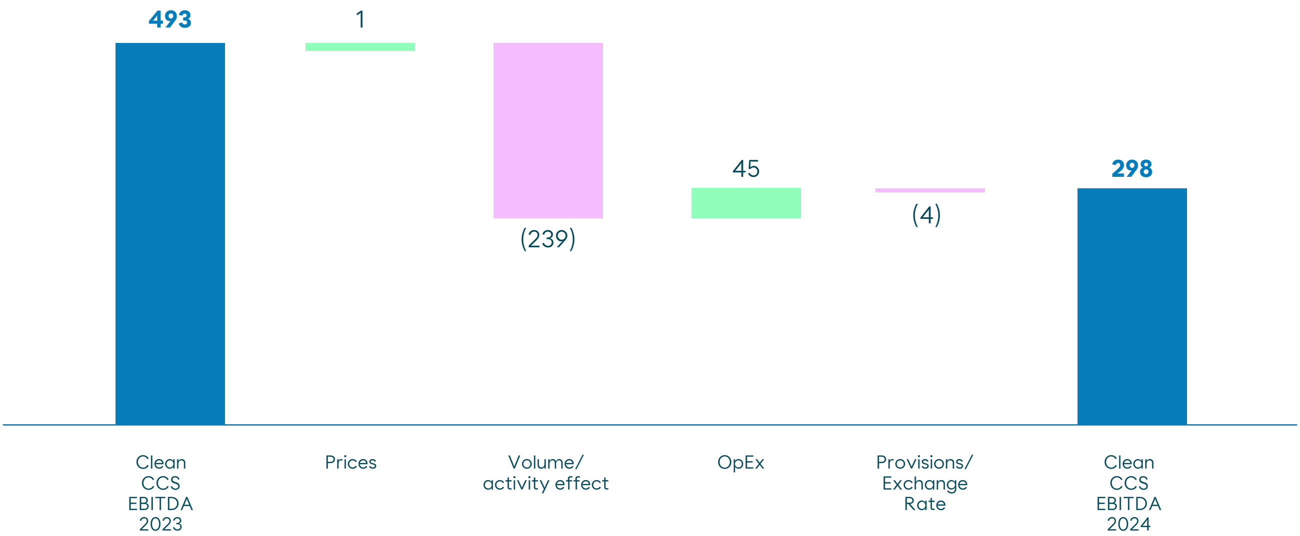
Operations

Crude oil prices were lower in 2024, primarily due to uncertainties surrounding global oil demand growth (particularly in China) and despite a mix of geopolitical tensions notably in the Middle East.

Working Interest (WI) production and crude oil sales for 2024 declined mainly driven by change in perimeter following the sale of Abu Dhabi and Latam assets. However, WI production during the year remained resilient, largely supported by the restart of production at the RKF field in January 2024, improved performance at the Ourhoud (ORD) field and the additional well optimisations.

Earnings

Trend in Clean CCS EBITDA evolution – Dec. 23 – Dec. 24 (€ million)



The Upstream business reported a Clean CCS EBITDA of €298m for 2024, benefiting from the RKF field startup at the beginning of the year, as no production occurred in 2023 due to a scheduled shutdown. Furthermore, strong performance from the Ourhoud field and resilient crude oil prices during the period helped to offset the impact of reduced production.

CapEx in the Upstream segment decreased in 2024 compared to the previous year, primarily due to the Abu Dhabi and Latam divestments. Excluding the impact of these assets sales, the reduction was driven by lower expenditure in Suriname, reduced BMS Coiled Tubing operations, and decreased costs in the Timimoun development and infill activities. This decline was partially offset by increased investment in ORD infill drilling, the RKF 2.0 project, and expanded ORD seismic studies.

Consolidated group ROACE

The Group’s return on average capital employed is reflected in the following Adjusted ROACE

				31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
Adjusted ROACE	=	Adjusted net operating profit / Average adjusted capital employed	=	617 / 6,682	=	9.2%	386 / 7,426	=	5.2%

This metric is used by Group management to assess the capacity of operating assets to generate profits and is therefore ameasure of the efficiency of invested capital (equity and debt).

Treasury shares

At the end of 2024, the company held 155,915 treasury shares. These shares represent 0.03% of the share capital and the average acquisition price of which was EUR 11.2 per share. On 31 December 2023, the company held 137,361 treasury shares.

The treasury shares correspond to new shares, from capital increases carried out during in 2021, acquired by the company in order to give greater flexibility to its shareholding structure.

Events after the reporting period

At the date of issuing of these Consolidated Financial Statements, there have been no more significant subsequent events to be mentioned in this section.

4.4 Liquidity and capital resources

Cash flows

Cash flows (€ million)

	2024	2023
EBITDA - IFRS	1,515	630
Dividends received	12	14
Income tax payments/collections	(259)	(366)
Other operating activity receipts/(payments)	(148)	23
Net cash flows from operating activities before working capital movements	**1,120**	**301**
Net increase/(decrease) in working capital	3	825
Net cash flows from operating activities	**1,123**	**1,126**
Payments	(1,061)	(699)
Proceeds	410	1,187
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	**(651)**	**488**
Free cash flow before dividends and financing activities	**472**	**1,614**
Interest paid	(165)	(142)
IFRS 16 Debt payments	(193)	(177)
Dividends paid	(195)	(869)
Proceeds from the issuance of shares or other capital instruments	58	—
Proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings	1,230	(243)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**735**	**(1,431)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	**1,207**	**183**

Cash flow from operations after working capital stood at €1,123m, roughly in line with last year's figure. During 2024, Moeve remained fully focused and committed to executing its Positive Motion strategy and advancing in new projects to drive its transition into clean energies. This commitment was evident in Moeve's cash CapEx, which totalled €1,061m for the year, reflecting a notable increase compared to 2023.

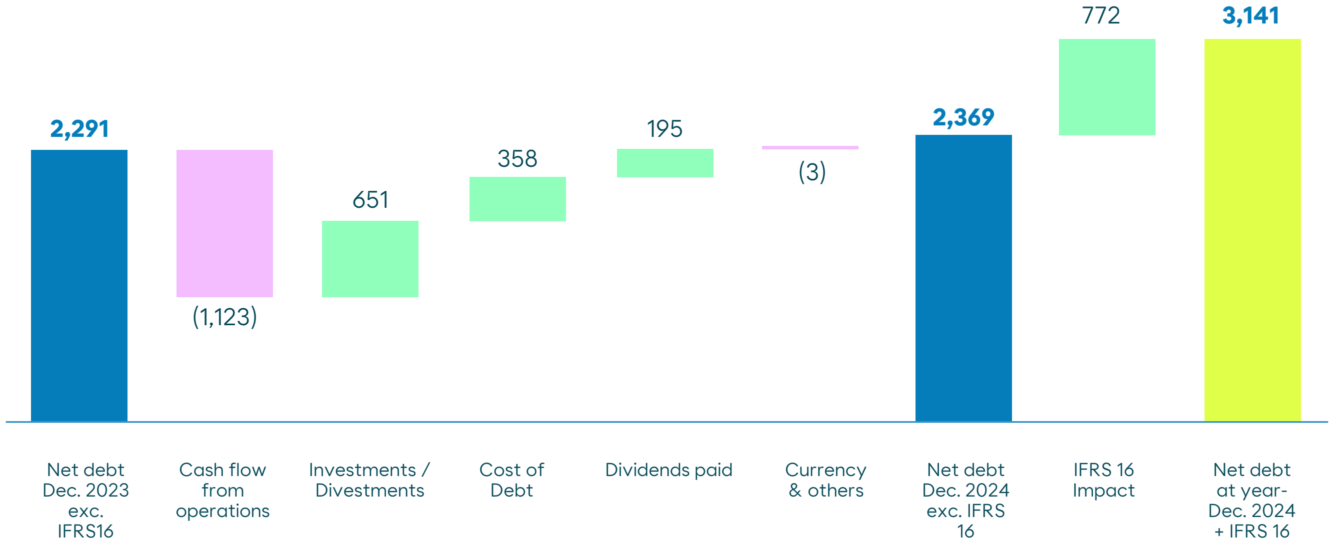
The combination of robust operating cash generation and disciplined capital allocation led to a positive free cash flow before dividends and financing activities of €472m for 2024.

Financial position

As of December 2024, Moeve's net debt, excluding IFRS16 lease liabilities, amounted to €2,369m (€2,291m in 2023). Net Debt including IFRS 16 stood at €3,141m (€2,981m in 2023). The company's net debt has a solid average maturity of 6 years, which reinforces its overall financial stability.

The next chart depicts the trend in net debt by sources and uses of funds:

Trend in Net Debt, Dec. 23 – Dec. 24 (€ million)

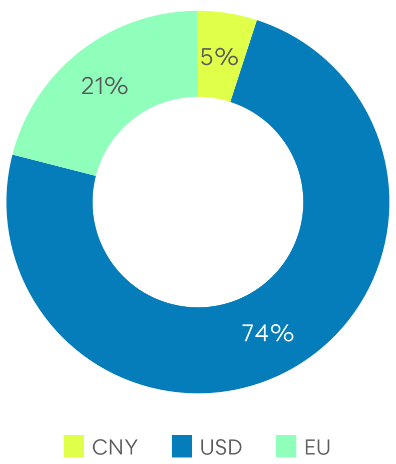


Net debt at year-end 2023 + IFRS 16

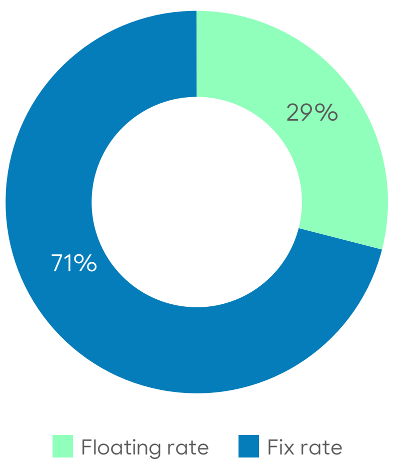
Debt structure and maturity profile

The breakdown of the group's net debt by currency and type of interest rate (including the impact of the corresponding derivatives) on 31 December 2024 is provided below:

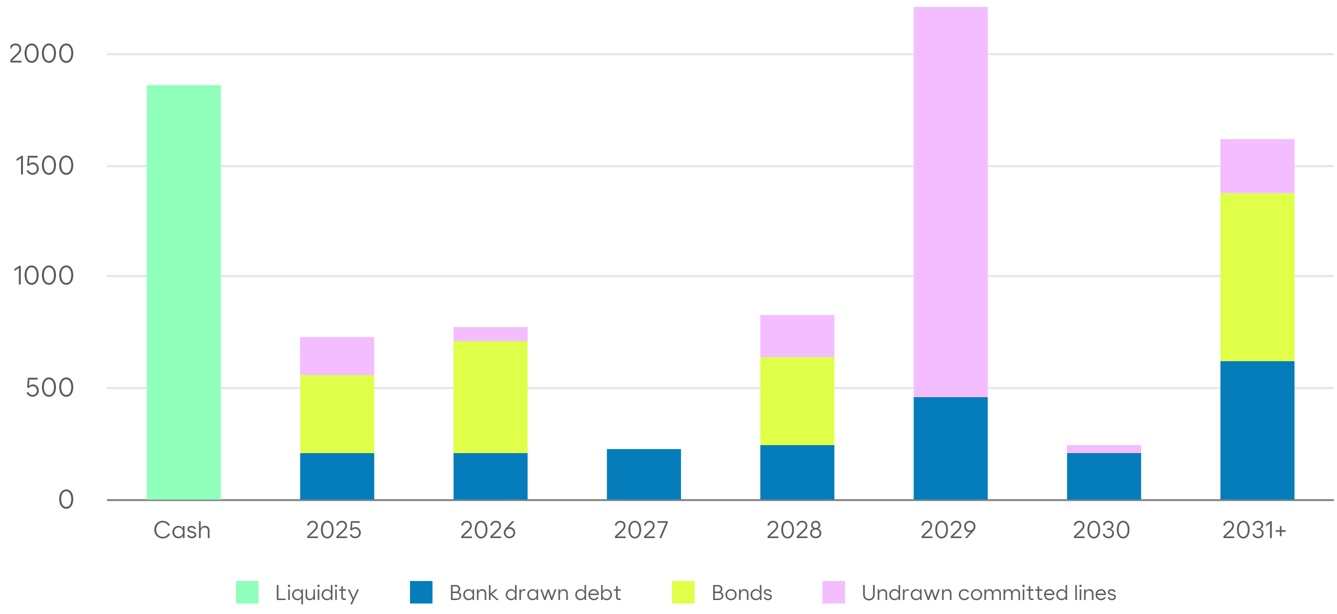
Net debt breakdown by currency



Net debt breakdown by interest rate



The maturity schedule for the group's gross borrowings (€ million):



Our commitment to a conservative financial policy is reinforced by our strong liquidity position. In 2024, liquidity stood at €6.1bn, ensuring a substantial buffer to comfortably manage debt maturities until the end of 2029. This figure includes the new €1bn syndicated credit facility and the €750m 7-year bond issued in April 2024. Our liquidity position provides a strategic advantage in managing long-term growth opportunities and optimising capital structure. This approach allows us to adapt to changing market dynamics with flexibility.

Main financing transactions

In 2024, we maintained an active approach to managing our financial debt. This involved renegotiating existing banking operations and incorporating new transactions to extend the maturity of the debt and mitigate refinancing risk. Furthermore, to enhance our long-term liquidity, we have taken action on our liquidity lines. Since 2014, the company have obtained the unanimous approval of the syndicate of banks participating in the €2 billion revolving credit line to extend its maturity for another year. Following the consent of the 18 participating banks, this operation has set its maturity in September 2028, which significantly improves the quality of our liquidity. As of the date of this report, no amounts have been drawn down under this syndicated credit facility.

This line of credit is linked to three important sustainability indicators: the progressive reduction of scope 1 and 2 CO_2 emissions to achieve a 55% reduction by 2030 (compared to 2019), a 15-20% reduction in the carbon intensity index in energy product sales and a third indicator related to diversity, which aims for 30% of leadership positions to be held by women by 2025, a goal that we have already achieved this year.

Among the new operations, it is worth highlighting a second syndicated loan, with 13 financial institutions and worth EUR 1 billion, which includes an EUR 300 million loan (linked to the same sustainability indicators as the syndicated loan mentioned above) and a revolving credit line of EUR 700 million.The latter are intended to support sustainable energy and energy transition projects, in line with our Positive Motion strategy. As of the date of this report, no amounts had been drawn down under this second syndicated credit facility.

In the first half of 2024, it is worth highlighting two new loans (for a total amount of EUR 435 million) signed with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO) for two projects within the framework of the Group's Positive Motion strategy.

Regarding of sustainability, under ESG indicators, we report compliance with the two CO_2 indicators and the gender diversity indicator to which we committed through bilateral and syndicated financing agreements with various entities.

With regard to capital market financing, the company's bonds are rated investment grade by the three main international rating agencies, Moody's, S&P and Fitch. The company's investment grade rating was confirmed in 2024 following reviews by Fitch, Moody's and S&P in April, May and December, respectively.

Financial autonomy ratio and leverage ratio

Gearing ratio (€ million)

	2024	2023
Non-current bank borrowings	4,265	3,263
Current bank borrowings	794	377
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,918)	(659)
Net debt	**3,141**	**2,981**
Equity	3,655	3,587
Capital Employed - IFRS	6,796	6,568
Net Debt/(net debt +equity)	**46.2%**	**45.4%**
Impact of IFRS 16 on net debt	772	690
Net debt[57]	**2,369**	**2,291**
Capital Employed IFRS[57]	6,024	5,878
Net Debt/(net debt + equily)[57]	**39.3%**	**39.0%**

Our leverage ratio, including the impact of IFRS 16, expressed as net debt over capital employed (net debt plus equity), stood at 46.2% at year-end 2024 similar to 2023.

Leverage ratio (€ million)

	2024	2024
Net debt	3,141	2,981
Clean CCS EBITDA	1,852	1,402
Net debt/Clean CCS EBITDA	**1,7x**	**2,1x**
Net debt[57]	2,369	2,291
Clean CCS EBITDA[57]	1,659	1,225
Net debt/Clean CCS EBITDA[57]	**1,4x**	**1,9x**

During the year, Moeve made significant progress in reducing its leverage ratio, which decreased to 1,4x from 1,9x in 2023 (excluding IFRS liabilities). This improvement evidenced the company's strong performance and commitment to maintaining a conservative financial profile. It is important to note that the current leverage ratio remains well within the management's target of 2.0x.

Capital employed

The group's capital employed stood at €6,796 million on 31 December 2024 (including the impact of IFRS 16), compared to €6,568 million at year-end 2023. The breakdown by business segment:

Capital Employed IFRS (€ million)

	Energy	Chemicals	Exploration & Production	Corporation	Total
Capital Employed at year-end 2024	4,530	1,345	875	46	6,796
Capital Employed at year-end 2023	4,413	1,279	898	(22)	6,568
Year-on-year change	**118**	**66**	**(24)**	**68**	**228**

The equity attributable to equity holders of the parent stood at €3,489 million at year-end 2023, representing 51% of the group's capital employed as of the reporting date.

[57] Excluding IFRS 16 impact.

05

Appendices

Appendix 1. About this report

By publishing our 'Integrated Management Report 2024', we reaffirm our commitment to transparency and accountability, responding to the needs, expectations and requirements of our stakeholders for qualitative and quantitative information.

This report is structured around the pillars of our Strategic Plan and our Sustainability Plan. In line with our annually updated materiality analysis, we have included information on our commitments, management and performance on sustainability issues that are of most relevance to the organisation and our stakeholders, as well as information on our strategy, business model, governance, and financial and operating results.

Criteria and standards considered

The sustainability information contained in this report complies with the requirements set out in Law 11/2018 on non-financial reporting and diversity[58]. In accordance with the aforementioned law, our Board of Directors is the body that formulates, after review and recommendation by the Audit, Compliance, Ethics and Risk Committee, the Integrated Management Report, together with the Annual Accounts, which are submitted for approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting, thus complying with the obligation to approve, deposit and publish non-financial information.

In order to comply with the requirements established by Law 11/2018, this report has been prepared using the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards as a reference, and includes the reporting requirements of the GRI 11 Sectoral Standard: Oil and Gas Sectors 2021. It has been prepared in accordance with the quality principles established by the GRI Standards of accuracy, balance, clarity, comparability, completeness, sustainability context, timeliness and verifiability. Appendix 6.2 GRI contents includes the list of Sustainability indicators presented throughout this report. These indicators, together with the information required by Law 11/2018 that does not cover the GRI Standards, and the information on sustainable activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy comprise the Statement of Non-Financial Information, the content of which is detailed in Appendix 6.1 Non-Financial Information Statement.

With respect to the EU Taxonomy, we have voluntarily included the amounts and percentages of turnover, CapEx and OpEx eligible and aligned in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of 18 June, Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 and Delegated Regulations (EU) 2023/2485 and 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023.

Additional voluntary information is also included in this document. We have followed other internationally recognised voluntary standards and reporting frameworks such as: International Integrated Reporting (<IR>), UN Global Compact Principles, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) on climate change-related financial risks, and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) (see Appendix 6.3 SASB index). We have also continued to report on our commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The information on the Non-Financial Information Statement included in the 'Integrated Management Report 2024' has been audited by an independent third party according to the ISAE 3000 standard with a limited level of assurance.

[58] Law 11/2018, of 28 December, amending the Commercial Code, the revised text of the Capital Companies Act approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010, of 2 July, and Law 22/2015, of 20 July, on the Auditing of Accounts, with regard to non-financial information and diversity. This law transposes Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial information and diversity information by certain large companies and certain groups.

Scope of information

In general, the scope of the non-financial information reported covers those companies over which the group has operational control, following the sector's criteria and in accordance with the IPIECA reporting guide. For data relating to employment, as outlined in Law 11/2018, only employees of the companies within the group are reflected.

During the 2024 financial year, the non-financial information reported under the operational control standard has been revised to exclude the assets of Rhourde el Krouf (RKF) and BMS, as these assets are not operationally controlled by the group. This correction responds to a review of our interpretation of the scope, ensuring alignment with the operational control principles. As a result, the impacted 2023 data have been recalculated to ensure comparability with the 2024 data.

In 2024, we completed the sale of the Exploration & Production assets in Colombia and Peru. In Colombia, on 6 August 2024, we formalised the sale of Caracara and Llanos 22, in which we held a 70% and 55% stake, respectively. The sale of Cañada Norte, a non-operated asset with a 17% stake was completed on 1 October 2024. In Peru, we finalised the sale of Los Ángeles (Block 131), operated at 100%, on 29 November 2024. In addition to these transactions, we also closed the sale of 100% of GASIB Sociedad Ibérica de Gas Licuado, S.L.U. and Gasib - Sociedade Ibérica de Gás Liquefeito, Lda on 12 December 2024. The sustainability information in this report includes data for these assets, with the exception of Cañada Norte, which was a non-operated project as of the date of sale.

Regarding acquisitions, on 12 June 2024, we acquired 100% of Ballenoil, S.A., a company operating in the low-cost automotive fuel sector. Additionally, on 22 February, we formalised a business agreement with APICAL for the production and marketing of 2G biofuel, incorporating Bio-Oils Huelva, S.L.U. and Bio Oils Waste, S.L.U., both at 55% stakes. The sustainability information in this report includes data from the date of incorporation, with the exception of the sustainable supplier management indicators for the three above entities. These indicators have different systems and procedures that are currently in the process of being aligned with those of the group to ensure the quality of the information provided in the future.

The Integrated Management Report 2024 therefore includes consolidated information from the group regarding impacts and performance in the economic, environmental, and social aspects of our activities, accompanied by any additional information required to understand the results and their progress.

If any of the data included in the report has a scope different from that indicated in this appendix, its specific scope is reflected in the corresponding chapter.

Appendix 2. Sustainability performance

2.1 Climate change

2.1.1 GHG emissions

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by business (million tCO_2eq)[1,2,3,4] [GRI 305-1] [GRI 305-2]

Business		2024			2023		
		Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)
Exploration & Production		0.04	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.1
Chemicals		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Energy	Energy Parks	2.7	0.2	—	2.6	0.2	—
	Commercial & Clean Energies	1.4	0.004	0.001	1.4	0.001	—
	Mobility & New Commerce	0.004	0.01	0.01	—	—	—
Total (Scopes)		**4.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**0.4**	**0.2**
Total (Scope 1 + Scope 2 | market-based)				**5.0**			**4.9**

1. The CO_2eq data may differ from the audited and reported figures according to our carbon systems and under ISO 14064 due to the report's closing date.
2. Measurement method calculated in accordance with methodologies under regulation and/or voluntary international standard ISO 14064.
3. The reported data excludes the Trading business due to materiality. For the first time, in 2024 data from the Mobility & New Commerce business has been included, as well as data related to emissions from mobile sources and fugitive emissions under Scope 1, to align with our scope under ISO 14064.
4. Included gases: CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, HCFC, CFC.

Methane emissions (thousand tonnes of CH_4 and as a percentage of CO_2eq)[1]

2024		2023	
Scope 1	CH_4 as a % of CO_2eq	Scope 1	CH_4 as a % of CO_2eq
1.8	1 %	1.8	1 %

1. Reported CH_4 includes venting emissions and emissions from flaring, combustion and natural gas transport (fugitive). Calculated using the audited methodology under ISO 14064.

Scope 3 GHG emissions by category (million tCO_2eq)[1,2,3] [GRI 305-3]

Categories	2024	2023
Purchased goods and services	16.7	14.6
Fuel- and energy-related activities	0.5	0.5
Upstream transportation and distribution	1.0	1.0
Downstream transportation and distribution	0.7	0.6
Use of sold products	53.0	52.5
Total	**71.9**	**69.2**

1. The CO_2eq data may differ from those audited and reported according to ISO 14064 due to the report's closing date.
2. The data for the historical series of the categories "Purchased goods and services" and "Use of sold products" have been updated.
3. Gases included in the calculation: CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O.

Additional information in chapter 3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world

GHG emissions intensity (thousand tCO_2eq / thousand tonnes)[1,2] [GRI 305-4]

Business	2024	2023
Exploration & Production	0.29	0.25
Chemicals	0.33	0.30
Energy Parks	0.16	0.17

1. The emissions intensity report follows the same rationale as the energy intensity indicator (302-3). The primary energy consumption in the Commercial & Clean Energies business included in the energy consumption indicator (GRI 302-1) is not reported in this indicator because the final energy generated, and consequently the associated emissions, is partly consumed by Energy Parks and Chemicals, and therefore, is reflected in the emissions intensity of these businesses.
2. The denominator for the Exploration and Production business is expressed in thousands of tons of crude oil and gas. The denominator for Chemicals and Energy Parks is expressed in thousands of processed tons.

Scope 1 GHG emissions in the Exploration & Production business by type (million tCO_2eq) [SASB EM-EP-110a.2]

	2024	2023
Hydrocarbons flared	0.01	0.03
Other combustion	0.01	0.02
Process emissions	—	—
Other vented emissions	—	—
Fugitive emissions from operations	0.01	0.0003

2.1.2 Energy consumption

Energy consumption within the organization by fuel type (TJ)[1,2] [GRI 302-1]

Fuels	2024	2023
Renewable electricity	5,027	4,618
Renewable fuel	246	181
Non-renewable electricity	1,488	952
Gas oil/diesel	965	568
Fuel oil	878	1,130
Natural gas	40,338	41,081
Residual gas	1,556	1,621
Crude oil	0	24
Fuel gas	27,791	25,326
Steam	2,067	2,198
Total	**80,356**	**77,698**

1. The data reported correspond to directly incoming energy and fuel at the facilities both for own consumption and the production of energy for sale to third parties. As a result, the figures differ from those reported for the purpose of GRI 302-3, which only reflect the energy consumed.
2. The reported data excludes the Trading business due to materiality. For the first time, in 2024 data from the Mobility & New Commerce business has been included to align with our scope under ISO 14064.

Energy sold by fuel type (TJ)[1] [GRI 302-1]

	2024	2023
Electricity	6,935	7,825
Steam	1,473	965
Total	**8,407**	**8,790**

1. Reflects the electricity and steam sold to a third party.

Energy consumption outside the organization by category (TJ) [GRI 302-2]

Categories (GHG protocol)	2024	2023
Purchased goods and services	1,052,076	846,677
Fuel- and energy-related activities	8,364	8,964
Upstream transportation and distribution	18,629	18,084
Downstream transportation and distribution	12,325	9,987
Use of sold products	731,443	726,196
Total	**1,822,837**	**1,609,908**

Energy intensity by business (TJ/thousand tonnes of product)[1,2,3] [GRI 302-3]

Business	2024	2023
Exploration & Production	1.76	1.80
Chemicals	5.18	5.21
Energy Parks	2.31	2.54

1. The primary energy consumption in the Commercial & Clean Energies business included in the energy consumption indicator (GRI 302-1) is not reported in this indicator since part of the final energy generated is consumed by Energy Parks and Chemicals and, therefore, shown in those businesses' energy intensity.
2. Types of energy included: fuel, electricity, heating, cooling and steam.
3. The denominator in the Exploration & Production business is expressed in thousands of tonnes of crude oil and gas. The denominators in Chemicals and Energy Parks are expressed in thousands of tonnes processed.

Energy consumed in the Chemicals business (TJ) [SASB RT-CH-130a.1]

Energy	2024	2023
Total energy consumed	17,236	15,161
Energy consumed supplied from grid electricity	1,569	1,538
Percentage grid electricity	9 %	10 %
Energy consumed that is renewable energy	1,626	1,248
Percentage renewable	9 %	8 %
Total amount of self-generated energy	70	76

2.1.3 Renewable energy

Renewable energy production in 2024[1]

Renewable energy source	Gross generation (GWh)	Installed capacity (MW)
Wind	55	29

1. Excludes the energy generated for self-consumption at our service stations.

Biofuels produced (thousands of litres)[1]

2024	2023
255,147	209,463

1. Biofuel produced in keeping with sustainability criteria.

2.2 Environment

2.2.1 Water resources

Total water withdrawn by area, source and type (thousand m^3)[1,2] [GRI 303-3]

			2024		2023	
			All areas	Areas with water stress	All areas	Areas with water stress
Total water withdrawal		Freshwater	14,991	12,550	14,608	12,506
		Other water	9,258	600	14,803	200
		Total	**24,249**	**13,150**	**29,410**	**12,706**
Water withdrawal by source	Surface water	Freshwater	268	261	4	—
		Other water	588	588	197	197
		Total	**856**	**850**	**201**	**197**
	Groundwater	Freshwater	17	—	24	—
		Other water	12	12	3	3
		Total	**29**	**12**	**27**	**3**
	Produced water	Freshwater	—	—	—	—
		Other water	8,658	—	14,603	—
		Total	**8,658**	**—**	**14,603**	**—**
	Third-party water	Freshwater	14,706	12,289	14,579	12,506
		Other water	—	—	—	—
		Total	**14,706**	**12,289**	**14,579**	**12,506**

1. The water resources data do not include the Mobility & New Commerce businesses (except for the Matonsinhos factory), Trading, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, lubricants, as well as the wind farm, due to their materiality.
2. The company does not withdraw any seawater.

Total water discharged by area and destination (thousand m^3)[1,2] [GRI 303-4]

		2024		2023	
		All areas	Areas with water stress	All areas	Areas with water stress
Water discharge by type of destination	Surface water	0.4	—	28	—
	Groundwater	8,622	0.2	14,526	—
	Seawater	7,195	7,195	7,107	7,107
	Third-party water	828	83	718	15
	Total	**16,646**	**7,278**	**22,379**	**7,123**

1. The water resources data do not include the Mobility & New Commerce businesses (except for the Matonsinhos factory), Trading, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, lubricants, as well as the wind farm, due to their materiality.
2. The company does not withdraw any seawater.

Total water consumption by area (thousand m^3)[1] [GRI 303-5]

2024		2023	
All areas	Areas with water stress	All areas	Areas with water stress
7,603	5,873	7,031	5,584

1. The water resources data do not include the Mobility & New Commerce businesses (except for the Matonsinhos factory), Trading, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, lubricants, as well as the wind farm, due to their materiality.

Additional information in chapter 3.2 Managing the environment responsibly

Volume of water managed in the Exploration & Production business (thousand m^3)[1] [SASB EM-EP-140a.2]

	2024	2023
Produced water	8,658	14,603
% discharged	0.5 %	0.7 %
% injected	99.5 %	98.9 %
% recycled	— %	— %
Hydrocarbon content of discharged water	0	0

1. The company does not use hydraulic fracturing and therefore does not generate flowback fluid.

2.2.2 Biodiversity

Areas adjacent (<1km) to areas of high biodiversity value according to IUCN, the Ramsar Convention, the Natura 2000 Network, IBA and national legislation[1] [GRI 304-1]

Sites adjacent to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value	Location	Type of operation	Position in relation to the area	Biodiversity value by attribute	Biodiversity value by listing of protected status
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Adjacent (<1 km)	Laguna de Palos and Las Madres	RAMSAR, Sites of Community Importance (SCI), IUCN II
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Adjacent (<1 km)	Estero de Domingo Rubio	SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Adjacent (<1 km)	Odiel dunes	SCI

1. 100% of our operated assets have biodiversity impact assessments in place over the past five years. In addition, 100% of our operated assets close to critical biodiversity areas have a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

Other sensitive areas around the production sites [GRI 304-1]

Sites adjacent to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value	Location	Type of operation	Position in relation to the area	Biodiversity value by attribute	Biodiversity value by listing of protected status
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Palmones River marshes	SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, Natura 2000 Network
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Palmones River marshes seabed	SCI, Natura 2000 Network
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Eastern strait	SCI
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Rock of Gibraltar	SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Southern waters of Gibraltar	SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Los Alcornocales	SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, Natura 2000 Network
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Strait	SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, Natura 2000 Network
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Guadiaro River estuary	SCI, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Guadiaro and Hozgarganta rivers	SCI, Natura 2000 Network
San Roque facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Guadiaro and Hozgarganta rivers	SCI, Natura 2000 Network
Alijar wind farm	Spain	Electricity generation	Near (5-20 km)	Doñana	RAMSAR, SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Alijar wind farm	Spain	Electricity generation	Near (5-20 km)	Doñana	RAMSAR, SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network

Sites adjacent to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value	Location	Type of operation	Position in relation to the area	Biodiversity value by attribute	Biodiversity value by listing of protected status
Alijar wind farm	Spain	Electricity generation	Near (5-20 km)	Doñana	RAMSAR, SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Alijar wind farm	Spain	Electricity generation	Near (5-20 km)	Doñana	RAMSAR, SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Odiel marshes	RAMSAR, SCI, Biosphere Reserve, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Tinto River marshes and banks	SCI, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Tinto River estuary	SCI, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Dehesa del Estero y Montes de Moguer	SCI
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Tinto River and Odiel sea area	Marine Protected Area, OSPAR, Birds Directive Special Protection Area
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Doñana	RAMSAR, SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN V, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Odiel marshes	RAMSAR, SCI, Biosphere Reserve, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Odiel marshes	RAMSAR, SCI, Biosphere Reserve, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Tinto River marshes and banks	SCI, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Tinto River and Odiel sea area	Marine Protected Area, OSPAR, Birds Directive Special Protection Area
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Doñana	RAMSAR, SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN V, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Odiel marshes	RAMSAR, SCI, Biosphere Reserve, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN II, Natura 2000 Network
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	El Burro marshes	IUCN I
Palos de la Frontera facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Gulf of Cadiz	(Marine Protected Area, OSPAR, Birds Directive Special Protection Area
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (1-5 km)	Anaga	SCI, Birds Directive Special Protection Area, IUCN V
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Ijuana	SCI, IUCN I
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Pijaral	SCI, IUCN I
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Los Roques de Anaga	SCI, IUCN III
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Malpais de Güimar	SCI, IUCN V
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Las Palomas	SCI, IUCN V
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Corona Forestal	SCI, IUCN II
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Las Lagunetas	SCI, IUCN V
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Sebadales de San Andres	SCI
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Sebadales de Antequera	SCI

Sites adjacent to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value	Location	Type of operation	Position in relation to the area	Biodiversity value by attribute	Biodiversity value by listing of protected status
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Montes y cumbres de Tenerife	Birds Directive Special Protection Area
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Anaga sea area	Birds Directive Special Protection Area
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Coast of Acentejo	IUCN V
Tenerife facilities	Spain	Manufacturing	Near (5-20 km)	Siete Lomas	IUCN V
Deten facilities	Brazil	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Environmental protection area. North coast continental shelf.	IUCN V
Deten facilities	Brazil	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Environmental protection area. Guarajuba lagoon.	IUCN V
Deten facilities	Brazil	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Environmental protection area. Bay of All Saints.	IUCN V
Deten facilities	Brazil	Production	Near (5-20 km)	As Dunas private natural heritage reserve	IUCN IV
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (1-5 km)	Montesson Island seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (1-5 km)	Lamarier Bay seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (1-5 km)	Pointe aux Roches seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (1-5 km)	Battures de Gentilly seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (1-5 km)	Ponte-Paul-Riviere aux Originaux seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Muskrat habitat southwest of Port Laviolette	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Port Saint-François-Pont Laviolette seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Batiscan-Sainte-Anne seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Champlain Batiscan seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Becquets Deschaillons seabird sanctuary.	IUCN VI
Bécancour facilities	Canada	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Léon-Provancher ecological reserve.	IUCN I
Shanghai facilities	China	Production	Near (5-20 km)	Shanghai Jinshan three islands national marine nature reserve.	China national marine reserve.
BMS facilities	Algeria	Production	Far (> 20 km)	Sanghr Jabbess National Park	National protected area

Habitats protected or restored [GRI 304-3]

The restored habitats include the Madrevieja Environmental Station, the Primera de Palos Lagoon, and the Caravel Wharf Lagoons, all driven and developed by the Fundación Moeve. These areas have been managed from the outset by independent third parties: TYPMA in the case of the Primera de Palos Lagoon and the La Rábida Lagoons at the Caravel Wharf, and Ornitour S.L. in the case of the Madrevieja Environmental Station.

- Madrevieja Environmental Station, San Roque, Spain (200,000 m^2): promoted by the Fundación Moeve since 2009 with the aim of fostering biodiversity in this area and carrying out its maintenance. Among the most notable projects currently being undertaken are the release of barn owls, initiated in 2019, and the breeding of European pond turtles, which began in 2022. Additionally, we actively collaborate with various stakeholders to enhance this maintenance, such as the Ministry of Sustainability and Environment of the Andalusian Government and the Ornithological Group of the Strait (GOES).
- Primera de Palos Lagoon, in Huelva, Spain (350,000 m^2): a collaboration between the Fundación Moeve and the Andalusian Government for over 20 years for its restoration, conservation, maintenance, and management. Initiatives include bird monitoring, scientific ringing, removal of invasive species, cleaning, installation of islets, perches, and nest boxes.
- La Rábida Lagoons, Caravel Wharf, Huelva, Spain (20,900 m^2): the Fundación Moeve has made possible the recovery of the freshwater lagoon by deepening it to increase the water volume and removing invasive plants, thus favouring the biodiversity of local flora and fauna.

For further information about biodiversity

Species by level of extinction risk in areas of operation[1] [GRI 304-4]

	2024	2023
Critically endangered	4	4
Endangered	11	14
Vulnerable	19	34
Near threatened	23	41
Least concern	—	—
Total	**57**	**93**

1. The reported data pertains to the MSA (Mean Species Abundance) report that Ecoacsa conducted in 2021. The change in the data with respect to 2023 is driven by acquisitions and sales made during the year.

Number and volume of recorded significant spills by material and surface (barrels) [GRI 306-3 (2016)]

		2024		2023	
		Number	Barrels	Number	Barrels
Oil	Soil	—	—	1	660
	Water surface	—	—	—	—
Other	Soil	—	—	1	31
	Water surface	—	—	1	6

In 2024, no significant oil spills have occurred.

2.2.3 Waste and raw materials

Waste generated and its management (tonnes)[1] [GRI 306-3(2020)]

		2024	2023
Waste generated	Hazardous waste	51,660	31,287
	Non-hazardous waste	49,741	45,985
	Total	**101,402**	**77,272**
Waste diverted from disposal	Hazardous waste	28,753	22,280
	Non-hazardous waste	45,644	31,586
	Total	**74,396**	**53,867**
Waste directed to disposal	Hazardous waste	22,908	9,006
	Non-hazardous waste	4,098	14,399
	Total	**27,005**	**23,406**

1 The waste data does not include the Trading businesses, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, and lubricants due to their materiality.

Hazardous and non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal by recovery operation (tonnes)[1,2] [GRI 306-4]

		2024	2023
	Recovery operations	**Offsite**	**Offsite**
Hazardous waste	Preparation for reuse	—	—
	Recycling	2,983	682
	Other recovery operations	25,770	21,598
	Total	**28,753**	**22,280**
Non-hazardous waste	Preparation for reuse	—	—
	Recycling	668	19,432
	Other recovery operations	44,975	12,154
	Total	**45,644**	**31,586**

1. No recovery operations are carried at our facilities.
2. The waste data does not include the Trading businesses, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, and lubricants due to their materiality.

Hazardous and non-hazardous waste directed to disposal by disposal operation (tonnes)[1,2] [GRI 306-5]

		2024	2023
	Disposal operations	**Offsite**	**Offsite**
Hazardous waste	Incineration (with energy recovery)	—	—
	Incineration (without energy recovery)	17	37
	Landfilling	22,891	8,969
	Other disposal operations	—	—
	Total	**22,908**	**9,006**
Non-hazardous waste	Incineration (with energy recovery)	—	—
	Incineration (without energy recovery)	—	—
	Landfilling	4,098	14,399
	Other disposal operations	—	—
	Total	**4,098**	**14,399**

1. No recovery disposal operation undertaken at our facilities.
2. The waste data does not include the Trading businesses, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, and lubricants due to their materiality.

Materials used (thousand tonnes)[1] [GRI 301-1]

2024		2023	
Renewable	**Non-renewable**	**Renewable**	**Non-renewable**
307	23,815	223	21,194

1. Products purchased from third parties that are not processed at our facilities are not considered. Therefore, the data includes only the businesses of Energy Parks, Chemicals, and Commercial & Clean Energies.

2.2.4 Non-GHG emissions

Non-GHG emissions (tonnes)[1] [GRI 305-7]

	2024	2023
NOx	3,868	3,286
SOx	3,370	3,482
VOC[2]	576	943
Particles	223	279

1. The non-GHG emissions data do not include the Mobility & New Commerce businesses (except for the Matonsinhos factory), Trading, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, lubricants, as well as the wind farm, due to their materiality.
2. The 2023 COV data has been corrected due to adjustments in the accounting of the data.

2.2.5 Environmental management

Resources for protecting the environment (€ thousand)

	2024	2023
Environmental expenditure	80,923	70,186
Environmental investments	206,328	141,873

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations

	2024	2023
Non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations[1]	2	4
Total monetary value of significant fines (€)	48,002	64,000
Amount paid during the year (€)	117,190	20,000

1. Significant fines are those exceeding €10,000.

2.3 Human resources

2.3.1 Workforce

Employees by gender, age and country

		2024	2023
	Number of employees	11,090	10,865
Employees by gender	Female	4,344	4,226
	Male	6,746	6,639
Employees by age	< 30	1,159	1,096
	30-50	6,370	6,415
	> 50	3,561	3,354
Employees by country	Algeria	43	98
	Belgium	8	9
	Brazil	163	181
	Canada	71	73
	China	136	137
	Colombia	22	121
	United Arab Emirates	1	2
	Spain	9,983	9,549
	Italy	5	5
	Malaysia	—	1
	Morocco	1	2
	Mexico	16	12
	Netherlands	3	5
	Peru	—	29
	Portugal	618	624
	United Kingdom	7	8
	Singapore	13	9

Employees by category[1]

	2024
Executives	138
Manager/expert	783
Supervisor/professional	667
Senior-level technical staff	1,588
Technical staff	1,249
Specialists / Administrative staff	6,666

	2023
Executives	142
Department heads	777
Senior-level technical staff	2,250
Mid-level technical staff	1,225
Specialists	6,316
Administrative staff	77
Assistants	79

1. In 2024, the nomenclature of the professional categories within the group has been updated.

Additional information in chapter 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change

Employees by gender, age and employee category (%) [GRI 405-1]

Employee category	Gender and age	2024 < 30 yeas	2024 30-50 years	2024 > 50 years
Executives	% Female	— %	28.6 %	31.7 %
	% Male	— %	71.4 %	68.3 %
	% Age group	— %	40.6 %	59.4 %
Manager/Expert	% Female	— %	33.1 %	29.7 %
	% Male	100.0 %	66.9 %	70.3 %
	% Age group	0.3 %	60.2 %	39.6 %
Supervisor/Professional	% Female	19.0 %	39.4 %	29.8 %
	% Male	81.0 %	60.6 %	70.2 %
	% Age group	3.1 %	75.7 %	21.1 %
Senior-level technical staff	% Female	54.2 %	35.6 %	24.6 %
	% Male	45.8 %	64.4 %	75.4 %
	% Age group	9.6 %	57.3 %	33.1 %
Technical staff	% Female	53.1 %	29.9 %	25.8 %
	% Male	46.9 %	70.1 %	74.2 %
	% Age group	10.3 %	48.5 %	41.2 %
Specialists / Administrative staff	% Female	47.3 %	45.4 %	37.8 %
	% Male	52.7 %	54.6 %	62.2 %
	% Age group	12.8 %	57.3 %	29.8 %

Employee category	Gender and age	2023 < 30 years	2023 30-50 years	2023 > 50 years
Executives	% Female	— %	33.3 %	25.3 %
	% Male	— %	66.7 %	74.7 %
	% Age group	— %	44.4 %	55.6 %
Department heads	% Female	33.3 %	30.6 %	26.4 %
	% Male	66.7 %	69.4 %	73.6 %
	% Age group	0.4 %	60.1 %	39.5 %
Senior-level technical staff	% Female	44.9 %	37.6 %	24.3 %
	% Male	55.1 %	62.4 %	75.7 %
	% Age group	7.8 %	63.8 %	28.4 %
Mid-level technical staff	% Female	53.6 %	29.3 %	24.8 %
	% Male	46.4 %	70.7 %	75.2 %
	% Age group	7.9 %	51.9 %	40.2 %
Specialists	% Female	45.3 %	45.7 %	37.8 %
	% Male	54.7 %	54.3 %	62.2 %
	% Age group	12.6 %	59.0 %	28.4 %
Administrative staff	% Female	80.0 %	65.3 %	36.8 %
	% Male	20.0 %	34.7 %	63.2 %
	% Age group	13.1 %	62.1 %	24.8 %
Assistants	% Female	58.8 %	38.5 %	69.6 %
	% Male	41.2 %	61.5 %	30.4 %
	% Age group	21.5 %	49.4 %	29.1 %

Members of governing bodies by gender and age (%) [GRI 405-1]

		2024			2023		
	Gender and age	< 30 years	30-50 years	> 50 years	< 30 years	30-50 years	> 50 years
Board of Directors	% Female	— %	— %	12.5 %	— %	20.0 %	— %
	% Male	— %	100.0 %	87.5 %	— %	80.0 %	100 %
	% Age group	— %	33.3 %	66.7 %	— %	45.5 %	54.5 %
Management Committee	% Female	— %	— %	40.0 %	— %	50.0 %	14.3 %
	% Male	— %	100.0 %	60.0 %	— %	50.0 %	85.7 %
	% Age group	— %	9.1 %	90.9 %	— %	36.4 %	63.6 %

Employees by employment type, region and gender[1,2] [GRI 2-7]

Region	Employment type	2024			2023		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Spain	Permanent	3,551	5,784	9,335	3,421	5,520	8,941
	Temporary	334	314	648	312	296	608
	Full-time	3,621	5,827	9,448	3,487	5,667	9,153
	Part-time	264	272	536	247	150	396
Africa	Permanent	5	39	44	9	91	100
	Temporary			—	—	—	—
	Full-time	5	39	44	9	91	100
	Part-time	—	—	—	—	—	—
Americas	Permanent	72	191	263	102	308	410
	Temporary	3	6	9	1	5	6
	Full-time	75	197	272	103	313	416
	Part-time	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia	Permanent	28	120	148	27	120	147
	Temporary	—	2	2	—	2	2
	Full-time	28	122	150	27	122	149
	Part-time	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe	Permanent	332	270	602	337	280	617
	Temporary	19	20	39	17	17	34
	Full-time	343	279	622	348	289	637
	Part-time	8	11	19	6	8	14

1. Africa: Algeria and Morocco. Americas: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. Asia: China, UAE, Malaysia and Singapore. Europe: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.
2. The sum of permanent employees and temporary employees yields the total headcount figure. Likewise, the sum of full-time employees and part-time employees yields the total headcount figure.

Annual averages by employment type, employee category and gender

		2024			
		Permanent	Temporary	Full-time	Part-time
Employee category	Executives	140	—	140	—
	Manager / expert	789	—	787	3
	Supervisor / professional	331	1	332	—
	Senior-level technical staff	1,947	4	1,946	6
	Technical staff	1,291	4	1,294	1
	Specialists / Administrative staff	5,770	821	6,166	425
Age group	< 30	864	344	1,038	169
	30-50	6,013	394	6,216	191
	> 50	3,392	92	3,411	74
Gender	Female	3,954	411	4,103	262
	Male	6,316	418	6,561	173

		2023			
		Permanent	Temporary	Full-time	Part-time
Employee category	Executives	140	—	140	—
	Department heads	760	—	754	7
	Senior-level technical staff	2,203	5	2,177	31
	Mid-level technical staff	1,228	6	1,233	1
	Specialists	5,540	711	5,878	374
	Administrative staff	73	10	82	1
	Assistants	73	17	71	19
Age group	< 30	815	310	974	150
	30-50	6,071	369	6,241	199
	> 50	3,132	70	3,119	83
Gender	Female	3,787	369	3,900	256
	Male	6,231	379	6,434	176

2.3.2 Diversity and inclusion

Share of women by employee category (%)

	2024	2023
Women employees	39.2 %	38.9 %
Women in management positions	31.5 %	28.9 %
Women in junior management positions	31.7 %	29.0 %
Women in senior management positions	30.4 %	28.9 %
Women in management positions in key revenue-generating roles	23.8 %	20.8 %
Women in STEM-related positions	16.8 %	21.9 %

Employees by nationality (%)

	Employees		Managers	
Nationality	2024	2023	2024	2023
Spanish	89.2 %	84.0 %	96.0 %	85.6 %
Brazilian	5.2 %	5.8 %	1.0 %	2.3 %
Other	2.1 %	5.0 %	3.0 %	7.4 %

Employees with disabilities

	2024	2023
Employees with disabilities (no.)	178	177

Parental leave [GRI 401-3]

	2024			2023		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Employees entitled to parental leave	79	111	190	59	107	166
Employees that took parental leave	111	178	289	99	187	286
Employees that returned to work after parental leave	111	178	289	90	187	277
Employees that returned to work after parental leave that were still employed 12 months after their return to work	72	166	238	81	187	268
Return to work rate	100 %	100 %	100 %	91 %	100 %	97 %
Retention rate	80 %	89 %	86 %	86 %	91 %	89 %

Senior managers from the local community (%)[1] [GRI 202-2]

2024	2023
93 %	85 %

1. The percentage of local employees in 2024 was 97%, compared to 94% in 2023.

2.3.3 Hiring and turnover

New hires by age, gender and region[1,2,3] [GRI 401-1]

Region	Gender	< 30 years				30-50 years				> 50 years				Total			
		N°		%		N°		%		N°		%		N°		%	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Spain	Women	635	556	133 %	132 %	783	822	34 %	35 %	208	148	19 %	15 %	1,626	1,526	42 %	41 %
	Men	709	702	143 %	149 %	669	651	20 %	20 %	188	161	8 %	8 %	1,565	1,514	26 %	26 %
Africa	Women	—	—	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %
	Men	—	—	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %
Americas	Women	3	2	38 %	20 %	5	8	9 %	11 %	—	—	— %	— %	8	10	11 %	10 %
	Men	8	2	53 %	12 %	7	11	6 %	5 %	—	2	— %	2 %	15	15	8 %	5 %
Asia	Women	1	2	13 %	22 %	1	1	5 %	6 %	—	—	— %	— %	2	3	7 %	11 %
	Men	—	12	— %	43 %	3	9	3 %	10 %	—	—	— %	— %	3	21	2 %	17 %
Europe	Women	58	71	88 %	103 %	53	52	27 %	25 %	27	9	32 %	12 %	138	132	39 %	37 %
	Men	90	88	125 %	128 %	49	43	35 %	29 %	5	1	6 %	1 %	144	132	50 %	44 %
Total	**Women**	**697**	**631**	**125 %**	**124 %**	**842**	**883**	**32 %**	**33 %**	**235**	**157**	**20 %**	**15 %**	**1,774**	**1,671**	**41 %**	**40 %**
	Men	**807**	**804**	**134 %**	**137 %**	**728**	**714**	**19 %**	**19 %**	**193**	**164**	**8 %**	**7 %**	**1,727**	**1,682**	**26 %**	**25 %**
	Total	**1,504**	**1,435**	**130 %**	**131 %**	**1,570**	**1,597**	**25 %**	**25 %**	**428**	**321**	**12 %**	**10 %**	**3,501**	**3,353**	**32 %**	**31 %**

1 Africa: Algeria and Morocco. Americas: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. Asia: China, UAE, Malaysia and Singapore. Europe: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.
2. The percentage of vacancies filled by internal candidates in 2024 was 70% and 46% in 2023. The increase was the result of a new internal mobility model. The average cost of hiring in 2023 was €2,300 in 2024 and €2,890 in 2023. That cost was calculated as the average cost per process (considering all hiring costs, including the wages of the recruitment team, platforms, subcontracting, advertising and forums) divided by the number of new hires into permanent corporate positions. The incidence of temporary hiring at the service stations is not considered.
3. The percentages of over 100% reflect high volumes of hiring and departures at the service stations.

Voluntary departures by age, gender and region[1]

Region	Gender	< 30 years				30-50 years				> 50 years				Total			
		N°		%		N°		%		N°		%		N°		%	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Spain	Women	136	108	29 %	26 %	90	114	4 %	5 %	31	12	3 %	1 %	257	234	7 %	6 %
	Men	124	119	25 %	25 %	63	75	2 %	2 %	15	11	1 %	1 %	202	205	3 %	4 %
Africa	Women	—	—	— %	— %	1	0	20 %	— %	—	—	— %	— %	1	—	20 %	— %
	Men	—	—	— %	— %	0	0	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %	—	—	— %	— %
Americas	Women	—	—	— %	— %	0	2	— %	3 %	1	1	10 %	5 %	1	3	1 %	3 %
	Men	2	3	13 %	18 %	6	7	5 %	3 %	2	—	3 %	— %	10	10	5 %	3 %
Asia	Women	1	—	13 %	— %	0	2	— %	11 %	—	1	— %	— %	1	3	4 %	11 %
	Men	—	7	— %	25 %	0	5	— %	6 %	1	2	20 %	33 %	1	14	1 %	11 %
Europe	Women	27	18	41 %	26 %	21	21	11 %	10 %	7	2	8 %	3 %	55	41	16 %	12 %
	Men	34	33	47 %	48 %	24	24	17 %	16 %	2	4	3 %	5 %	60	61	21 %	21 %
Total	**Women**	**164**	**126**	**29 %**	**25 %**	**112**	**139**	**4 %**	**5 %**	**39**	**16**	**3 %**	**1 %**	**315**	**281**	**7 %**	**7 %**
	Men	**160**	**162**	**27 %**	**28 %**	**93**	**111**	**2 %**	**3 %**	**20**	**17**	**1 %**	**1 %**	**273**	**290**	**4 %**	**4 %**
	Total	**324**	**288**	**28 %**	**26 %**	**205**	**250**	**3 %**	**4 %**	**59**	**33**	**2 %**	**1 %**	**588**	**571**	**5 %**	**5 %**

1. Africa: Algeria and Morocco. Americas: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. Asia: China, UAE, Malaysia and Singapore. Europe: Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Total departures by age, gender and region[1,2,3]

		< 30 years				30-50 years				> 50 years				Total2			
		N°		%		N°		%		N°		%		N°		%	
Region	Gender	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Spain	Women	564	477	118 %	113 %	740	696	32 %	30 %	263	133	24 %	14 %	1,567	1,306	40 %	35 %
	Men	718	597	145 %	126 %	563	485	17 %	15 %	314	192	14 %	9 %	1,595	1,274	26 %	22 %
Africa	Women	—	—	— %	— %	1	—	20 %	— %	—	—	— %	— %	1	—	20 %	— %
	Men	—	—	— %	— %	3	—	14 %	— %	1	—	6 %	— %	4	—	10 %	— %
Americas	Women	—	—	— %	— %	4	2	7 %	3 %	4	2	40 %	11 %	8	4	11 %	4 %
	Men	5	3	33 %	18 %	10	9	8 %	4 %	16	12	28 %	13 %	31	24	16 %	8 %
Asia	Women	1	—	13 %	— %	—	3	— %	17 %	—	1	— %	— %	1	4	4 %	15 %
	Men	—	8	— %	29 %	3	10	3 %	11 %	1	2	20 %	33 %	4	20	3 %	16 %
Europe	Women	52	51	79 %	74 %	51	42	26 %	20 %	22	13	26 %	17 %	125	106	36 %	30 %
	Men	65	69	90 %	100 %	49	36	35 %	24 %	12	7	15 %	9 %	126	112	43 %	38 %
Total	**Women**	**617**	**528**	**110 %**	**104 %**	**796**	**743**	**30 %**	**28 %**	**289**	**149**	**25 %**	**14 %**	**1,702**	**1,420**	**39 %**	**34 %**
	Men	**788**	**677**	**131 %**	**115 %**	**628**	**540**	**17 %**	**14 %**	**344**	**213**	**14 %**	**9 %**	**1,760**	**1,430**	**26 %**	**22 %**
	Total	**1,405**	**1,205**	**121 %**	**110 %**	**1,424**	**1,283**	**22 %**	**20 %**	**633**	**362**	**18 %**	**11 %**	**3,462**	**2,850**	**31 %**	**26 %**

1. Africa: Algeria and Morocco. Americas: Brazil, Canada, Colombia,Mexico and Peru. Asia: China, UAE, Malaysia and Singapore. Europe: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.
2. The total employee turnover rate excluding temporary employees was 10% in 2024 (2023: 7%).
3. The percentages of over 100% reflect high volumes of hiring and departures at the service stations.

Involuntary departures by age, gender and professional classification

		2024			
Employee category	Gender	< 30 years	30-50 years	> 50 years	Total
Executive	Women	—	—	1	1
	Men	—	—	2	2
Manager / expert	Women	—	2	4	6
	Men	—	6	9	15
Supervisor / professional	Women	—	—	—	—
	Men	—	1	1	2
Senior-level technical staff	Women	—	7	9	16
	Men	—	7	7	14
Technical staff	Women	—	3	3	6
	Men	—	1	6	7
Specialists / Administrative staff	Women	12	28	13	53
	Men	16	31	21	68
Total	**Women**	**12**	**40**	**30**	**82**
	Men	**16**	**46**	**46**	**108**
	Total	**28**	**86**	**76**	**190**

Employee category	Gender	2023			
		< 30 years	30-50 years	> 50 years	Total
Executives	Women	—	—	—	—
	Men	—	—	6	6
Department heads	Women	—	1	4	5
	Men	—	6	8	14
Senior-level technical staff	Women	—	3	2	5
	Men	—	7	2	9
Mid-level technical staff	Women	—	2	—	2
	Men	—	2	5	7
Specialists	Women	7	12	4	23
	Men	7	18	3	28
Administrative staff	Women	1	1	2	4
	Men	—	—	1	1
Assistants	Women	—	1	1	2
	Men	—	—	—	—
Total	**Women**	**8**	**20**	**13**	**41**
	Men	**7**	**33**	**25**	**65**
	Total	**15**	**53**	**38**	**106**

Hours of absenteeism[1]

2024	2023
928,241	894,219

1. Hours of absenteeism do not include hours for work-related injuries or occupational disease.

2.3.4 Training

Total and average hours of training per employee by category and gender[1] [GRI 404-1]

		2024		
		Female	Male	Total
Executive	Hours	1,428	2,348	3,776
	Average	34	24	27
Manager / expert	Hours	11,967	21,855	33,821
	Average	48	41	43
Supervisor / professional	Hours	12,056	21,674	33,730
	Average	49	51	51
Senior-level technical staff	Hours	24,133	54,440	78,572
	Average	45	52	49
Technical staff	Hours	12,106	38,469	50,575
	Average	32	44	41
Specialists / Administrative staff	Hours	43,090	168,676	211,765
	Average	15	45	32
Total	**Hours**	**104,780**	**307,460**	**412,240**
	Average	**24**	**46**	**37**

1. Investment in training in 2024 amounted to €9,036,300, compared to €7,606,831 in 2023. Investment per employee was €815 compared to €700 in 2023.

		2023		
		Female	Male	Total
Executives	Hours	1,649	2,540	4,189
	Average	40	25	30
Department heads	Hours	10,555	18,570	29,124
	Average	47	34	37
Senior-level technical staff	Hours	31,443	72,942	104,385
	Average	41	49	46
Mid-level technical staff	Hours	11,016	43,619	54,635
	Average	31	50	45
Specialists	Hours	44,431	160,221	204,652
	Average	16	45	32
Administrative staff	Hours	676	148	824
	Average	15	5	11
Assistants	Hours	83	2,950	3,034
	Average	2	78	38
Total	**Hours**	**99,853**	**300,991**	**400,843**
	Average	**24**	**45**	**37**

2.3.5 Compensation[59]

Ratio of remuneration of women to men by employee category and significant location[1,2] [GRI 405-2]

	2024					
Region	Executive	Manager/ Expert	Supervisor/ Professional	Senior-level technical staff	Technical staff	Specialists / Administrative staff
Spain[3]	0.77	0.88	0.97	0.86	0.80	0.71
Africa	—	—	—	0.81	1	—
Americas	—	1.34	—	0.86	0.92	0.86
Asia	—	1.40	0.96	1.61	0.86	1.09
Europe	—	0.70	1.07	0.96	0.85	1.04
Total	**0.79**	**0.89**	**0.98**	**0.87**	**0.80**	**0.73**

	2023						
Region	Executives	Department heads	Senior-level technical staff	Mid-level technical staff	Specialists	Administrative staff	Assistants
Spain	0.80	0.89	0.91	0.81	0.73	0.88	0.79
Africa	—	—	0.81	1.53	—	—	—
Americas	—	0.82	0.82	0.55	0.93	—	—
Asia	—	1.51	1.03	0.85	1.08	0.62	—
Europe	—	0.66	0.97	0.87	1.07	—	—
Total	**0.80**	**0.90**	**0.91**	**0.81**	**0.73**	**0.89**	**0.73**

1. Ratio of women to men: average remuneration of women/average remuneration of men.
2. Empty cells correspond to disclosures for which there are no employees of both genders. The total includes all remunerations, including those from regions reported as 0 either because they have no employees of both genders or due to confidentiality reasons.
3.The data does not include Ballenoil and Bio-Oils, which were incorporated in 2024. These ratios have been calculated based on the actual economic data received and are not comparable with those shown in the table. Ballenoil presents ratios of 0.88 for Senior Technician, 1.06 for Technician, 1.07 for Specialist / Administrative, and does not apply to the rest of the categories. Bio-Oils presents ratios of 0.94 for Senior Technician,0.91 for Technician, 0.83 for Specialist / Administrative, and does not apply to the rest of the categories.

To avoid biases, our remuneration policies set common criteria for determining salaries and seek maximum objectivity in their application. Each of our companies maintains a remuneration register in accordance with the law so that we can analyse the gender pay gap continually.

Considering the entirety of the employees, the gross pay gap[60] result is 29.58%. This is a broad figure as it encompasses different economic conditions from each of the countries in which we are present. Therefore, we conduct a more detailed analysis for the countries with the highest number of employees, Spain and Portugal.

[59] For confidentiality reasons, data for groups with only three people or fewer are not shown.
[60] The data does not include Ballenoil and Bio-Oils, which were incorporated in 2024. Ballenoil shows a gross pay gap of -7.03 and Bio-Oils of 22.51. These ratios have been calculated based on the actual economic data received and are not comparable with those shown in the table.

The gross pay gap remains at similar levels to the previous year in Spain[61], 29.31% compared to 29.18% in 2023, and it significantly improves in Portugal, 17.73% compared to 19.75% the previous year. Additionally, we also calculate the adjusted pay gap by comparing positions of equal value occupied by professionals with similar characteristics. The values compared to last year are also similar for Spain, being 4.06% compared to 3.82% in 2023, and the downward trend continues for Portugal, 0.61% compared to 1.12% previously, due to our policies and actions in reducing gender pay disparities, which have allowed us to reduce the pay gap in Portugal and minimize the effect of a year characterized by the high impact of short and long-term variable remuneration in Spain.

Average remuneration by age and gender[1] (€)

		2024	2023
Age group	< 30 years	25,094	22,977
	30-50 years	49,956	44,998
	> 50 years	62,162	55,096
Gender	Female	40,945	36,624
	Male	58,141	51,794

1. These data do not include either Ballenoil or Bio-Oils, as both were incorporated in 2024. The average remunerations by age and gender have been calculated using the actual economic data received and are not comparable with those shown in the table. Ballenoil and average by age:€11,035 for those under 30, €13,653 for employees between 30 and 50 years old, and €14,533 for those over 50. Bio-Oils and average by age: €30,891 for those under 30, €43,270 for those between 30 and 50 years old, and €66,990 for those over 50. Ballenoil and average by gender: €14,332 for women and €13,391 for men. Bio-Oils and average by gender: €38,260 for women and €49,373 for men.

Average remuneration by employee category[1] (€)

	2024
Executives	437,663
Manager / expert	140,329
Supervisor / professional	78,023
Senior-level technical staff	61,402
Technical staff	46,012
Specialists / Administrative staff	27,004

	2023
Executives	374,785
Department heads	113,430
Senior-level technical staff	61,021
Mid-level technical staff	43,626
Specialists	25,807
Administrative staff	29,392
Assistants	20,644

1.These data do not include either Ballenoil or Bio-Oils, as both were incorporated in 2024. The average remunerations by category have been calculated using the actual economic data received and are not comparable with those shown in the table. Ballenoil: €30,877 for Senior Technician, €27,856 for Technician €12,938 for Specialist / Administrative and does not apply to the rest of the categories. Bio-Oils: €58,621 for Senior Technician, €51,046 for Technician and €36,150 for Specialist / Administrative and does not apply to the rest of the categories.

Average remuneration by employee category and gender[1] (€)

	2024	
Employee category	Female	Male
Executives	370,045	467,558
Manager / expert	130,136	145,080
Supervisor / professional	77,065	78,579
Senior-level technical staff	55,782	64,242
Technical staff	39,347	48,978
Specialists / Administrative staff	22,020	31,022

[61] The data does not include Ballenoil and Bio-Oils, which were incorporated in 2024.

Employee category	2023	
	Female	Male
Executives	319,099	397,616
Department heads	104,890	116,911
Senior-level technical staff	57,225	63,008
Mid-level technical staff	37,490	46,180
Specialists	21,296	29,263
Administrative staff	28,034	31,473
Assistants	17,510	24,025

1. These data do not include either Ballenoil or Bio-Oils, as both were incorporated in 2024. The average remunerations by category and gender have been calculated with the actual economic data received and are not comparable with those shown in the table. Ballenoil: Senior Technician, €28,137 for women and €32,095 for men; Technician, €27,168 for men (women's remuneration is not reported for confidentiality reasons); Specialist / Administrative, €13,592 for women and €12,687 for men; and not applicable in the remaining categories. Bio-Oils: Senior Technician,€56,982 for women and €60,465 for men; Technician,€47,034 for women and €51,937 for men; Specialist / Administrative, €31,693 for women and €38,068 for men; and not applicable in the remaining categories.

In 2024, the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, made up of 12 people in 2024 and 11 in 2023, was 6.3 million euros in fixed and variable remuneration (5.0 million euros in 2023), 2.9 million euros in statutory benefits (2.7 million euros in 2023) and 0.7 million euros for other concepts in both years. The increase in remuneration in 2024 is mainly due to the increase in the remuneration of the Board of Directors, which is made up of 12 people in 2024 and 11 in 2023.

The ratio of the annual total compensation of the highest-paid individual to the median annual total compensation of all employee[1,2] [GRI 2-21]

2024	2023	The change in the annual total compensation ratio
55.58	44.60	3.9

1. The compensation ratio, and also the ratio of the increase, are calculated considering the average total remuneration received by the Management Committee. In the total remuneration received by the members of the Management Committee, variable remuneration, which is calculated as a function of performance, commands a significant weight.
2. The ratio considers the employees in 2024 that were employed by the company in 2023.

2.3.6 Labour relations

Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by country (%) [GRI 2-30]

Country	2024	2023
Algeria	4.7 %	— %
Belgium	— %	— %
Brazil	— %	91.2 %
Canada	— %	— %
China	100.0 %	— %
Colombia	100.0 %	— %
United Arab Emirates	— %	— %
Spain	98.5 %	90.6 %
Italy	— %	80.0 %
Morocco	— %	— %
Malaysia	— %	— %
Mexico	12.5 %	75.0 %
Netherlands	— %	— %
Peru	— %	— %
Portugal	100.0 %	97.8 %
United Kingdom	— %	— %
Singapore	— %	— %
Total	**95.7 %**	**87.2 %**

2.4 Occupational health and safety

2.4.1 Work-related injuries

Safety indicators for employees and contractors [GRI 403-9]

		Employees		Contractors	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Hours worked	Amount	17,271,348	16,658,316	9,950,014	9,492,161
Recordable work-related incidents	Amount	12	11	15	20
	TRIR[1]	0.69	0.66	1.51	2.11
Lost-time work-related incidents	Amount	9	10	12	10
	LWIF[2]	0.52	0.60	1.21	1.05
Days lost by lost workday incidents	Amount	789	685	533	534
	Rate[3]	45.68	41.12	53.57	56.26
High-consequence work-related injuries	Amount	1	—	1	1
	Rate[4]	0.06	—	0.10	0.11
Fatalities	Amount	—	—	—	—
	Rate[5]	—	—	—	—

1. TRIR: (Number of recordable incidents/total number of hours worked) x 1,000,000.
2. LWIF: (Number of lost-time incidents/total number of hours worked) x 1,000,000.
3. Injury severity rate: (Number of days lost/total number of hours worked) x 1,000,000.
4. Rate: (Number of high-consequence incidents/total number of hours worked) x 1,000,000.
5. Rate: (Number of fatalities/total number of hours worked) x 1,000,000.

The main types of injuries for employees and contractors are: slips and trips at the same level, overexertion and strains, impacts, explosions and burns, and falls from height. The most significant occupational injury risks with the potential for serious consequences are: falls from different levels, falling objects, entrapments, electrical contacts, and exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Additionally, a process incident can affect the physical integrity of the worker.

Near-miss frequency rate[1] [SASB EM-EP-320a.1 / EM-RM-320a.1 / RT-CH-320a.1]

2024	2023
4.77	5.35

1. Rate: (Number of near misses/total number of hours worked) x 200,000.

2.4.2 Process incidents

Process safety incidents

2024			2023		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Total	Tier 1	Tier 2	Total
2	7	9	4	9	13

In 2024, nine tier 1 or 2 process incidents occurred at our main industrial sites.

Process safety event (PSE) rate[1]
[SASB EM-EP-540a.1 / SASB EM-RM-540a.1 / SASB RT-CH-540a.1]

2024			2023		
Nivel 1	Nivel 2	Total	Nivel 1	Nivel 2	Total
0.07	0.26	0.33	0.15	0.34	0.50

1. PSE rate: (Number of process incidents/total number of hours worked) x 1,000,000.

Additional information in chapter 3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation

2.5 Suppliers[62]

2.5.1 Supplier assessment

New suppliers that were screened using sustainability criteria (%)[1] [GRI 414-1]

	2024	2023
	84 %	58 %

1. Includes segment V, which, being of low value, does not go through the purchasing procedures.

Negative impacts in the supply chain and actions taken[1] [GRI 414-2]

	2024	2023
Suppliers that were screened using sustainability criteria (no.)	2,700	1,482
Suppliers identified as having significant (actual and potential) negative impacts (no.)	—	—
Suppliers identified as having significant (actual and potential) negative impacts with which improvements were agreed upon as a result of assessment (%)	— %	— %
Suppliers identified as having significant (actual and potential) impacts with which relationships were terminated as a result of assessment, and why (%)	— %	— %

1. The number of active suppliers with ESG scoring is reflected.

No suppliers have been detected with significant negative impacts. In 2024, 91 suppliers with non-significant non-conformities were identified. 100% of these suppliers have a non-conformity closure plan in place, fulfilling our objective of ensuring all suppliers have a plan implemented.

We consider the following to be significant negative impacts:

- Environmental: suppliers with high environmental risk due to their activity that receive a negative performance assessment based on environmental KPIs.
- Compliance and good governance: suppliers that after an assessment of the counterparty pose higher-than-average risk and those for which breaches have been detected.
- Social: suppliers with a specific high risk (country, ESG or human rights), with an unfavourable performance assessment along ethics and compliance KPIs and those with high HSE risk due to their activity or negative assessments in health and safety KPIs.

Supply chain assessments and audits[1]

	2024	2023
Assessments carried out (no.)	2,188	2,244
Suppliers assessed due to criticality (no.)	874	771
Critical suppliers that have been assessed (%)[1]	99 %	99 %
Suppliers with risk cards (no.)	3,348	3,031
Suppliers that underwent additional compliance analysis (no.)	562	373
In situ audits (no.)	86	97
Active suppliers with current audit (no.)	218	216

1. Performance evaluations and audits take into account ESG criteria.

Additional information in chapter 3.5 Sustainable supply chain

[62] Procurement figures exclude the acquisition of crude oil, raw materials, energy products, and maritime transport related to these products, as well as primary logistics (Exolum), financial products and services, the group's internal operations, donations, and the payment of taxes and duties. Similarly, the information pertains to the amounts contracted within the scope of Procurement, not the amounts invoiced. In 2024, the assets in Colombia and Peru were sold, so supply chain management in these countries was only considered up to the date of sale.

Critical suppliers[1,2]

	2024	2023
Total Tier 1 suppliers	3,471	3,394
Critical Tier 1 Suppliers	800	811
% of spending on critical Tier 1 suppliers	95 %	91 %
Critical non-Tier 1 suppliers	282	261
Critical suppliers assessed through documentary or on-site assessments (no.)	1,082	1,072
Critical suppliers evaluated (%)[3]	100 %	100 %
Critical suppliers in capacity development programs (no.)	237	192
Critical suppliers in capacity development programs %[4]	36 %	35 %

1. Critical suppliers are defined as suppliers in segments I, II, III, and segment IV suppliers with any high risks or conditional awarding (without an alternative supplier).
2. Non-Tier 1 critical suppliers are subcontractors who perform services within our facilities. As a subcontractor, they are not part of our purchasing expenditure.
3. These assessments refer to the approval of the supplier based on ESG criteria.
4. In 2024, we have exceeded the target of having 30% of critical suppliers in capacity development programmes.

2.5.2 Description of the supply chain

Suppliers by segment (%)[1] [GRI 2-6]

	2024	2023
Segment I	2.3%	2.2%
Segment II	3.2%	5.5%
Segment III	8.5%	6.9%
Segment IV	40.1%	38.2%
Segment V	46.0%	47.3%

1. Segment I: main suppliers considered very high impact (strategic), representing more than 50% of annual procurement spend. Segment II: main suppliers considered high impact, representing 20-25% of annual procurement spend. Segment III: main suppliers that, together with those in the previous segments, are considered critical; i.e., those that risk control management focuses on. Segment IV: Suppliers of goods and services with low impact that undergo operational, environmental, health and safety, compliance and cybersecurity risk assessments to identify those with a level of ESG risk that requires assessment and actions. Segment V: The so-called tail spend.

Suppliers by region (%) [GRI 2-6]

	2024	2023
Spain	48.2 %	46.9 %
Africa[1]	0.03 %	0.1 %
Americas[2]	35.5 %	34.3 %
Asia and Oceania[3]	5.5 %	8.3 %
Europe[4]	10.7 %	10.4 %

1. Africa: South Africa.
2. Americas: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the United States, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.
3. Asia and Oceania: China, South Korea, India, Singapore and UAE.
4. Europe: EU countries and Turkey.

Proportion of spending on local supplier (%)[1] [GRI 204-1]

	2024	2023
Spain	43.6 %	39.8 %
Brazil	54.5 %	59.4 %
Canada	88.8 %	86.0 %
China	57.0 %	47.0 %
Colombia	26.0 %	46.7 %
Peru	34.4 %	9.0 %
Portugal	14.7 %	13.6 %
Total[2]	**37.8 %**	**36.2 %**

1. Supplier based in the same geographic market as the facilities or plant of the contracting company.
2.The percentage is calculated with respect to the total expenditure in all locations.

2.6 Ethics and human rights

2.6.1 Integrity Channel

Requests for advice and complaints received via the Integrity Channel by type [GRI 2-26]

	Number of requests for advice received		Total number of complaints received	
Types of requests for advice	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Anti-bribery and anti-corruption	5	10	1	3
International trade	2	—		—
Fair trade and anti-trust	1	1		1
Inappropriate conduct, discrimination and other workplace conflicts	5	11	42	52
Conflicts of interest	19	14	2	1
General enquiries	10	—		—
Asset control and management		—	10	18
Control, governance and compliance in our operations	11	4	4	1
Personal data, confidentiality and privacy	3	5	3	3
Human rights		—		—
Inside information and market manipulation	1	2		—
Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing measures		—		—
Media and information transparency		1		—
Other concerns	6	14	2	1
Harassment prevention	1	2	22	19
Intellectual and industrial property		—		—
Environmental protection and energy transition	2	—		2
Relations with government, authorities and unions	3	10		1
Relations with partners, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders	228	190	9	21
Occupational health and safety		1	4	28
Use of new technologies		—		—
Total	**297**	**265**	**99**	**151**

In 2024 and 2023 we responded to 100% of requests for advice and complaints received.

Disciplinary and corrective actions taken as a result of breaches notified via the Integrity Channel[1,2]

		2024	2023
Disciplinary measures	Dismissal	6	18
	Suspension of employment and pay	2	23
	Written warning	2	12
	Verbal warning	1	3
	Ruled out for promotion	—	1
	Discontinued	2	1
Corrective measures	Communication action	6	23
	Training action	4	13
	Control measure	5	7
	Job transfer	2	2
	Other	7	3
Preventive measures		4	2
Unsubstantiated		51	36

1. The corrective measures for 2023 have been readjusted compared to the 2023 report due to the closure and resolution of cases after the reporting date.
2.The number of disciplinary and corrective measures refers to the number of received and corroborated communications that have resulted in the corresponding measure.

Additional information in chapter
3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct

2.6.2 Anti-corruption

Operations assessed for risks related to corruption [GRI 205-1]

	2024	2023
Internal audit projects with an anti-corruption/anti-fraud component (no.)	22	18
Crime prevention model (CPM) controls in place to mitigate corruption risk (no.)	265	298
Internal control over financial reporting system (ICFR) controls in place to mitigate fraud risk (no.)	528	535

Employees to whom anti-corruption policies and procedures were communicated, broken down by employee category and region. [GRI 205-2]

		2024					
		Spain	Africa[1]	Americas[2]	Asia[3]	Europe[4]	Total
Management Committee	N°	11					11
	%	100 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	100 %
Managers	N°	123		1	3		127
	%	92 %	— %	100 %	100 %	— %	92 %
Manager/Expert	N°	713	10	27	13	16	779
	%	99 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	99 %
Supervisor/ Professional	N°	620		2	21	23	666
	%	100 %	— %	100 %	100 %	105 %	100 %
Senior-level technical staff	N°	1,409	20	72	20	40	1,561
	%	98 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	98 %
Technical staff	N°	1,059	8	44	41	70	1,222
	%	98 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	101 %	98 %
Specialists / Administrative staff	N°	5,382	6	126	52	490	6,056
	%	90 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	99 %	91 %
Total	**N°**	**9,317**	**44**	**272**	**150**	**639**	**10,422**
	%	**93 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**94 %**

		2023					
		Spain	Africa[1]	Americas[2]	Asia[3]	Europe[4]	Total
Management Committee	N°	10	—	—	—	—	10
	%	91 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	91 %
Managers	N°	127	—	1	1	—	129
	%	98 %	— %	100 %	100 %	— %	98 %
Department heads	N°	660	38	41	14	18	771
	%	99 %	97 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	99 %
Senior-level technical staff	N°	1,950	38	131	31	68	2,218
	%	99 %	93 %	98 %	91 %	96 %	99 %
Mid-level technical staff	N°	1,048	11	48	19	69	1,195
	%	97 %	92 %	100 %	95 %	101 %	98 %
Specialists	N°	2,474	7	178	59	71	2,789
	%	44 %	100 %	98 %	98 %	15 %	44 %
Administrative staff	N°	38	1	9	19	1	68
	%	84 %	100 %	100 %	95 %	67 %	89 %
Assistants	N°	38	—	1	—	1	40
	%	57 %	— %	100 %	— %	9 %	51 %
Total	**N°**	**6,345**	**95**	**409**	**143**	**228**	**7,220**
	%	**66 %**	**95 %**	**98 %**	**96 %**	**35 %**	**66 %**

1. Africa: Algeria and Morocco.
2. Americas: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the United States, Mexico and Peru.
3. Asia: China, UAE, Malaysia and Singapore.
4. Europe: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Employees that received training on anti-corruption policies and procedures, broken down by employee category and region [GRI 205-2]

		2024					
		Spain	Africa[1]	Americas[2]	Asia[3]	Europe[4]	Total
Management Committee	N°	10	—	—	—	—	10
	%	91 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	91 %
Managers	N°	64	—	—	1	—	65
	%	48 %	— %	— %	33 %	— %	47 %
Manager/Expert	N°	278	1	13	10	11	313
	%	39 %	10 %	48 %	77 %	69 %	40 %
Supervisor/ Professional	N°	248		1	18	12	279
	%	40 %	— %	50 %	86 %	55 %	42 %
Senior-level technical staff	N°	498	2	41	18	19	578
	%	35 %	10 %	57 %	90 %	48 %	36 %
Technical staff	N°	486	—	21	36	52	595
	%	45 %	— %	48 %	88 %	75 %	48 %
Specialists / Administrative staff	N°	2,623	—	59	51	291	3,024
	%	44 %	— %	47 %	98 %	59 %	45 %
Total	**N°**	**4,207**	**3**	**135**	**134**	**385**	**4,864**
	%	**42 %**	**7 %**	**50 %**	**89 %**	**60 %**	**44 %**

		2023					
		Spain	Africa[1]	Americas[2]	Asia[3]	Europe[4]	Total
Management Committee	N°	10	—	—	—	—	10
	%	91 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	91 %
Managers	N°	111	—	1	1	—	113
	%	86 %	— %	100 %	100 %	— %	86 %
Department heads	N°	622	33	32	14	17	718
	%	94 %	85 %	78 %	100 %	94 %	92 %
Senior-level technical staff	N°	1803	27	106	26	53	2015
	%	92 %	66 %	79 %	76 %	75 %	90 %
Mid-level technical staff	N°	855	7	43	4	48	957
	%	79 %	58 %	90 %	20 %	70 %	78 %
Specialists	N°	1,870	3	142	30	53	2,098
	%	33 %	43 %	78 %	50 %	11 %	33 %
Administrative staff	N°	30	—	4	19	2	55
	%	67 %	— %	44 %	95 %	133 %	72 %
Assistants	N°	20	—	1	—	—	21
	%	30 %	— %	100 %	— %	— %	27 %
Total	**N°**	**5,321**	**70**	**329**	**94**	**173**	**5,987**
	%	**56 %**	**70 %**	**79 %**	**63 %**	**27 %**	**55 %**

1. Africa: Algeria and Morocco.
2. Americas: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the United States, Mexico and Peru.
3. Asia: China, UAE, Malaysia and Singapore.
4. Europe: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

2.6.3 Human rights

Security personnel - employees and contractors - trained in human rights policies or procedures[1,2]
[GRI 410-1]

	2024	2023
Employees	14 %	33.3 %
Contractors	98.0 %	96.2 %
Total	**92.6 %**	**91.2 %**

1. Data reported relates to operated assets in countries where human rights protection is at risk: Brazil, Algeria, Peru, Colombia and Mexico. In 2024, Mexico is excluded because the personnel perform driving functions instead of activities related to security and surveillance.
2. Data for 2023 is updated due to an accounting adjustment in Algeria.

Joint Ventures evaluated in terms of Human Rights (%)[1]

	2024-2022
% of JVs evaluated on human rights matters in the last three years (2022-2024)	97 %
% of JVs evaluated on human rights matters in the last three years (2022-2024) in which human rights violation risks have been identified.	2 %
% of joint ventures evaluated on human rights matters in the last three years (2022-2024) in which human rights violation risks were identified and mitigation measures were taken.	100 %

1. The indicated data refers to potential Joint Venture or M&A operations. A total of 96 analyses have been conducted, in 93 of which we included human rights compliance variables (97%). Of the 93 analyses conducted, relevant human rights risks were identified in 2 cases. For both cases, mitigation measures have been proposed, the implementation of which will be subject to the progress and materialization of the operations.

Suppliers evaluated on Human Rights (%)[1]

	2024-2022
Suppliers evaluated on Human Rights (%)	99 %
Suppliers evaluated on Human Rights criteria in which risks of human rights violations have been identified (%)	— %
The percentage of suppliers evaluated on human rights issues where human rights violation risks have been identified and mitigation measures have been taken.	— %

1. Procurement figures exclude the acquisition of crude oil, raw materials, energy products, and maritime transport related to these products, as well as primary logistics (Exolum), financial products and services, the group's internal operations, donations, and the payment of taxes and duties. Similarly, the information pertains to the amounts contracted within the scope of Procurement, not the amounts invoiced. In 2024, the assets in Colombia and Peru were sold, so supply chain management in these countries was only considered up to the date of sale.

2.7 Stakeholders

2.7.1 Local communities

Fundación Moeve's social action contributions by type, motivation, scope of action and country (€)

[GRI 203-1]

		2024	2023
Total		**5,191,427**	**4,275,106**
Type of contribution	Financial aid	3,226,537	2,707,773
	Project execution and development expenditure	1,165,586	1,042,705
	Processing expenditure	799,304	524,628
Purpose	One-off contribution	3,406,456	2,290,887
	Community investment	1,784,971	1,984,219
Type of initiative[1]	People	2,094,803	1,968,961
	Biodiversity	1,044,376	666,258
	Social innovation	1,252,944	1,115,259
	Processing expenditure	799,304	524,628
Country	Spain	5,096,565	3,437,966
	Algeria	—	10,000
	Colombia	—	545,827
	Peru	—	203,536
	Portugal	94,862	77,777

1. The distribution of amounts in the table of areas of activity for the year 2023 is adjusted to align this distribution with the new areas of activity of the Foundation approved in 2024.

Community work at the operational level by type, motivation, purpose and country (€)

[GRI 203-1]

		2024	2023
Total		**139,465**	**386,640**
Type of contribution	Financial aid	—	—
	Project execution and development expenditure	139,465	386,640
	Processing expenditure	—	—
Purpose	One-off contribution	—	—
	Community investment	139,465	386,640
	Initiative aligned with the business	—	—
Scope of action	Social support	134,623	225,103
	Environmental	—	—
	Scientific-educational	4,842	161,537
	Processing expenditure	—	—
Country	Colombia[1]	4,842	161,537
	Peru	134,623	225,103

1. In Colombia, as of the date of sale, 30% of the operational social investment budget had been executed.

Additional information in chapter 3.8 Giving back to local communities and 1.7 Fundación Moeve

Impacts of operational social action initiatives[1] [GRI 203-2]

	2024	2023
Direct beneficiaries (no.)	7,397	35,983
Indirect beneficiaries (no.)	11,787	95,323
Entities with which we have collaborated (no.)	27	55
Initiatives promoted (no.)	14	42

1. Data reported for 2024 includes only the Peru asset.

Grievances from local communities in Exploration & Production

	2024	2023
Grievances (no.)	6	17
Grievances addressed and resolved (no.)	6	12
Grievances addressed and resolved (%)	100 %	71 %
Grievances resolved through remediation (no.)	—	—
Grievances resolved through remediation (%)	— %	— %

Grievances from local communities in industrial facilities in Spain

	2024	2023
Grievances (no.)	8	5
Grievances addressed and resolved (no.)	8	5
Grievances addressed and resolved (%)	100 %	100 %
Grievances resolved through remediation (no.)	8	5
Grievances resolved through remediation (%)	100 %	100 %

Consultations with local communities around Exploration & Production assets[1]

	2024	2023
Assets in local communities (no.)	1	3
Assets in which there was consultation with the local community (%)	100 %	100 %
Projects in progress (no.)	—	8
Projects in progress in which there was consultation with the community (%)	— %	100 %

1. Following the sale of the producing assets in Colombia and Peru, our presence in Colombia has been reduced to 11 contracts with no exploration or production activities or associated reserves. These contracts require the closure of contractual and environmental commitments and obligations, among others. Among these 11 contracts in the process of contractual closure, block CPO-14, located in the Puerto Gaitán region (Meta Department), is the only one that has indigenous communities identified in its direct area of influence (Alto Unuma Reservation) and in its indirect area of influence (El Tigre Reservation).

2.7.2 Customers

Requests and grievances received[1]

		2024	2023
Requests received	Total number	735,403	581,751
	Number answered	729,194	573,750
Grievances unsubstantiated	Total number	348	266
	Number answered	348	266
Grievances substantiated	Total number	600	562
	Number answered	600	562
Grievances outstanding	Total number	2	8

1. The data referred to those managed by the Customer Service of the Mobility & New Commerce and Commercial & Clean Energies businesses.

2.7.3 Institutional relations

Contributions to initiatives and associations (€)[1] [GRI 2-28]

	2024	2023
Contributions to industry advocacy organisations	891,900	881,022
Total	**2,973,000**	**2,936,742**

1. The expense reported reflects total spending on associations, including spending on associations that advocate for the company's industry. Under no circumstances can that expenditure be considered spending on lobbying or defence of self-interests; nor is it spending on local, regional or national political campaigns, political parties or candidates or spending related with policy or elections. We prohibit political contributions, electoral donations, and lobbying expenditures under any circumstances.

Main contributions by industry(€)[1,2] [GRI 2-28]

Industry	2024	2023
Energy Industry	292,610	266,401
Chemical industry	176,833	176,589

1. Energy industry: percentage of our participation in AOP, Fuels Europe, Spanish Hydrogen Association, Hydrogen Europe, GASNAM and Eurogás that was allocated to actions to defend the industry.
2. Chemical industry: percentage of our participation in CEFIC and FEIQUE that was allocated to actions to defend the industry.

Main contributions by organisation (€)

Organización	2024	2023
AOP	132,000	117,600
CEFIC	144,129	145,449
Fuels Europe	146,727	135,638

2.8 European Union Taxonomy

We voluntarily submit reports on the proportion of economic activities that contribute to the EU's environmental objectives, although we are not subject to the Taxonomy Regulation. This framework provides us with a valuable tool for measuring and evaluating the progress of our strategic transformation, including the diversification of products and services, as well as the development of new lines of business oriented towards sustainability.

In 2024, we have made solid progress on our transformation roadmap. The aligned CapEx percentage was 33.49%, showing an evolution compared to the 15.06% reported in the previous year. For its part, aligned turnover reaches 0.80% (compared to 0.05% in 2023), while aligned OpEx increases to 2.41% (compared to 1.48% in 2023).

In the current context of this transformation, aligned CapEx is the most relevant indicator for us, as it reflects the progress in sustainable activities outlined in our strategy. The efforts have been focused in key processes such as biofuel production, with the construction of the 2G biofuel plant in Huelva and the business agreement with the Apical Group for the production and marketing of 2Gbiofuel, and green hydrogen production, where we have significantly increased investment compared to the previous year,as well as the development of infrastructure for sustainable mobility.

2.8.1 Context

The 2015 Paris Agreement prompted the European Union (EU) to develop the Sustainable Finance Action Plan, which aims to finance sustainable development. This plan led to the European Green Pact, an initiative to promote the investments needed to achieve a circular, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050. In this framework, the EU created the Green Taxonomy, a regulatory system with a dual purpose: to establish a common language to identify sustainable activities homogeneously in the European market and to redirect capital flows towards these activities.

The development of this framework started with the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 in June 2020, followed in 2021 by the Climate Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 and the Disclosure Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. In 2022, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 on nuclear energy and gas was implemented. More recently, in 2023, two key regulations were published:

- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which establishes technical criteria for new environmental objectives such as the protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, the prevention and control of pollution, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity.
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485, which updates the climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.

The Taxonomy introduces a classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities, based on two key concepts:

- Eligible activities: those described in the delegated acts supplementing the Taxonomy Regulation.
- Aligned activities: those that, in addition to being eligible, meet the following requirements:
    a. Substantially contribute to one or more of the six EU environmental objectives when they meet the established technical selection criteria.
    b. Do not cause significant harm (DNSH) to the rest of the EU environmental objectives.
    c. Comply with the Minimum Social Safeguards.

2.8.2 Economic activities

The EU Taxonomy is an effective tool to guide progress towards a more sustainable economy, facilitating the identification of economic activities that contribute to objectives such as climate change mitigation. This framework has allowed us to analyse our operations in detail in order to identify eligible and/or aligned economic activities under the delegated acts in force.

As a result of the analysis, we have identified eligible activities related to the climate change mitigation objective, in line with the regulatory developments set out in the EU Taxonomy:

Activity	Taxonomic activity reference	Description of the activity	Typology
3.10	Hydrogen production	Hydrogen production at industrial sites	–
3.14	Manufacture of basic organic chemicals	Production of aromatic chemical molecules and chemical molecules for biodegradable detergents and for industrial plastics	Transition
3.15	Manufacture of anhydrous ammonia	Ammonia production at industrial sites	–
4.1	Electricity generation through solar photovoltaic technology	Development of solar (photovoltaic) plants	–
4.3	Electricity generation from wind power	Operation of wind power plants	–
4.13	Biogas and biofuels production for transport and bioliquids production	Biofuel production and co-processing activities in energy parks	–
4.29	Electricity generation from gaseous fossil fuels	Conventional thermal electricity production from natural gas by combined cycle	Transition
4.30	High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cooling and electricity from gaseous fossil fuels	Highly energy-efficient production of electricity and heat from conventional thermal sources using natural gas (co-generation)	Transition
6.15	Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	Installation of a network of electric chargers in the service station network.	Enabling
7.3	Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency light LED source	Enabling
7.6	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	Installation and maintenance of solar panels on service station networks	Enabling
9.1	Research, development and innovation close to market	Innovation centre activities	Enabling

2.8.3 Methodology for assessment and compliance with the Taxonomy

To ensure transparency and quality of information on economic activities eligible and/or aligned with the EU Taxonomy, we have developed a structured process that assesses their contribution to the company's turnover, CapEx and OpEx.

The process begins with a detailed analysis of the activities, breaking them down into the minimum units of analysis. This allows us to identify which ones are eligible and meet the technical alignment criteria set by the regulation.

In addition, we conduct a thorough analysis of the 'no significant harm' criterion (DNSH), both overall and at each facility, ensuring that activities do not negatively impact other environmental objectives. We have also reviewed and validated the physical risk analysis for each business unit and geographic region, in line with the IPCC climate scenarios: RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5, identified measures for adaptation to mitigate future material risks.

The assessment also includes compliance with Minimum Social Safeguards, such as human rights, tax payment, fair competition and anti-corruption, based on International Guidelines and EU standards[63]. We have also analysed documentation such as the Code of Ethics and Conduct, policies, operating procedures, the Internal Control System and employee training programmes.

Once the eligible and aligned economic activities have been identified, we allocate their turnover, CapEx and OpEx figures based on information from the company's accounting systems, ensuring that there is no double counting.

This process is supported by an Internal Control framework and validated by external auditors, ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the information reported.

2.8.4 Accounting policy

The proportion of eligible and/or aligned economic activities in our total turnover is calculated by dividing the consolidated turnover derived from products and services associated with these activities (numerator) by total consolidated turnover (denominator), in accordance with IFRS 15 and IFRS 1.82(a). The consolidated net turnover can be compared with the consolidated financial statements available in the results of our Annual Report 2024.

The CapEx KPI is calculated as Taxonomy eligible and/or aligned CapEx (numerator) divided by total CapEx (denominator). Total CapEx includes additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year, before depreciation and amortisation, considering revaluations and impairments, excluding changes in fair value. The numerator comprises CapEx related to assets or processes linked to eligible and/or aligned economic activities according to the Taxonomy. The total CapEx can be compared with the data reported as 'Additions or Charge for the year' in Note 8 (Intangible assets) and Note 10 (Property, plant and equipment) of our Annual Accounts.

The OpEx KPI is calculated as Taxonomy eligible and/or aligned OpEx (numerator) divided by total OpEx (denominator). Total OpEx includes non-capitalised direct costs related to research and development, building refurbishment, short-term leasing, maintenance, repair and other direct expenses related to the day-to-day servicing of assets. Total OpEx is not directly comparable in the consolidated financial statements.

[63] European Sustainable Finance Platform 'Final Report on Minimum Safeguards', the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

2.8.5 Taxonomy information disclosure tables

Proportion of turnover from products or services associated with economic activities that conform to the taxonomy-divulgence for the year 2024

Financial year	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ("Do Not Significant Harm")										
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of turnover, 2024 (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of turnover confirming to Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2) turnover, 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		€k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY - ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Hydrogen production	CCM 3.10.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	54,078	0.22%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.03%		T
Anhydrous ammonia production	CCM 3.15.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3.	-1	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.01%		
Biogas and biofuel production for transport and bioliquid production	CCM 4.13.	144,859	0.58%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15.	391	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6.	1	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Research, development and innovation close to the market	CCM 9.1.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		**199,327**	**0.80%**	**0.80%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**-**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.05%**	**—**	**—**
Of which: Enabling		392	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	—
Of which: Transitional		54,078	0.22%	0.22%						-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.03%		T

Financial year	**2024**			**Substantial contribution criteria**						**DNSH criteria ("Do Not Significant Harm")**									
Economic activities (1)	**Code(s) (2)**	**Turnover (3)**	**Proportion of turnover, 2024 (4)**	**Climate change mitigation (5)**	**Adaptation to climate change (6)**	**Water (7)**	**Pollution (8)**	**Circular Economy (9)**	**Biodiversity (10)**	**Climate change mitigation (11)**	**Adaptation to climate change (12)**	**Water (13)**	**Pollution (14)**	**Circular economy (15)**	**Biodiversity (16))**	**Minimum safeguards (17)**	**Proportion of turnover confirming to Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2) turnover, 2023 (18)**	**Category enabling activity (19)**	**Category transitional activity (20)**
		€k	**%**	**Y; N; N/EL**	**Y; N; N/EL**	**Y; N; N/EL**	**Y; N; N/EL**	**Y; N; N/EL**	**Y; N; N/EL**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**%**	**E**	**T**
A. TAXONOMY - ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
				EL; N/EL	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**										
Hydrogen production	CCM 3.10.	0	0.00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00%	—	—
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	2,656,889	10.68%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.47%	—	—
Anhydrous ammonia production	CCM 3.15.	0	0.00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00%		
Biogas and biofuel production for transport and bioliquid production	CCM 4.13.	6,673	0.03%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05%	—	—
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29.	0	0.00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00%	—	—
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30.	172,387	0.69%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.85%	—	—
Turnover of Taxonomy - eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		2,835,949	11.40%	11.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								10.37%	—	—
Total (A.1+ A.2)		**3,035,276**	**12.21%**	**12.21%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								**10.42%**	**—**	**—**
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Turnover of Taxonomy - non-eligible activities (B)		21,832,741	87.79%																
Total (A + B)		**24,868,016**	**100%**																

	Proportion of turnover/Total turnover	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy - eligible per objective
CCM[64]	0.80 %	11.40 %
CCA[65]	0.00 %	0.00 %
WMR[66]	0.00 %	0.00 %
CE[67]	0.00 %	0.00 %
PPC[68]	0.00 %	0.00 %
BIO[69]	0.00 %	0.00 %

[64] Climate change mitigation: CCM
[65] Climate change adaptation: CCA
[66] Water and marine resources: WMR
[67] Circular economy: CE
[68] Pollution prevention and control: PPC
[69] Biodiversity and ecosystems: BIO

Proportion of CapEx from products or services associated with economic activities that conform to the taxonomy-divulgence for the year 2024

Financial year	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ("Do Not Significant Harm")									
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	CapEx (3)	Proportion of CapEx, 2024 (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of CapEx conforming to Taxonomy (A.1) or eligible according to Taxonomy (A.2), 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		€k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY - ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Hydrogen production	CCM 3.10.	20,647	1.60%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1.49%		
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	5,017	0.39%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.39%		T
Anhydrous ammonia production	CCM 3.15.	9,688	0.75%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	4,955	0.38%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6.92%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3.	795	0.06%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.30%		
Biogas and biofuel production for transport and bioliquid production	CCM 4.13.	358,323	27.71%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1.79%		
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15.	27,066	2.09%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3.21%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3.	1,015	0.08%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6.	1,600	0.12%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.58%	E	
Research, development and innovation close to the market	CCM 9.1.	4,069	0.31%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.39%	E	
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		**433,175**	**33.49%**	**33.49%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**15.06%**		
Of which: Enabling		33,749	2.61%	2.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4.18%	E	
Of which: Transitional		5,017	0.39%	0.39%						-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.39%		T

Financial year	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ("Do Not Significant Harm")									
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	CapEx (3)	Proportion of CapEx, 2024 (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of CapEx conforming to Taxonomy (A.1) or eligible according to Taxonomy (A.2), 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		€k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY - ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL										
Hydrogen production	CCM 3.10.	1,341	0.10%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.19%		
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	107,914	8.34%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								10.82%		
Anhydrous ammonia production	CCM 3.15.	0	0.00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.00%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology[70]	CCM 4.1.	-7,968	(0.62)%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								(0.61)%		
Biogas and biofuel production for transport and bioliquid production	CCM 4.13.	6,476	0.50%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.73%		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29.	0	0.00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.00%		
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30.	14,640	1.13%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1.28%		
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		122,403	9.46%	9.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								12.41%		
Total (A.1+ A.2)		**555,578**	**42.96%**	**42.96%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								**27.47%**		
B. TAXONOMY - NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		737,690	57.04%																
Total (A + B)		**1,293,268**	**100%**																

[70] Results for the removal of impaired assets in the company "Mitra Beta, S.L.U."

	Proportion of CapEx/Total CapEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy-eligible per objective
CCM[71]	33.49 %	9.46 %
CCA[72]	0.00 %	0.00 %
WMR[73]	0.00 %	0.00 %
CE[74]	0.00 %	0.00 %
PPC[75]	0.00 %	0.00 %
BIO[76]	0.00 %	0.00 %

[71] Climate change mitigation: CCM
[72] Climate change adaptation: CCA
[73] Water and marine resources: WMR
[74] Circular economy: CE
[75] Pollution prevention and control: PPC
[76] Biodiversity and ecosystems: BIO

Proportion of OpEx from products or services associated with economic activities that comply with the Taxonomy-divulgence for the year 2024

Financial year	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ("Do Not Significant Harm")									
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	OpEx (3)	Proportion of OpEx, 2024 (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of OpEx compliant with Taxonomy (A.1) or eligible under Taxonomy (A.2), 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		€k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1 Sustainable environmental activities (compliant with the Taxonomy)																			
Hydrogen production	CCM 3.10.	601	0.20%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.14%		
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	1,065	0.35%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.84%		T
Anhydrous ammonia production	CCM 3.15.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3.	597	0.20%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.21%		
Biogas and biofuel production for transport and bioliquid production	CCM 4.13.	4,972	1.63%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.26%		
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6.	104	0.03%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.02%	E	
Research, development and innovation close to the market	CCM 9.1.	0	0.00%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.01%	E	
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		**7,338**	**2.41%**	**2.41%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**1.48%**		
Of which: Enabling		104	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.03%	E	
Of which: Transitional		1,065	0.35%	0.35%						-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.84%		T

Financial year	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ("Do Not Significant Harm")									
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	OpEx (3)	Proportion of OpEx, 2024 (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of OpEx compliant with Taxonomy (A.1) or eligible under Taxonomy (A.2), 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		€k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
				EL; N/EL	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**	**EL; N/EL**										
Hydrogen production	CCM 3.10.	46	0.02%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.01%		
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	CCM 3.14.	33,987	11.18%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								10.66%		
Anhydrous ammonia production	CCM 3.15.	0	0.00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.00%		
Biogas and biofuel production for transport and bioliquid production	CCM 4.13.	918	0.30%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.66%		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous	CCM 4.29.	0	0.00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.00%		
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30.	4,805	1.58%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								2.87%		
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		39,757	13.07%	13.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								14.20%		
Total (A.1+ A.2)		**47,095**	**15.49%**	**15.49%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								**15.68%**		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		257,019	84.51%																
Total (A + B)		**304,114**	**100%**																

	Proportion of OpEx/Total OpEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy-eligible per objective
CCM[77]	2.41 %	13.07 %
CCA[78]	0.00 %	0.00 %
WMR[79]	0.00 %	0.00 %
CE[80]	0.00 %	0.00 %
PPC[81]	0.00 %	0.00 %
BIO[82]	0.00 %	0.00 %

[77] Climate change mitigation: CCM
[78] Climate change adaptation: CCA
[79] Water and marine resources: WMR
[80] Circular economy: CE
[81] Pollution prevention and control: PPC
[82] Biodiversity and ecosystems: BIO

Appendix 3. Key risks

The spectrum of risks to which the company is exposed can be classified into four categories: strategic, financial, operational, and compliance. The risks outlined below, whether individually or in combination, could materially adversely affect the implementation of our strategy, our business, and the operational results.

Risk Category	Description and control measures
Strategic risks	
Regulatory developments, energy transition and sustainability	We have aligned our strategy and activities with regulatory requirements and the expectations of stakeholders regarding climate change and the energy transition. Issues that could adversely affect our strategic approach, impacting projects, businesses, results, and the company's financial position include changes in the social, economic, and operational environment; unexpected market fluctuations; tightening or relaxation of regulations or their enforcement; requirements for access and electrical connections for new projects; technological challenges and their evolution; or changes in the pace of the energy transition. Adapting to technological developments, as well as thoroughly monitoring and tracking recent or pending trends and regulations—both nationally and at European and global levels—regarding sustainability, fuel quality and decarbonisation, and the promotion of renewable energies, enables us to remain at the forefront of the energy transition.
Market demand and competition risk	We operate in highly competitive markets where product differentiation poses a challenge. In this context, changes in market conditions and the emergence of new and diverse competitors, accelerated by the energy transition, can impact margins and market share. Economic changes, regulatory pressure, technological developments leading to greater energy efficiency, and new trends in consumer preferences are driving changes in energy demand that could affect the volumes of our activities. Striving for excellence in customer service, continuously monitoring market trends, and embracing continuous improvement as a core value are some of the key levers to address these risks.
Financial Risks	
Commodity price risk	We operate all along the energy value chain. As such, we are exposed to fluctuations in commodity prices: oil, gas, CO_2, electricity and by-products. Fluctuations in the commodities markets (as a result of exogenous factors) or potential supply interventions or restrictions could cause unexpected deviations in the assumptions used for planning purposes, with scope for upside as well as downside for the company, and impact our margins and cash generation capacity. Price fluctuations, volatilities and liquidity in these markets are tracked and managed using hedging strategies. Strategies are likewise devised to streamline production processes and boost efficiency, thereby reducing energy dependence and maximising margins.

Risk Category	Description and control measures
Liquidity Risk	Situations related to the ability to fund our ordinary operations, projects, and investments, or arising from any crisis in our markets, as well as the capacity to meet financial debt maturities, including stress scenarios in financial markets that may lead to greater difficulty in refinancing. To mitigate this risk, we follow a conservative financing policy, maintaining a robust liquidity position (cash and equivalents) as well as committed undrawn credit lines, primarily long-term. In this regard, we work with financially sound institutions and assess their counterparty risk, especially when depositing cash, securing long-term credit lines, or contracting financial instruments.
Tax strategy and management	The energy sector operates under a specific fiscal framework. The presence of taxes on profits, production, or the consumption of products is common in our industry. We are exposed to changes in the tax regulations applicable in the countries where we operate, as well as to varying interpretations of these regulations by tax authorities. A notable example in the regulatory tax domain is the temporary energy levy and the uncertainty surrounding its development. Our tax strategy ensures compliance with applicable tax regulations accross all areas of operation and to guarantee that each of our entities properly follows this principle.
Operational risks	
Process, employee and environmental safety	Industrial assets and other facilities specific to the group activities are, by their nature, exposed to incidents or accidents that could result in temporary activity interruptions or, in the worst cases, harm to third parties or the environment. Our safety management systems, implemented at all levels of the organisation, are based on international standards. We operate our facilities ensuring the integrity of operations and establishing control measures to minimise the consequences of potential accidents, in line with our HSEQ Policy. Additionally, we have developed a new safety vision and culture, Safety in Motion, which includes an action plan and awareness programmes implemented across the company.
Data security	The operation of processes within our businesses relies heavily on systems, both in the realm of information technology (IT) and operational technology (OT) for industrial environments. A potential cyberattack affecting systems that support critical and commercial processes could lead to operational disruptions impacting corresponding business units or result in the loss of sensitive or confidential company information. Our cybersecurity management is based on international standards. We maintain a governance model with specific policies and procedures, as well as regular oversight by the Management Committee. We implement secure architectures in IT and OT environments and have a disaster recovery and incident response plan in place. Additionally, we conduct specialised training and promote a culture of cybersecurity throughout the organisation.
Project execution risk	The development of Positive Motion involves the execution of numerous projects. Insufficient availability of goods and services required for these projects, exacerbated by geopolitical tensions impacting the global supply chain and increased demand for components related to low-emission generation technologies, as well as other factors such as delays in obtaining permits and licenses or changes to plans (technical, fiscal, regulatory, and political), could affect project execution, financial planning, and consequently, our performance and the development of our strategy. We manage this risk through comprehensive planning and continuous monitoring of costs and timelines across all projects.

Risk Category	Description and control measures
Talent and culture management	The challenges of the energy transition and digital transformation demand a new corporate culture with more participatory processes and new leadership approaches. As a company engaged in a strategy for transitioning the energy sector, we may be particularly affected if we are unable to attract and retain the necessary talent or if the group organisational models and culture are not aligned with the progression of these new challenges. We are developing a programme based on effective communication and active, inclusive leadership to enable the parallel evolution of organisational culture and strategic transformation.
Compliance risks	
Regulatory compliance and ethical conduct	Unethical behaviours, or violations of regulations or ethical standards, could expose us to criminal or administrative proceedings, damaging our reputation, operations, financial results, and stakeholder value. To minimise the impact of these risks, we rely on our Code of Ethics and Conduct and a criminal compliance and anti-bribery system certified in accordance with international standards.
Compliance risks associated with economic and trade sanctions imposed by the United States, the European Union or other jurisdictions	Non-compliance with international sanctions could result in reputational damage and severe economic consequences, such as restricted access to financing sources or contractual agreements with banks and insurers. To manage this risk, we have implemented a due diligence process for third parties based on the Control Policy on Sanctions and Embargoes in Trade Relations, Exports and Dual-Use Goods. These analyses are conducted centrally by the Ethics and Compliance Office, with external advisory support depending on the levels of risk identified in the counterparties and operations reviewed.
Litigation and arbitration	We manage a series of administrative, judicial, and arbitration proceedings related to claims arising from the ordinary course of business activities. Regardless of the amount involved in each case, the scope and final outcome cannot be predicted with certainty. Based on current information, the company's management considers that the provisions recorded reasonably cover risks of this nature.

The main emerging risks identified include:

Emerging risks	Description and control measures
Excessive reliance on technology service providers	The consolidation of large technology and systems service providers, with the scale to offer technical and economic advantages, to their clients is leading to a concentration that results in limited viable alternatives as service and product needs become more complex. This dependence can cause operational discontinuities in key company processes when critical service providers experience disruptions, which may cascade to other supply chain links reliant on the same provider. To mitigate this risk, a transition plan to alternative technology providers is being implemented, along with regular evaluations and joint high-availability testing. Additionally, the launch of the Business Continuity Plan will enable the establishment of contingency solutions and clear protocols to respond to failures in technology services, ensuring a rapid and effective response.
Limitation of energy resources	The risk of limited energy resources could restrict the availability of electricity or gas due to various factors, such as extreme weather conditions, increased demand for technologies highly dependent on renewable energy sources, or distribution issues (e.g., tension or capacity constraints in the electricity grid). This limitation could affect the successful development of projects linked to our ongoing strategy, potentially impacting investment costs, delaying their commissioning, or even reducing the scale of planned projects. To address this risk, multidisciplinary teams have been established to tackle challenges from legal, regulatory, institutional, and operational perspectives. These teams focus on securing access to necessary energy sources and analysing the optimisation of existing resources through the implementation of more efficient processes.
Unpredictable regulatory and legal environment	Changes in legislative authorities resulting from the high number of electoral processes in countries with global influence are altering power dynamics and regulatory agendas. Combined with judicial decisions that generate uncertainty in the regulatory environment, these factors are increasing the complexity of compliance and associated costs. Additionally, differences in regulatory burdens across geographic regions have been reshaping the competitive landscape for businesses. Our transformation strategy is impacted by evolving regulations concerning new products (some of which are still under development) and markets, creating uncertainties and significant compliance challenges. To address these challenges, we engage in continuous monitoring and scenario analysis to anticipate regulatory changes. Additionally, we invest in research and development to meet regulatory requirements and maintain competitiveness in the face of change.

Appendix 4. Internal control system

Our internal control system is based on the methodologies of COSO, the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE 3000), the UNE 19601 standard for criminal compliance management systems, and the ISO 37001 standard for anti-bribery and corruption prevention. Additionally, it is designed under the Three Lines Model of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), updated in 2020, which provides an integrated view of the interaction between different parts of the organisation. This approach ensures more effective management and control of relevant risks.

The control models audited and certified by the Assurance Department annually are:

- Internal control over financial reporting system (ICFR).
- Internal control over non-financial reporting system (ICNFR).
- Crime prevention model (CPM).
- Anti-bribery and anti-corruption model.

In 2024, we continued enhancing and adapting our internal control system to ensure alignment with changes in our organisation. Key improvements include the formalisation of controls derived from compliance policies, the strengthening of the control system in the Trading business, and the expansion of the system's scope to new areas, such as the food division, parts of the network in the Mobility & New Commerce business, and a recently established subsidiary within Chemicals.

Each year, we evaluate both the design and operation of controls prior to certification, ensuring their effectiveness and suitability.

Supervision of the internal control system and three lines of defence model

Internal control supervision

Board of Directors
Approves the risk control and management policy and supervises the internal reporting and control systems. Guarantees an internal control system that is conducive to generating reliable, complete and timely financial and non-financial information, laying the foundations for any other compliance programme needed.

Audit, Compliance, Ethics and Risk (CACER) Committee
Tasked with overseeing the internal control system and counselling the Board of Directors on all matters related with the risk management, internal control, compliance and internal audit systems.

Three lines of defence model

Governance bodies
Accountability before stakeholders for the organisation's supervision.
Governing body's roles: honesty, leadership and transparency.

Management
Setting the tone from the top, Code of Ethics and Conduct and control policies and elements to create a conducive framework for the control system.

Internal audit
Independent assurance.

First line of defence roles: directly responsible for managing the organisation's risks and controls and for implementing and maintaining a consistently effective internal control system.

Second line of defence roles: supervising the risks, controls and compliance matters stipulated by the Board of Directors, suggesting guidelines and improvements and controlling execution by the first line.

Key units: Risk, Compliance and Internal Control, Cybersecurity and HSEQ.

Third line of defence roles: proactively ensuring that the internal control system is working properly, carrying out its duties in line with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and Quality Assessment (QA), providing independent and objective assurance on any matter related with the delivery of targets.

EXTERNAL ASSURANCE PROVIDERS

Key: ↑ Accountability, reports ↓ Delegation, management resources and supervision ↔ Alignment, communication, coordination and collaboration

Internal assurance providers

External auditors and regulators independently verify that we are compliant with our requirements and performing the controls put in place to ensure the correct functioning of the corporate governance and risk management and control systems before certification.

ISAE 3000 (International Standard on Assurance Engagements)
UNE 19601 (crime prevention model certification)
ISO 37001 (international standard on anti-bribery management systems

Internal control system

Control objectives
ICFR: Provide reasonable assurance about the reliability of the financial information disclosed to the markets.
ICNFR: Provide reasonable assurance about the integrity and accuracy of the non-financial information published in the Integrated Report.

Mechanisms
Internal control manual for identifying and assessing risks, control objectives, control structures (general, process, reporting systems) and the segregation of duties.

Crime prevention model (CPM))

Control objectives
Prevent the commission of crimes within the organisation

Mechanisms
Crime prevention policy, crime prevention manual, body of rules and procedures for identifying criminal risks and their management through internal controls.

Anti-bribery and anti-corruption model

Control objectives
Prevention of bribery and corruption related risks.

Mechanisms
Policies for preventing bribery and corruption in the public and private spheres, Crime Prevention Model, general (segregation of duties) and specific process controls.

Supervisory model

1. Review of compliance and internal control designs
2. External audit of the system's correct design and effectiveness
3. Certification of the control model by L3, L2, L1, the CEO and the control owners
4. Supervision by the CACER and regular reporting to the Management Committee

Appendix 5. Additional financial information

5.1 Profits

Country-by-country profits (€ thousand)

Country	2024	2023
Spain	(15,153)	(810,157)
Algeria	87,088	115,539
Belgium	138	1,471
Brazil	35,155	44,204
Canada	2,320	3,441
China	(8,003)	(9,555)
Colombia	25,661	29,324
United Arab Emirates	(66,857)	259,483
United States	(36)	(46)
Indonesia	2,756	1,197
Italy	2,685	2,350
Mexico	(2,297)	(4,689)
Morocco	6,969	3,555
Malaysia	(545)	—
Nigeria	3,116	2,687
Netherlands	2,193	83,385
Peru	(1,944)	8,296
Portugal	20,398	19,700
United Kingdom	3,044	7,022
Singapore	(4,701)	26,810
Suriname	(20,241)	(3,866)
Thailand	(9)	42
Luxembourg	20,628	(13,032)
Total	**92,365**	**(232,839)**

5.2 Value generated and distributed

Direct economic value generated (€ million) [GRI 201-1]

Direct economic value generated	2024	2023
Revenue (including excise duty)	24,868	25,159
Other operating income	76	95
Finance income	330	377
Share of profit of associates	14	14
Proceeds from disposals of assets	42	30
Total	**25,330**	**25,675**

Direct economic value distributed (€ million)

Direct economic value distributed	2024	2023
Economic relationships with suppliers (including purchases of crude oil, raw materials and energy products)	20,017	20,928
Payments to capital providers	443	1,022
Shareholders	182	821
Financiers	261	201
Total taxes paid by the group[1]	2,917	3,077
Total employee salaries and compensation	864	833
Investment in social programmes and initiatives	5	5
Total	**24,246**	**25,865**

1. Includes excise duty, income tax and other taxes.

Direct economic value retained (€ million)

	2024	2023
Direct economic value retained	1,084	-190

5.3 Additional Exploration & Production indicators

Net production volume (mmboe)[1,2,3,4,5,6]

	Production volume	
	2024	2023
Fossil	7.7	10.6
Natural gas	0.7	0.8
Total	**8.4**	**11.4**

1. We do not have any hydrocarbon production or revenue from oil sands (including extra-heavy bitumen and synthetic crude), from shale oil and gas (developed using hydraulic fracturing) or from ultra-deep water or Arctic drilling.
2. Conversion rate: 1boe = 6000 scf; 1 boe = 1 bbl LPG.
3. In 2024, we have production of crude oil and natural gas. We do not have production of LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) or LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas).
4. The production from the Caracara and Ramiriqui fields in Colombia is considered until August 5, 2024, inclusive.
5. The production from the La Cañada Norte field in Colombia is considered until September 30, 2024, inclusive.
6. The production from the Los Ángeles field in Peru is considered until November 28, 2024, inclusive.

Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index

6.1 Non-Financial Information Statement

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
General information		
Description of the undertaking's business model, including disclosures relating to its business environment, organisation and structure	GRI 2-1 Organizational details GRI 2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	1.4 Our businesses
Operating markets	GRI 2-1 Organizational details GRI 2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	1.3 Global footprint
The undertaking's objectives and strategy	GRI 2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	1.4 Our businesses 2.3 Sustainability management
Main trends and factors that could affect future development	GRI 2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy GRI 201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	1.4 Our businesses 4.1 Business environment
Reporting framework used	Reports prepared using the GRI Standards as their guide	Appendix 1. About this report
Materiality principle	GRI 3-1 Process to determine material topics GRI 3-2 List of material topics	2.3 Sustainability management
Description of policies	GRI 2-23 Policy commitments GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	2.3 Sustainability management
Outcomes of policies	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	1.5 Customer-centric strategy 1.6 Innovation, digitalisation, and cybersecurity as drivers of transformation 2.3 Sustainability management 3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world 3.2 Managing the environment responsibly 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change 3.4 Safety in Motion: safety at the heart of our transformation 3.5 Sustainable supply chain 3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct 3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility 3.8 Giving back to local communities
Principal short-, medium- and long-term risks	GRI 201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change GRI 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation GRI 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	2.2 Risk management 3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.3 Climate change: risk and opportunity management 3.4 Safety in Motion: safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety management 3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.1. Ethics in our day-to-day operations Appendix 3. Key risks
Key performance indicators	-	The key performance indicators pertaining to the non-financial information are distributed throughout the report. Refer to the cross-reference table for further details.

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
Environmental matters		
Detailed general information		
Current and foreseeable impacts of the undertaking's activities on the environment and, as appropriate, on health and safety	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.1 Managerial excellence 3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation
Environmental assessment and certification processes	GRI 2-23 Policy commitments	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.1 Managerial excellence
Resources dedicated to preventing environmental risks	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly
How the precautionary principle is addressed	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.1 Managerial excellence
Amount of provisions recorded or guarantees extended for environmental claims	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.1 Managerial excellence For further information about provisions, refer to Note 21. Provisions and other obligations of the company's annual financial statements
Pollution		
Measures to prevent, reduce or repair the emissions that seriously impact the environment, taking into consideration any form of air pollution specific to the business, including noise and light pollution	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions GRI 305-2 Indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions GRI 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions GRI 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions GRI 305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx) other significant air emissions	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Key climate change metrics 3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.5 Continuous control of our air emissions Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment
Circular economy, prevention and waste management		
Measures for the prevention, recycling, reuse and other forms of recovering and eliminating waste. Initiatives undertaken to eliminate food waste	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts GRI 306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts GRI 306-3 (2020) Waste generated GRI 306-3 (2016) Significant spills GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal GRI 306-5 Waste directed to disposal	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.4 Promoting the circularity of our operations Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment
Sustainable use of resources		
Water consumption and supply, in keeping with local limitations	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal GRI 303-5 Water consumption	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment
Use and protection of raw materials	GRI 301-1 Materials used by weight or volume GRI 301-2 Recycled input materials used	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index 6.2 GRI contents
Direct and indirect energy consumption. Measures taken to improve energy efficiency. Use of renewable sources of energy	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization GRI 302-2 Energy consumption outside the organization GRI 302-3 Energy intensity	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Key climate change metrics Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
Climate change		
Greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of the undertaking's activity, including through use of the goods and services it produces	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions GRI 305-2 Indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions GRI 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions GRI 305-4 GHG emissions intensity	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Key climate change metrics Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change
Measures taken to adapt for the consequences of climate change	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change GRI 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world
Medium- and long-term GHG emission-cutting targets voluntarily adhered to and the measures implemented to that end	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	2.3 Sustainability management 3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.2 Decarbonisation and energy transition plan
Biodiversity protection		
Measures taken to preserve or restore biodiversity	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 304-3 Habitats protected or restored	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.3 Fostering biodiversity Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment
Impacts caused by the undertaking's activities or operations on protected areas	GRI 304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas GRI 304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.3 Fostering biodiversity Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment
	Social and personnel matters	
Employment		
Total number and breakdown of employees by country, gender, age and employee category	GRI 2-7 Employees GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
Total number and breakdown by contract category and average annual number of permanent, temporary and part-time contracts by gender, age and employee category	GRI 2-7 Employees	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
Number of dismissals by gender, age and employee category	GRI 401-1 New employees hires and employee turnover	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
Average pay and trend broken down by gender, age, employee category or equivalent metric	GRI 2-21 Annual total compensation ratio GRI 405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
Wage gap, remuneration per equivalent job or company average	GRI 405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
Average remuneration for directors and executives, including bonuses, attendance fees, termination benefits, long-term savings/pension benefits and any other compensation, broken down by gender	GRI 2-19 Remuneration policies GRI 2-20 Process to determine remuneration	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.5 Remuneration: competitiveness and engagement
Implementation of right-to-disconnect policies	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change| 3.3.2 Well-Being, Work-Life Balance, and Flexibility
Number of employees with a disability	GRI 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
Work organisation		
Organisation of working time	GRI 2-7 Employees	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.2 Well-Being, Work-Life Balance, and Flexibility
Absenteeism in hours	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance - 2.3 Human resources
Measures designed to facilitate work-life balance and sharing of caring responsibilities	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 401-3 Parental leave	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.2 Well-Being, Work-Life Balance, and Flexibility 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.3 A diverse and inclusive workplace
Health and safety		
Health and safety conditions in the workplace	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 403-1 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system GRI 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation GRI 403-3 Occupational health services GRI 403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety GRI 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety GRI 403-6 Promotion of worker health GRI 403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships GRI 403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.1 Leadership in safety 3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.2 Workplace health 3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety management Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.4 Occupational health and safety Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | GRI contents
Workplace accidents, specifying frequency and severity and work-related illnesses, broken down by gender	GRI 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation GRI 403-9 Work-related injuries GRI 403-10 Work-related ill health	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety management Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.4 Occupational health and safety Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | GRI contents
Management-employee relations		
How management-employee dialogue is organised, including procedures for informing and consulting employees and negotiating with them	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement GRI 2-30 Collective bargaining agreements GRI 402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes GRI 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.6 Social dialogue and labour relations Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | GRI contents
Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by country	GRI 2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.6 Social dialogue and labour relations Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
List of collective bargaining agreements, particularly with respect to workplace health and safety	GRI 403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.6 Social dialogue and labour relations Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | GRI contents
Training		
Policies implemented in the area of training	GRI 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs GRI 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.4 Learning culture
Total training hours by employee category	GRI 404-1 Average hours of training per year and per employee	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
Universal accessibility		
Accessibility for persons with disabilities	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.3 A diverse and inclusive workplace
Equality		
Measures taken to foster equal treatment of and opportunities for men and women	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 401-3 Parental leave	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.3 A diverse and inclusive workplace Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
Equality plans, measures taken to foster employment, anti-sexual/gender harassment protocols	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.3 A diverse and inclusive workplace
Anti-discrimination and diversity management policies	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees GRI 405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.3 A diverse and inclusive workplace Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources
Human rights		
Due diligence procedures		
Human rights due diligence procedures	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-23 Policy commitments GRI 2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns GRI 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk GRI 408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor GRI 409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor GRI 410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures GRI 411-1 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples GRI 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.2 Human rights Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | 6.2 GRI contents
Processes and arrangements for preventing human rights abuses and any measures taken to mitigate, manage and repair possible abuses that have materialised	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns GRI 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk GRI 408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor GRI 409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor GRI 410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures GRI 411-1 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples GRI 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.2 Human rights Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | 6.2 GRI contents

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
Claims of humans rights abuses	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns GRI 406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken GRI 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk GRI 408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor GRI 409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor GRI 410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures GRI 411-1 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples GRI 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.2 Human rights Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | 6.2 GRI contents
Measures introduced to promote and comply with the provisions contained in the ILO's fundamental conventions covering the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-23 Policy commitments	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.2 Human rights
Corruption and bribery		
Measures taken to prevent corruption and bribery	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-23 Policy commitments GRI 2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns GRI 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption GRI 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures GRI 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.1. Ethics in our day-to-day operations Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | 6.2 GRI contents
Measures to combat money laundering	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-23 Policy commitments GRI 2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns GRI 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption GRI 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures GRI 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.1. Ethics in our day-to-day operations Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | 6.2 GRI contents
Contributions to non-profit entities	GRI 2-28 Membership of associations GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	2.3 Sustainability management Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.7 Stakeholders Appendix 5. Additional financial information | 5.2 Value generated and distributed

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
	Society	
Commitment to sustainable development		
Impact of the undertaking's activities on society in terms of local employment, development, communities and territories	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed GRI 202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community GRI 203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported GRI 203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts GRI 204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers GRI 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs GRI 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	1.7. Fundación Moeve 3.8 Giving back to local communities Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources Appendix 5. Additional financial information | 5.2 Value generated and distributed
Engagement with local community representatives; communication channels in place	GRI 2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement GRI 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs GRI 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	3.8 Giving back to local communities
Membership of associations and sponsorships	GRI 2-28 Membership of associations GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	2.3 Sustainability management Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.7 Stakeholders
Outsourcing and suppliers		
Inclusion in the purchasing policy of social, gender equality and environmental matters	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers GRI 414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria GRI 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	3.5 Sustainable supply chain Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.5 Suppliers
Contemplation of social and environmental performance in supplier and subcontractor engagement	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships GRI 414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria GRI 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	3.5 Sustainable supply chain Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.5 Suppliers
Supervision and audit systems and their outcomes	GRI 2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	3.5 Sustainable supply chain Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.5 Suppliers
Consumers		
Consumer health and safety measures	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	3.4 Safety in Motion: safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.4 Product safety
Consumer claims, complaints and grievance systems	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	1.5 Customer-centric strategy

Contents required under Spanish Law 11/2018	GRI standards	Reference in the Integrated Report
Tax information		
Country-by-country profits	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed GRI 207-4 Country-by-country reporting	Appendix 5. Additional financial information | 5.1 Profits
Income tax paid	GRI 3-3 Management of material topics GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed GRI 207-1 Approach to tax GRI 207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management GRI 207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax GRI 207-4 Country-by-country reporting	3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility
Government grants received	GRI 201-4 Financial assistance received from government	Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | 6.2 GRI contents
Other relevant information		
Sustainable finance taxonomy	-	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.8 EU taxonomy

6.2 GRI contents

Statement of Use	The group has presented the information cited in this GRI content index for the period from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 using the GRI Standards as a reference.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundations 2021
Applicable GRI Sector Standards	GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
GRI 2: General disclosures				
2-1	Organizational details	1.3 Global footprint	—	Española de Petróleos, S.A. Public limited company (sociedad anónima). Registered office: Paseo de la Castellana, 259 A, 28046 Madrid (Spain).
2-2	Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	Appendix 1. About this report	—	
2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	—	—	Report for financial year 2024 Annual. Contact points: comunicacion@moeveglobal.com
2-4	Restatements of information	—	—	Clarifications regarding data that may have been restated with respect to the last report are made in footnotes throughout this report.
2-5	External assurance	—	—	See the independent assurance report at the end of this document.
2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	1.2 Value chain 1.4 Our businesses 3.5 Sustainable supply chain	—	—
2-7	Employees	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	—	—
2-8	Workers who are not employees	—	—	The number of workers who are not employees was 7,152 in 2024 (2023: 5,241).
2-9	Governance structure and composition	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection	—	—
2-10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection	—	—
2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection	—	—
2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection	—	—
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection 2.3 Sustainability management	—	—
2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	2.3 Sustainability management Appendix 1. About this report	—	—
2-15	Conflicts of interest	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.2 Conflicts of interest	—	—
2-16	Communication of critical concerns	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection 2.3 Sustainability management	—	—
2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection	—	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
2-18	Performance evaluation of the highest governing body	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing and selection bodies	—	—
2-19	Remuneration policies	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and selection 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.5 Compensation: competitiveness and commitment	—	—
2-20	Process to determine remuneration	2.1 Corporate governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and selection 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.5 Compensation: competitiveness and commitment	—	—
2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	—	—
2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	Letter from the Chairman Letter from the CEO	—	—
2-23	Policy commitments	2.3 Sustainability management	—	—
2-24	Embedding policy commitments	—	—	Responded throughout this Integrated Report.
2-25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	—	—	Responded throughout this Integrated Report.
2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.1. Ethics in our day-to-day operations Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights	—	—
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	—	—	There were no breaches according to the company's reporting criteria. In note 26.5 "Unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities" of the Annual Accounts, information is provided regarding tax penalties in Colombia. The Company, supported by the judgment of external advisors, considers that the likelihood of obtaining a favorable resolution in judicial instances is very high.
2-28	Membership of associations	2.3 Sustainability management Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.7 Stakeholders	—	—
2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	1.5 Customer-centric strategy 2.3 Sustainability management 3.8 Giving back to local communities	—	—
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.6 Social dialogue and labour relations Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	—	—
GRI 3: Material topics				
3-1	Process to determine material topics	2.3 Sustainability management	—	—
3-2	List of material topics	2.3 Sustainability management	—	—
Climate strategy and energy transition				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world	11.1.1	—
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Key climate change metrics Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.1.2	—
302-2	Energy consumption outside the organization	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.1.3	—
302-3	Energy intensity	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.1.4	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Key climate change metrics Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.1.5	—
305-2	Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Key climate change metrics Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.1.6	—
305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Key climate change metrics Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.1.7	—
305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.1.8	—
Health and safety				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation	11.9.1	—
403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety management	11.9.2	—
403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety management	11.9.3	—
403-3	Occupational health services	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.2 Workplace health	11.9.4	—
403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	—	11.9.5	Health and safety are fundamental in the working conditions outlined in collective bargaining agreements. Through the Health and Safety Committees, established in accordance with applicable legislation, we facilitate participation, communication, and consultation with employees, reinforcing a collaborative approach to occupational health management.
403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.4 Learning culture	11.9.6	—
403-6	Promotion of worker health	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.2 Workplace health	11.9.7	—
403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety management	11.9.8	—
403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	—	11.9.9	98.8% of employees and 95.2% of workers who are not employees are covered by an occupational health and safety system subject to internal audit. Moreover, 95.0% of employees and 92.2% of workers who are not employees are covered by an occupational health and safety system that is audited or certified by a third party.
403-9	Work-related injuries (no. of hours worked)	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.4 Occupational health and safety	11.9.10	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
403-10	Work-related ill health	—	11.9.11	In 2024, there has been 1 case of occupational disease among both own personnel and non-own personnel, and 0 in 2023. There have been no fatalities in 2024 or 2023. The main occupational risks of ailments and diseases are: exposure to noise and chemical products, overexertion, or manual handling of loads.
3-3	Management of material topics	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety management	11.8.1	—
Additional	Security incidents	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.4 Occupational health and safety	11.8.3	—
Management of water resources				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption	11.6.1	—
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption	11.6.2	—
303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption	11.6.3	—
303-3	Water withdrawal	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.6.4	—
303-5	Water consumption	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.6.6	—
Adaptación a la regulación y cumplimiento				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct	11.19.1	—
206-1	Legal actions related to unfair competition and monopolistic practices	—	11.19.2	No action to report.
3-3	Management of material topics	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct	11.20.1	—
205-1	Operations evaluated for corruption-related risks	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights	11.20.2	—
205-2	Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.6 Ethics and human rights	11.20.3	—
205-3	Confirmed corruption cases and measures taken	—	11.20.4	There have been no cases of corruption in the company.
3-3	Management of material topics - Fiscal Transparency	3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility	11.21.1	—
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Appendix 5. Additional financial information | 5.2 Value generated and distributed	11.21.2	—
201-4	Government grants	—	11.21.3	The financial assistance received from public administrations in 2024 and 2023 amounted to 23.1 and 32.1 million euros, respectively.
207-1	Fiscal approach	3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility	11.21.4	—
207-2	Fiscal governance, control, and risk management	3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility	11.21.5	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns in tax matters	3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility	11.21.6	—
207-4	Country-by-Country Reporting	3.7 Fiscal transparency and responsibility	11.21.7	Access to report on the web.
3-3	Management of Material Topics	2.3 Sustainability Management 3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct	11.22.1	—
415-1	Contribution to political parties and/or representatives	—	11.22.2	In our Code of Ethics and Conduct, we expressly prohibit donations or any form of financial or in-kind assistance to political parties, public entities, and trade unions under any circumstances. In this regard, we have not made any contributions to political parties and/or political representatives.
Diversity and inclusion				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.3 A diverse and inclusive workplace	11.11.1	—
202-2	Proportion of senior executives hired from the local community	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.11.2	—
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.11.5	—
405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.11.6	—
406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	—	11.11.7	There were no incidents of discrimination in 2024 or 2023 Therefore, no corrective actions needed to be taken.
Circular economy				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.4 Promoting the circularity of our operations	11.5.1	—
301-1	Materials used by weight or volume	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	—	—
301-2	Recycled input materials used	—	—	The percentage of recycled inputs used in 2024 was 0.10%, compared to 0.04% in 2023. Products purchased from third parties that are not processed in our facilities are not considered.
306-1	Waste generation and significant waste related impacts	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.4 Promoting the circularity of our operations	11.5.2	—
306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.4 Promoting the circularity of our operations	11.5.3	—
306-3	Waste generated	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.4 Promoting the circularity of our operations Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.5.4	—
306-3 (2016)	Significant spills	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.8.2	—
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.5.5	—
306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.5.6	—
Biodiversity				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.3 Fostering biodiversity	11.3.1 11.4.1	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.4.2	—
304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.3 Fostering biodiversity Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.4.3	—
304-3	Habitats protected or restored	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.4.4	—
304-4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	11.4.5	—
Customer focus				
3-3	Management of material topics	1.5 Customer-centric strategy	—	—
2-29	Approach for the engagement of other stakeholders	1.5 Customer-centric strategy	—	—
Climate change adaptation				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world	11.2.1	—
201-2	Financial Implications and Other Risks and Opportunities of Climate Change	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.3 Climate change: risk and opportunity management	11.2.2	—
305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.4 Climate change metrics Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	11.2.3	—
Good governance and leadership				
3-3	Management of material topics	2.1 Corporate Governance | 2.1.1 Governing bodies and director selection 2.3 Sustainability Management	—	—
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.11.5	—
Commitment to local communities				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.8 Giving back to local communities	11.14.1	—
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Appendix 5. Additional financial information | 5.2 Value generated and distributed	11.14.2	—
202-2	Proportion of senior executives hired from the local community	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.14.3	—
203-1	Investment in infrastructure and support services	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.7 Stakeholders	11.14.4	—
203-2	Significant Indirect Economic Impacts	1.7 Fundación Moeve 3.8 Giving back to local communities	11.14.5	—
3-3	Management of material topics	3.8 Giving back to local communities	11.15.1	—
413-1	Operations with local community engagement programs, impact assessments, and development	1.7 Fundación Moeve 3.8 Giving back to local communities	11.15.2	—
413-2	Operations with significant current and potential negative impacts on local communities	1.7 Fundación Moeve 3.8 Giving back to local communities	11.15.3	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
3-3	Management of material topics	—	11.16.1	None of our projects or operational centers have required physical resettlements in the past year. The company has a Community Engagement Manual that includes minimizing land acquisition that results in physical or economic displacement, communication and prior consent before project execution, fair determination of compensation for land and other asset acquisitions, development of resettlement action plans in case of physical displacement, development of livelihood restoration plans in case of economic displacement, periodic evaluations of physical or economic displacement action plans, and grievance and concern mechanisms.
3-3	Management of material topics	—	11.17.1	In Colombia, we formalized the sale of Caracara and Llanos 22, two onshore crude oil contracts in the Llanos Basin, in which we had a 70% and 55% interest, respectively, on August 6, 2024. The sale of San Jacinto and Río Paez, two onshore crude oil contracts in the upper Magdalena Valley, with a 17% interest in each, was completed on October 1, 2024. After these operations, our presence in Colombia is reduced to 11 contracts without exploration or production activities, and which require closing efforts for contractual and environmental commitments and obligations, among others. Among these 11 contracts in the process of contractual closing, block CPO-14, located in the Puerto Gaitán region (Meta Department), is the only one that has indigenous communities identified in its area of direct influence (Alto Unuma Reservation), and in its area of indirect influence (El Tigre Reservation).
411-1	Cases of violations of the rights of indigenous peoples	—	11.17.2	In block CPO 14 (Colombia), all commitments made to indigenous communities during the exploration phase have been fulfilled and are recorded in the files of the Colombia Ministry of the Interior (MIN Interior). There is no evidence of violations of indigenous peoples' rights.
Working conditions and social dialogue				
3-3	Management of material topics	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.1 Talent with purpose 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.2 Well-Being, Work-Life Balance, and Flexibility 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.5 Remuneration: competitiveness and engagement	11.10.1	In 2024, 79% of employees are engaged, compared to 78% in 2023, according to the favorability index of Qualtrics' EX25 model, which includes the recommendation, motivation, and personal fulfilment index.
401-1	New employee hires and staff turnover	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.10.2	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
401-2	Benefits offered to full-time employees that are not offered to temporary or part-time employees	—	11.10.3	Our collective agreements establish universality for these purposes. There are no social benefits different for part-time or temporary employees from those enjoyed by full-time or permanent employees.
401-3	Parental leave	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.10.4	—
402-1	Minimum notice periods for operational changes	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.5 Remuneration: competitiveness and engagement	11.10.5	We comply with the minimum notice agreements regarding possible operational changes, as provided for in collective agreements and conventions, or failing that, in the regulations applicable in each country.
3-3	Management of material issues	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.6 Social dialogue and labour relations	11.13.1	—
407-1	Operations and suppliers where freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	—	11.13.2	Not stated.
Water and soil pollution				
3-3	Management of material issues	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption	11.6.1	—
303-4	Water discharge	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption Appendix 2. Sustainability performance |2.2 Environment	11.6.5	—
Air pollution				
3-3	Management of material issues	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.5 Continuous control of our air emissions	11.3.1	—
305-7	NOx, SOx and other significant air emissions	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.5 Continuous control of our air emissions	11.3.2	—
416-1	Assessing the impacts of product and service categories on health and safety	—	11.3.3	Health and safety impacts are assessed in 100% of significant product and service categories.
Human Rights				
3-3	Management of material issues - Human Rights	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.2 Human Rights	11.12.1	—
408-1	Operations and suppliers with significant risk of child labor cases	—	—	Not stated.
409-1	Operations and suppliers with significant risk of forced or compulsory labor cases	—	11.12.2	Not stated.
3-3	Management of material issues - Human Rights	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.2 Human Rights	11.18.1	—
410-1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.18.2	—
Professional development				
3-3	Management of material issues	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.1 Talent with purpose 3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.4 Learning culture	11.10.1	—
404-1	Average annual training hours per employee	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.3 Human resources	11.10.6	—

GRI standard	Description	Reference in the Integrated Report	GRI 11 Sector standard code	Explanatory notes
404-2	Programs to improve employee skills and assist with transition	3.3 A workplace environment prepared for change | 3.3.4 Learning culture	11.10.7	—
Supply chain management				
3-3	Material Issues Management - Sustainable Supply Chain	3.5 Sustainable supply chain	—	—
308-1	New suppliers that have been evaluated according to environmental criteria	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.5 Suppliers	—	—
414-1	New suppliers that have been evaluated according to social criteria	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.5 Suppliers	11.10.8	—
414-2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and measures taken	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.5 Suppliers	11.10.9	—
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	3.5 Sustainable supply chain Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.5 Suppliers	11.14.6	—
Data protection				
3-3	Management of material issues	1.6 Innovation, digitalisation, and cybersecurity as drivers of transformation | 1.6.2 Information and operational cybersecurity	—	—
Substances of concern				
3-3	Management of material issues	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.4 Promoting the circularity of our operations 3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.4 Product safety	—	—
416-1	Assessing the impacts of product and service categories on health and safety	—	11.3.3	Health and safety impacts are assessed in 100% of significant product and service categories.

6.3 SASB contents

Indicator	Description	Associated GRI indicator	Section	Explanatory notes
EM-EP-110a.1 EM-RM-110a.1 RT-CH-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions, percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations	305-1 (partial)	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	The percentage of Scope 1 emissions covered under emissions-limiting regulations was 96% in 2024 and 95% in 2023.
EM-EP-110a.2	Amount of gross global Scope 1 emissions from: (1) flared hydrocarbons, (2) other combustion, (3) process emissions, (4) other vented emissions, and (5) fugitive emissions	305-1 (partial)	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	—
EM-EP-110a.3 EM-RM-110a.2 RT-CH-110a.2	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	201-2 305-5	3.1 Advancing towards a Net Zero world | 3.1.2 Decarbonisation and energy transition plan	—
RT-CH-130a.1	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity, (3) percentage renewable, (4) total self-generated	302-1 (partial)	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	—
EM-EP-120a.1 EM-RM-120a.1 RT-CH-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NOX (excluding N2O), (2) SOX, (3) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and (4) hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	305-7	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.1 Climate change	—
EM-EP-140a.1 RT-CH-140a.1	1) Total water withdrawn, (2) total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	303-3 303-5	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	—
EM-RM-140a.1	(1) Total fresh water withdrawn, (2) percentage recycled, (3) percentage in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	303-3 303-5	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	—
EM-EP-140a.2	Volume of produced water and flowback generated; percentage (1) discharged, (2) injected, (3) recycled; hydrocarbon content in discharged water	303-3 303-4 303-5	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	—
EM-RM-140a.2 RT-CH-140a.2	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	—	—	In 2024, there were 6 incidents, while in 2023, there were 0. The 6 incidents originate from various cases initiated in previous years that have reached their final resolution, necessitating their closure and payment. Our activities are in constant contact with the public hydraulic domain. These sanctions do not imply that any damage to the resource has materialised, but rather that administrative non-compliances have occurred.
RT-CH-140a.3	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	303-1 (partial)	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.2 Responsible water consumption	—
EM-EP-140a.3	Percentage of hydraulically fractured wells for which there is public disclosure of all fracturing fluid chemicals used	—	—	The technique of hydraulic fracturing is not used in the company.
EM-EP-140a.4	Percentage of hydraulic fracturing sites where ground or surface water quality deteriorated compared to a baseline	—	—	The technique of hydraulic fracturing is not used in the company.

Indicator	Description	Associated GRI indicator	Section	Explanatory notes
EM-RM-150a.1 RT-CH-150a.1	Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled	306-2	—	The percentage of hazardous waste recycled in 2024 was 6%. In 2023, it was 2%. The decrease is due to the acquisition of new assets.[83]
EM-EP-160a.1	Description of environmental management policies and practices for active sites	3-3 Management of material topics	3.2 Managing the environment responsibly | 3.2.1 Managerial excellence	—
EM-EP-160a.2	Number and aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills, volume in the Arctic, volume impacting shorelines with an environmental sensitivity index (ESI) of 8 to 10, and volume recovered.	306-3	—	There were no spills in the Arctic or shorelines in 2024 or 2023.
EM-EP-160a.3	Percentage of (1) proved and (2) probable reserves in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat	304-1 (partial)	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.2 Environment	After the divestments made in Latam, none of the proven and probable reserves are in or near sites with protected conservation status. In 2023, 1.00% of the reserves are proven and 0.30% are probable.
EM-EP-210a.1	Percentage of (1) proved and (2) probable reserves in or near areas of conflict	—	—	None of the proven and probable reserves are located in or near conflict zones, both in 2024 and 2023
EM-EP-210a.2	Percentage of (1) proved and (2) probable reserves in or near indigenous land	—	—	After the divestments made in Latam, none of the proven and probable reserves are located in or near indigenous areas. In 2023, 0.6%of the proven reserves and 0.4% of the probable reserves were located in or near indigenous areas.
RT-CH-210a.1 EM-EP-210b.1	Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests	203-1 (partial), 413-1 (partial	3.8 Giving back to local communities	—
EM-EP-210a.3	Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, Indigenous rights, and operation in areas of conflict	3.3 Management of material topics	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.2 Human Rights 3.8 Giving back to local communities Appendix 6. Sustainability standards index | 6.2 GRI contents	—
EM-EP-210b.2	Number and duration of non-technical delays	—	—	There were no non-technical delays in 2024 or 2023.
EM-EP-320a.1 EM-RM-320a.1 RT-CH-320a.1	1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR), (2) fatality rate, (3) near miss frequency rate (NMFR), and (4) average hours of health, safety, and emergency response training for (a) full-time employees, (b) contract employees, and (c) short-service employees	403-5 403-9	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.4 Occupational health and safety	Average employee safety training in the Exploration & Production business was 1.8 hours per employee in 2024 and 6.7 hours per employee in 2023.
EM-RM-320a.2	Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety	403-1	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety	—

[83] The waste data does not include the Trading businesses, and the C&CE activities of storage, aviation, and lubricants due to their materiality.

Indicator	Description	Associated GRI indicator	Section	Explanatory notes
RT-CH-320a.2	Initiatives to assess, monitor, and reduce employees' and contractors' exposure to long-term (chronic) health risks:	—	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.2 Workplace health	—
EM-RM-410a.3	Volumes of renewable fuels for blending: (1) net amount produced, (2) net amount purchased	—	—	Net amount produced (BOE): 1,434,552 in 2024 and 1,070,431 in 2023. Net amount purchased: 2,532,018 in 2024 and 2,215,621 in 2023.
RT-CH-410a.1	Revenue from products designed for use-phase resource efficiency	—	—	2,952,137 euros in 2024 and 2,607,202 euros in 2023.
RT-CH-410b.1.	1) Percentage of products that contain Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) Category 1 and 2 Health and Environmental Hazardous Substances, (2) percentage of such products that have undergone a hazard assessment	—	—	100% of the products in the Chemical business contain hazardous chemicals that are dangerous to health and the environment. 100% of these products have undergone a risk assessment.
RT-CH-410b.2	Analysis of the strategy for 1) management of chemicals of concern and 2) development of alternatives that have a reduced impact on humans or the environment	—	—	We monitor the substances included in the SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern) list by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). We do not manufacture substances identified as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) according to the REACH Regulation.
RT-CH-410c.1	Percentage of products by revenue that contain genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	—	—	We do not have products that contain genetically modified organisms.
EM-EP-420a.3	Amount invested in renewable energy, revenue generated by renewable energy sales	11.2.2 (partial)	—	In 2024, 427.2 million euros were invested in renewable energies, compared to 123.8 million euros in 2023.
EM-EP-510a.1	Percentage of (1) proven reserves and (2) probable reserves in the countries that occupy the 20 lowest positions in the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International.	3-3 (partial)	—	None of the proven and probable reserves are located in countries ranked in the bottom 20 of the Corruption Perceptions Index, both in 2024 and 2023.
EM-EP-510a.2	EM-EP-510a.2. Description of the management system for prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain	3-3 (partial)	3.6 Ethical and respectful conduct | 3.6.1. Ethics in our day-to-day operations	—
EM-RM-520a.1	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with price fixing or price manipulation	206-1	—	—
EM-EP-530a.1 EM-RM-530a.1 RT-CH-530a.1	Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations and/or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the industry	—	2.3 Sustainability management	—
EM-EP-540a.1 EM-RM-540a.1	Process Safety Event (PSE) rates for Loss of Primary Containment (LOPC) of greater consequence (Tier 1)	—	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.4 Occupational health and safety	—
RT-CH-540a.1	Process Safety Incidents Count (PSIC), Process Safety Total Incident Rate (PSTIR), and Process Safety Incident Severity Rate (PSISR)	—	Appendix 2. Sustainability performance | 2.4 Occupational health and safety	—
RT-CH.540a.2	Operational safety, emergency preparedness and response	—	—	In 2024, there were 0 transportation accidents in the Chemical business, compared to 6 in 2023

Indicator	Description	Associated GRI indicator	Section	Explanatory notes
EM-EP-540a.2	Description of management systems used to identify and mitigate catastrophic and tail-end risks	403-2	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety	—
EM-RM-540a.3	Discussion of measurement of Operating Discipline and Management System Performance through Tier 4 Indicators	—	3.4 Safety in Motion: Safety at the heart of our transformation | 3.4.3 Excellence in safety	—
EM-RM.000.A	The total volume of crude oil and other feedstocks processed in the refinery system during the reporting period	—	4 Financial and business performance | 4.2. Key financial and business indicators	—
EM-EP-000A	Production of: (1) oil, (2) natural gas, (3) synthetic oil, and (4) synthetic gas	—	4 Financial and business performance | 4.2. Key financial and business indicators	—
RT-CH-000A	Production by reportable segment	—	4 Financial and business performance | 4.2. Key financial and business indicators	—
EM-RM.000B	Production by reportable segment	—	—	491 kbbl/d
EM-EP-000B	Number of offshore installations	—		2 maritime locations, understood as locations the different fields where there are production, development, or abandonment operations as of the end of 2024. This count does not include 11 contracts in the process of contractual closure (Colombia), nor 2 exploratory blocks in the renunciation phase (Mexico) that the company owns as of the end of 2024.
EM-EP-000C	Number of terrestrial installations	—		4 terrestrial locations, locations being understood as the different fields in which there are production, development or abandonment operations at the end of 2024. This calculation does not include 11 contracts in the process of contractual closing (Colombia), nor 2 exploratory blocks in the relinquishment phase (Mexico) that the company owns at the end of 2024.

Glossary

ACT: Assessing Low Carbon Transition

AENOR: Spanish Association for Standardisation and Certification

AERCE: Spanish Association of Procurement Manager

AST: Alliance for the Sustainability of Air Transport

AWS: Amazon Web Service

BAP: Biodiversity Action Plans

BGOL: Blending Gasoil

BIOCIRC: Spanish Association of Biocircularity

Boepd: Barrels of Oil Equivalent Per Day

CACER: Audit, Compliance, Ethics, and Risk Commission

CapEx: Capital Expenditure

CASP+: Certified Advanced Security Practitioner

CCISO: Certified Chief Information Security Officer

CCS: Current Cost of Supply

CCSP: Certified Cloud Security Professional

CDTi: Centre for Technological Development and Innovation

CEO: Chief Executive Officer

CFC: Chlorofluorocarbon

CII: Carbon Intensity Index

CIONET: Chief Information Officer Network

CIO: Chief Information Officer

CISM: Certified Information Security Manager

CISO: Chief Information Security Officer

CISSP: Certified Information Systems Security Professional

CITE: Centre for Innovation in Energy Transition

CNPIC: National Centre for the Protection of Critical Infrastructures

COASHIQ: Autonomous Commission for Safety and Hygiene in Chemical and Related Industries

CONCAWE: European Association of Oil Companies for the Environment, Health, and Safety in Refining and Distribution

COSO II: Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission

CSA: S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment

CSFv2: NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0

D&I: Diversity and Inclusion

DNSH: Do not cause significant harm

DSI: Information Systems Directorate

DSS+: DuPont Sustainable Solutions

EAN: High Level Structure

EBITDA: Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation

ECCA: Collaborating Entity in Environmental Quality

ECHA: European Chemicals Agency

ECN: Ethics & Compliance Network

EC: European Commission

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EIB: European Investment Bank

EMAS: European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme

EMS: Environmental Management System

EUDR: European Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products

EU ETS: European Union Emissions Trading System

EUA's: European Union Allowances

EU: European Union

ERM: Enterprise Risk Management – Integrated Framework

ERTC: European Refining Technology Conference

eSAF: electro-Sustainable Aviaton Fuel

ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance

FCC: Fluid Catalytic Cracking

Fed: Federal Reserve

FEIQUE: Spanish Federation of Chemical Industries

FUNSEAM: Foundation for Energy and Environmental Sustainability

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GHGs: Greenhouse Gasses

GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms

GOES: Ornithological Group of the Strait

HCFC: Hydrochlorofluorocarbon

HFC: Hydrofluorocarbon

HIPO: High-Potential

HVO: 100% renewable diesel

IBAs: Important Bird Areas

ICO: Instituto de Crédito Oficial

IDAE: Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy

IEA: International Energy Agency

ILO: International Labour Organisation

IMO: International Maritime Organisation

INCIBE: National Cybersecurity Institute

INSST: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety

IOGP: International Oil and Gas Producer Association

IoT: Internet of Things

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPIECA: International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association

ISCC PLUS: International Sustainability and Carbon Certification

ISCC+: International Sustainability and Carbon Certification

ISMA: Environmental Sensitivity Index

ISMS: Information Security Management System.

IT: Information Technology

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

KYC: Know Your Counterparty

LAB: Linear Alkylbenzene

LCA: Life Cycle Assessment

LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas

LOPC: Loss of Primary Containment

LWIF: Lost Workday Injury Frequency

MOF: Metal Organic Frameworks

MoU: Memorandum of Understanding

MPD: Crime Prevention Model

MT: Million Tonnes

NDCs: Nationally Determined Contributions

NECP: National Energy and Climate Plan

NGFS: Network for Greening the Financial System

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

NIST: National Institute of Standards and Technology

NPS: Net Promoter Score

NZE-IEA: Net Zero Emissions in 2050

OCC: Cybersecurity Coordination Office

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

ONCE: National Organisation of Spanish Blind People

OpEx: Operating Expenses

OPT: Outdoor Payment Terminals

OT: Operational Technology

PAIs: Highly Informed Panels

PCI: Project of Common Interest

POS: Point of Sale Terminal

PRIS: Product Regulatory Information Sheet

PSE: Process Safety Index for Loss of Primary Containment

PSIC: Process Safety Incident Count

PSISR: Process Safety Incident Severity Rate

PSTIR: Total Process Safety Incident Rate

PVB: Virtual Balancing Point

RCP: Replacement Cost Profit

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals

RFID: Radio-Frequency Identification

RKF: Rhourde el Krouf

RTO: Regenerative Thermal Oxidiser

SAF: Sustainable Aviation Fuels

SASB: Sustainability Accounting Standards Board

SBTi: Science Based Targets initiative

SCI: Sites of Community Importance

SCIIF: Internal Control System over Financial Information

SCIINF: Internal Control System over Non-Financial Information

SDS: Sustainable Development Scenario

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

STEPS-IEA: Stated Policies Scenario in 2050

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern

TCFD: Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

TNFD: Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

TPI: Transition Pathway Initiative

TRIR: Total Recordable Incident Rate for Own Personnel

UBO: Ultimate Beneficial Owner

UN: United Nations

VET: Vocational Education and Training

VOCs: volatile organic compounds

WAS: Women Action Sustainability

WDPA: World Database on Protected Areas

WI: Working Interest

WWF: Worldwide Fund for Nature

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Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Group)

Consolidated Financial Statements and Integrated Management Report – 2024 Financial Year

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Consolidated Financial Statements (Balance Sheets, Income Statements, Statements of Changes in Equity, Statement of Comprehensive Income recognized in Equity, Cash Flow Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements), along with the Integrated Management Report of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Group) for 2024 and drafted and approved by the Board of Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. at its meeting held on 24 February 2025, were prepared in accordance with generally applicable accounting standards and present a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, financial position and results of the Group.

Madrid, 24 February 2025

Carmen Angela de Pablo Redondo
Chief Financial Officer

COMPAÑÍA ESPAÑOLA DE PETRÓLEOS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES (GROUP)

Consolidated Financial Statements and Consolidated Management Report for the year ended December 31, 2024

The Consolidated Financial Statements (Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Cash Flow Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and Consolidated Management Report which includes the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries (Group), for the year ended December 31, 2024, contained in this document, have been adopted and issued by the Board of Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. (CEPSA) at its meeting held on February 24, 2025, in compliance with Article 253 of the Revised Text of the Spanish Companies Act.

To the best of our knowledge, the Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, offer a true and fair view of the financial situation and results of the Group, and the Consolidated Management Report, which includes the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement, accompanying the Consolidated Financial Statements offers a true and fair view of the development and performance of the businesses and financial position of the Group, together with a description of the key risks and uncertainties that it faces.

February 24, 2025

Mr. Ahmed Yahia
Chairman

Mr. Martialis Quirinus Henricus van Poecke
Vice Chairman

Mr. Maarten Wetselaar
Managing Director

Mr. Gregory Mark Nikodem
Director

Mr. Ángel Corcóstegui Guraya
Director

Mr. Saeed Mohamed Hamad Fares Almazrouei
Director

Mr. Marwan Naim Nijmeh
Director

Mr. James Robert Maguire
Director

Mr. Jacob Schram
Director

Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Ismail Ibrahim Shadid
Director

Ms. Maria Soraya Sáenz de Santamaría Antón
Director

Mr. Luca Molinari
Director

Ms. Virginia Beltramini Trapero
Corporate Secretary (Non-Director)

Mr. José Aurelio Téllez Menchén
Corporate Deputy Secretary (Non-Director)

RG HP

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries

Independent Limited Assurance Report on the Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024

Deloitte.

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

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT OF COMPAÑÍA ESPAÑOLA DE PETRÓLEOS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES FOR 2024

To the Shareholders of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.,

In accordance with Article 49 of the Spanish Commercial Code, we have performed the verification, with a scope of limited assurance, of the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement ("CNFIS") for the year ended 31 December 2024 of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and subsidiaries ("the Group"), which forms part of the accompanying Consolidated Directors' Report of the Group.

The content of the Consolidated Directors' Report includes information, additional to that required by current Spanish corporate legislation relating to non-financial reporting, that was not the subject matter of our verification. In this regard, our work was limited solely to verification of the information identified in the "Appendix 6.1 Non-Financial Information Statement" table included in the accompanying Consolidated Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of the Directors

The preparation and content of the CNFIS included in the Group's Directors' Report are the responsibility of the directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. The CNFIS was prepared in accordance with the content specified in current Spanish corporate legislation and with the criteria of the selected Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI standards), as well as other criteria described as indicated for each matter in the "Appendix 6.1 Non-Financial Information Statement" table of the aforementioned Consolidated Directors' Report.

These responsibilities also include the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal control as is determined to be necessary to enable the CNFIS to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. are also responsible for defining, implementing, adapting and maintaining the management systems from which the information necessary for the preparation of the CNFIS is obtained.

Deloitte Auditores, S.L. Inscrita en el Registro Mercantil de Madrid, tomo 13.650, sección 8ª, folio 188, hoja M-54414, inscripción 96ª. C.I.F.: B-79104469. Domicilio social: Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, 1, Torre Picasso, 28020 Madrid.

Our Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), which is based on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1) which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a quality control system that includes policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our engagement team consisted of professionals who are experts in reviews of non-financial information and, specifically, in information on economic, social and environmental performance.

Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express our conclusions in an independent limited assurance report based on the work performed. We conducted our work in accordance with the requirements established in International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ("ISAE 3000 Revised"), currently in force, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), and with the guidelines published by the Spanish Institute of Certified Public Accountants on attestation engagements regarding non-financial information statements.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement and, consequently, the level of assurance provided is substantially lower.

Our work consisted of making inquiries of management and the various units of the Group that participated in the preparation of the CNFIS, reviewing the processes used to compile and validate the information presented in the CNFIS, and carrying out the following analytical procedures and sample-based review tests:

- Meetings held with Group personnel to ascertain the business model, policies and management approaches applied, and the main risks relating to these matters, and to obtain the information required for the external review.

- Analysis of the scope, relevance and completeness of the contents included in the 2024 CNFIS based on the materiality analysis performed by the Group and described in section 2.3. in the clause "Stakeholders and Materiality", taking into account the contents required under current Spanish corporate legislation.

- Analysis of the processes used to compile and validate the data presented in the 2024 CNFIS.
- Review of the information relating to risks and the policies and management approaches applied in relation to the material matters presented in the 2024 CNFIS.
- Verification, by means of sample-based tests, of the information relating to the contents included in the 2024 CNFIS, and the appropriate compilation thereof based on the data furnished by information sources.
- Obtainment of a representation letter from the directors and management.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed in our verification and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Group's CNFIS for the year ended 31 December 2024 was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the content specified in current Spanish corporate legislation and with the criteria of the selected GRI standards, as well as other criteria described as indicated for each matter in the "Appendix 6.1 Non-Financial Information Statement" table of the Consolidated Directors' Report.

Emphasis of Matter

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and the delegated acts adopted pursuant to that Regulation establish for the first time for 2024 the obligation to disclose information on how and to what extent an undertaking's activities are associated with aligned economic activities in relation to the environmental objectives on sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control and the prevention and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (the other environmental objectives) and in relation to certain activities included in the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives, in addition to the information on eligibility required in 2023 for the aforementioned activities. Although, as established in "Appendix 1. About this Report" and in "Appendix 2.8. EU Taxonomy", the Group is not subject to this Regulation it decided to present for the first time the information required by the Regulation for 2022 on a voluntary basis and has continued to do so for 2023 and 2024. Therefore, the accompanying CNFIS does not include comparative information on alignment in relation to the other environmental objectives indicated above or to the new activities included in the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.

In addition, it should be noted that the directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. have included information on the criteria which, in their opinion, best enable them to comply with the aforementioned obligations and which are defined in "Appendix 2.8. EU Taxonomy" in the accompanying CNFIS. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Use and Distribution

This report has been prepared in response to the requirement established in corporate legislation in force in Spain and, therefore, it might not be appropriate for other purposes or jurisdictions.

DELOITTE AUDITORES, S.L.

Javier Medrano Domínguez

24 February 2025

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries

Auditors' report on the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) for the year ended 31 December 2024

Deloitte.

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

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR) OF COMPAÑÍA ESPAÑOLA DE PETRÓLEOS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES FOR 2024

To the Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.,

Scope of the Engagement

We have reviewed the information relating to the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. and Subsidiaries ("the Group") contained in the accompanying Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The objective of this system is to contribute to the transactions performed being presented fairly and to provide reasonable assurance in relation to the prevention or detection of any errors that might have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The aforementioned system is based on the rules and policies defined by the Board of Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) report.

A system of internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance on the reliability of financial information in accordance with the accounting principles and standards applicable to it. A system of internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that: (i) enable the records reflecting the transactions performed to be kept accurately and with a reasonable level of detail; (ii) guarantee that these transactions are performed only in accordance with the authorisations established; (iii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recognised appropriately to enable the preparation of the financial information in accordance with the accounting principles and standards applicable to it; and (iv) provide reasonable assurance in relation to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use or sale of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial information. In view of the limitations inherent to any system of internal control over financial reporting, certain errors, irregularities or fraud might not be detected. Also, the projection to future periods of an evaluation of internal control is subject to risks, including the risk that internal control may be rendered inadequate as a result of future changes in the applicable conditions or that there may be a reduction in the future of the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures established.

Responsibilities of the Directors

The Board of Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. is responsible for maintaining the system of internal control over the financial information included in the consolidated financial statements and for evaluating its effectiveness.

Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to issue an independent reasonable assurance review report on the effectiveness of the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR), based on the work performed by us.

Our work includes an evaluation of the effectiveness of the system of ICFR in relation to the financial information contained in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2024, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the other provisions of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group.

We performed our work in accordance with the requirements established in Standard ISAE 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) for the issuance of reasonable assurance reports.

That standard requires the planning and performance of procedures and the obtainment of sufficient evidence to reduce the engagement risk to an acceptably low level in accordance with the circumstances thereof, and the issuance of a positive conclusion.

Independence

We conducted our work in accordance with the independence standards required by the Code of Ethics issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence, due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1) which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a quality control system that includes policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Conclusion

In our opinion, at 31 December 2024, the Group maintained, in all material respects, an effective System of Internal Control over the Financial Information contained in its consolidated financial statements, and this internal control system is based on the rules and policies defined by the Board of Directors of Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A. in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) report.

DELOITTE AUDITORES, S.L.

Javier Medrano Domínguez

24 February 2025