GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP FOR 2024

New perimeter

14 April 2025

CaixaBank

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current context, with humanity needing to migrate towards a low-carbon society, the decarbonisation of the business world has become an absolute necessity as we evolve towards a more sustainable system where new markets and opportunities will be generated for those who know how to adapt to it. Therefore, companies must be prepared and even take responsibility for leading this challenging task to the best of their ability, or face the threat of becoming less competitive. Governments, organisations and the general public are increasingly taking environmental concerns into account in their decision-making, and CO2e emissions have become one of the most important indicators that everyone has been looking to in recent years.

The CaixaBank Group prioritises making progress in the transition to a carbon-neutral economy as an essential action to foster sustainable and socially inclusive development and uphold excellence in corporate governance. Sustainability is one of the three cornerstones of the Group's 2022-2024 Strategic Plan. The previous plan aimed to become a European benchmark in the field of sustainability. The new Sustainable Banking Plan for 2025 - 2027 expects to consolidate the Group's strategic position and streamline the transition for sectors that rely on the CaixaBank Group.

In 2024, CaixaBank successfully completed its 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan, meeting all the objectives set in terms of reducing its carbon footprint in the three scopes defined by the greenhouse gas protocol. Over the course of this Plan, the Group has implemented various strategic actions aimed at reducing CO2 emissions, which has led to significant reductions in each of the three scopes.

Every year, the CaixaBank Group draws up an inventory of the greenhouse gas emissions generated from the Group's activities (operational carbon footprint). Moreover, the organisation remains firmly committed to the Ministry for Ecological Transition's Carbon Footprint Register and to the Voluntary Agreements Programme for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) of the Catalan Office for Climate Change.

CaixaBank conducted a materiality analysis with the aim of identifying material categories in scope 3 that become more material when excluding category 15 “Investments” and establishing action plans to reduce them. The materiality analysis of scope 3 categories was conducted in 2022, and it established the operational limits of the Group's carbon footprint in recent years. This materiality study of significant categories of scope 3 will be conducted again in 2025 with 2024 data.

The new Environmental Management Plan 2025-2027 maintains the main lines of action followed by the previous plan, focusing on mitigating the environmental impact of the Group's activities. It measures this impact by calculating the carbon footprint, and prioritises its reduction through initiatives related to efficiency, circular economy, engagement with the value chain, sustainable mobility, and the implementation of new certifications. CaixaBank has set its emissions reduction targets through internal criteria and studies, based on its own analysis of its environmental impact and the specific characteristics of its activity. The reduction targets for the period 2025-2027 were set using the 2024 carbon footprint inventory and taking into account the current scope, as described below.

This document sets out the organisation's 2024 GHG emissions inventory for the current scope, as well as the results obtained, according to the methodology used by the GHG Protocol and applying the principles established in the document titled "The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3), Accounting and Reporting standard", which is a key instrument for understanding the global scale of the company's impact on climate change, as well as the trend in its emissions over time.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISATION

2.1 Business overview

The following table shows the main figures in relation to the activity of the CaixaBank Group, as per the scope explained in this report.

Table 1: 1Activity indicators for the CaixaBank Group

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021-2024
Average number of employees	49,670.83	44,179.75	44,443.42	45,171.51	-9.06%
Consolidated turnover (€M)	14,130.30	17,254.58	26,346.13	28,903.07	104.55%

The indicators of the organisation's activities measure the trend in the carbon footprint in relative rather than absolute values. To ensure a more reliable comparison and monitoring of results over time, the indicators chosen were GHG emissions (tonnes of CO2e) by average workforce or consolidated turnover (€M).

As will be described in the following section, the report includes the calculation of the both 2024 footprint and the base year (2021) footprint, for all of the bank's activities.

2.2 Aim and objectives of this report

The purpose of the 2024 GHG emissions inventory is to provide information on the organisation's impact on climate change, so that the main sources of emissions can be identified and the organisation's impact can be reduced and mitigated.

2.3 Department responsible

The Sustainable Product and Business Coordination Area of the Sustainability Division is responsible for gathering the information and preparing the GHG inventory for the CaixaBank Group. The Group hired the services of an external consulting firm to calculate the 2024 GHG of the CaixaBank Group and prepare the report.

2.4 Inventory period

The results of the CaixaBank Group’s carbon footprint presented in this report relate to the year 2024. More precisely, GHG emissions generated by the organisation's activity from 1 January to 31 December 2024 are included. This report is drawn up once a year.

2.5 Base year

The organisation set 2021 as the base year for GHG emissions for comparative purposes and other requirements and intended uses of GHG programmes. This choice is due to the integration of Bankia in that year and because a materiality analysis was carried out to discard non-significant categories from the calculation of the organisation's footprint.

It is worth noting that the new reduction objectives of the Environmental Management Plan for 2025-2027 establish the year 2024, which is the current year of the report, as the base year.

2.6 Quality management of the GHG inventory

2.6.1 Regular management controls

The Environment Area of the CaixaBank Group conducts annual reviews to ensure the reliability of the data. The accuracy of the data is ensured through the use of a methodology to assess the consistency, coherence and overall coverage of the data, which involves an analysis and review of the data with reference to previous years, as well as an analysis of emission ratios calculated on an annual basis.

If any errors or omissions that could distort the information are detected, they must undergo a specific analysis to find the root cause, so that appropriate corrective action can be taken.

2.6.2 Internal audit and regular technical reviews

The data sources are audited through both internal audits of the management system and external audits. In 2024, the external audit firm tasked with reviewing the footprint was PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores (PWC).

2.6.3 External assurance

The Carbon Footprint Statement in relation to the CaixaBank Group's GHG emissions is verified in accordance with PWC's ISAE 3000 standard, while following the principles and requirements set out in the various standards of the GHG Protocol, thus achieving a limited level of assurance.

3. METHODOLOGY

The calculation employs the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard methodology, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. For Scope 3 emissions, the classification set out in the GHG Protocol publication titled 'Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard' is used. This methodology is internationally recognised and is based on programmes such as the CDP.

The CaixaBank Group calculates two footprints: **the footprint with the new scope, which is the one presented in this document**, and the old footprint, to close the plan in line with the Sustainability Plan, which ended in 2024.

When defining the perimeter of the new footprint, the following categories have been included in the footprint: procurement of goods and services and capital goods from most suppliers with a new methodology, using fuel and performing activities related to energy and corporate travel, **considering both their associated emissions volume and the possibilities for controlling and reducing these emissions to a greater or lesser extent.**

In the case of categories 3.1 Purchased goods and services and 3.2 Purchased capital goods, 100% of the amount of all of the Bank's operating expenses and Investments was used as a basis, considerably broadening the items included in these categories with respect to the old calculation scope.

Likewise, the GHG emissions inventory of the CaixaBank Group distinguishes between organisational limits and operational limits, within the methodological framework described above:

Organisational limit: understood as the boundaries that determine the operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.

Operational limit: understood as the boundaries that determine the direct and indirect emissions associated with operations that are owned or controlled by the CaixaBank Group.

3.1 Organisational boundaries

Organisational boundaries can be set according to the following approaches:

Monitoring, considering all quantified emissions at installations over which the organisation has operational or financial control.

The relevant share of ownership, in which case the organisation is responsible for its share of the GHG emissions generated by the respective installations.

The organisational scope has been structured on the basis of the operational control approach, whereby emissions resulting from operations over which the CaixaBank Group exercises control are counted.

The scope of consolidation of the carbon footprint of the CaixaBank Group, with regard to the properties included therein, consists of all the buildings, central offices and branches of the commercial network of the CaixaBank Group.

3.2 Operational boundaries

CaixaBank Group establishes its operational boundaries in accordance with the aforementioned methodology:

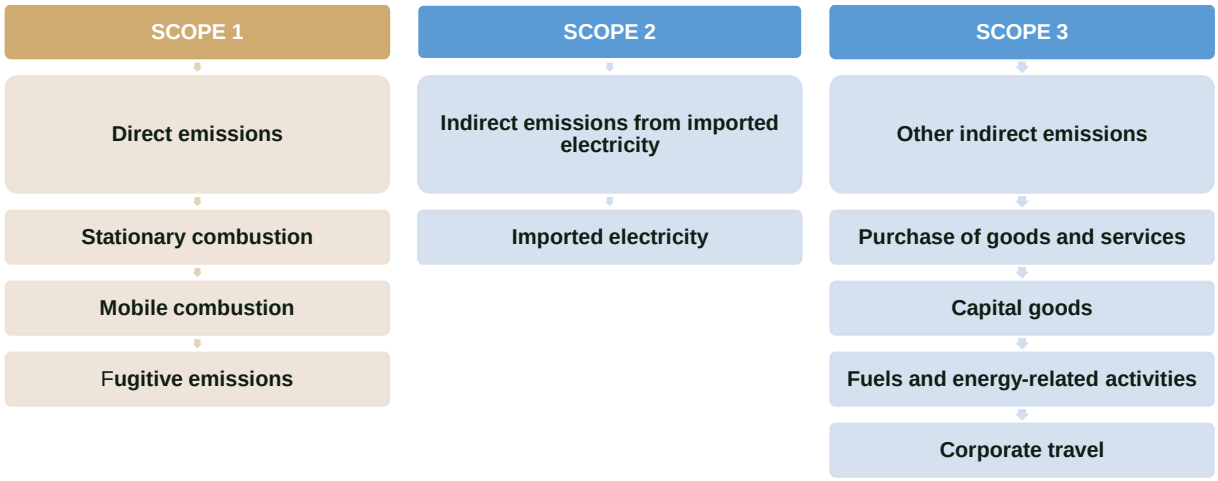
Scope 1: direct emissions controlled by the CaixaBank Group.

Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions resulting from the electricity consumption of the facilities/offices or services of the CaixaBank Group.

Scope 3: indirect GHG emissions resulting from the organisation's activities, but generated at sources owned or controlled by another organisation.

Scope 3 includes and reports those categories of indirect emissions already included in the scopes of previous periods.

Figure 1: 1Operational scope of the CaixaBank Group.



3.2.1 Scope 1

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Calculated

Vectors included: emissions derived from the use of fuel by the vehicle fleet, including own vehicles, vehicles leased for employees and executives, combustion facilities and leaks of refrigerant gas of air-conditioning equipment. These emissions are reported with the set of CO_2 units and with all other indirect GHG emissions. In addition, they are reported separately as CO_2 units for the different types of GHGs (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O).

Derived from the use of fuel by diesel, petrol or hybrid diesel/petrol engine vehicles of the own or leased vehicle fleet. In the case of vehicles leased for executives, the information is obtained from the receipts for filling the tanks, from which the km and estimates are obtained.

The emissions factor corresponds to that published in the document "Emission factors. Carbon footprint, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption registry" attached to the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO), version dated 17 June 2024.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \ gasoil\ A\ \text{use}\ (l) \cdot \text{EF}\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{1\ l}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \ petrol\ use\ (l) \cdot \text{EF}\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{1\ l}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

Derived from the use of heating oil/gas oil C in gensets and turbines. The gas oil in the singular buildings is used for gensets and turbines. Consumption is calculated according to the litres purchased and stored in the different tanks, with the exception of D621, which will be used to calculate the actual consumption, since the tanks are very large and the results may be distorted.

The emissions factor corresponds to that published in the document "Emission factors. Carbon footprint, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption registry" attached to the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO), version dated 17 June 2024.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \ gasoil\ C\ \text{use}\ (l) \cdot \text{EF}\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{1\ l}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

Derived from the use of propane. The data on use of propane is obtained from the global record of use of fuel with the invoices received.

The emissions factor used corresponds to that published in the "Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions" of the Catalan Office of Climate Change (OCCC), version dated 17 June 2024.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \ Gasoil\ C\ use\ (l) \cdot \text{EF}\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{1\ l}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

Derived from the use of natural gas in boilers. The use of natural gas for heating is obtained from the global records of the use according to the invoices received.

The emissions factor corresponds to that published in the document "Emission factors. Carbon footprint, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption registry" attached to the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO), version dated 17 June 2024.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \ natural\ gas\ use\ (kWh) \cdot \text{EF}\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{\text{kWh}}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

Derived from leaks of refrigerant gases in air-conditioning systems. Base data is obtained from the records of the company responsible for performing maintenance in the buildings.

The emission factor used corresponds to the global warming potential values of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \sum recharge\ Kg \cdot gas\ GWP \cdot \frac{tCO_2}{1000\ kg\ CO_2}$$

3.2.2 Scope 2

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Calculated

Vectors included: emissions resulting from the consumption of electricity of facilities.

The source of data on the consumption of electricity by CaixaBank S.A. comes from the actual yearly consumption broken down by utility company, except for the December data, which is estimated when no real data is available for this month. In the case of all other subsidiaries, the electricity consumption is

calculated from the sum of the annual electricity bills. In case a bill is missing, the amount of the bill from the previous year is used.

According to the GHG Protocol, companies operating in markets that provide specific data about products or suppliers in the form of contractual instruments must inform about the scope 2 emissions in two ways and label each result according to the following method: one based on the location (applying the emissions factor that best characterises the grid) and another one based on the market (applying the specific emissions factor for each utility company). Both methods will be classified in the document with the following naming convention: location-based and market-based.

In the case of the location-based method, the emissions factor associated with the generation of the national electric system of Red Eléctrica Española (REE) during 2024 is used. In the case of the market-based method, the utility companies supplying energy to CaixaBank Group and their specific emissions factor will be used. To calculate the carbon footprint of 2024, it is assumed that 100% of the energy acquired comes from fully renewable sources of energy, either because the utility company only markets fully renewable energy or because certificates that guarantee that energy comes from fully renewable sources are acquired from the CNMC.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \ Electricity\ use\ (kWh) \cdot \mathrm{EF}\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{\mathrm{kWh}}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

3.2.3 Scope 3

Category 3.1 Purchased goods and services

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Calculated

Vectors included: Upstream emissions (i.e., from cradle to gate), sourced from products purchased by the company issuing the report and on the year of the report. The products include goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products). In accounting vocabulary, these refer to OPEX.

The procedure for gathering and processing preliminary data is described in “IMA0209_Carbon footprint_CaixaBank”. The steps followed to gather the data are summarised below:

Phase 1. Filtering companies: the expenses of companies included in the scope of the carbon footprint are gathered, which are also grouped by the Budget Management Department or are received from our sources of data.

Phase 2. Filtering by expense type: excludes expenses according to their type, such as fees, margins, losses, etc., which do not have an impact on GHG emissions according to their nature.

Phase 3. Filtering by budget category N3: excludes expense categories with no emissions or for which emissions are already calculated in other carbon footprint categories.

Phase 4. Filtering by indicator, received (R) or emitted (E): only applies to Budget Management statements, and only includes expenses identified as "R" or invoices received.

Other data to gather corresponds to the Tax ID Code assignment of each supplier with a sector activity included in the CNAE. This information is requested to the Climatic Risk Management Department.

Once all data has been gathered from the subsidiaries, it will be processed as follows:

Phase 1. Internal purchases: only includes purchases made to external suppliers of the Group.

Phase 2. Filtering by specific suppliers: reviewed manually to ensure that no public administration supplier linked to tax agencies or offices, companies associated with the sale of fuel or electricity, etc. are included.

Phase 3. Other specific filters: the source data will be checked to ensure it does not contain expense types or N3 categories that should have been excluded from the item.

Once valid and consolidated data is available, the following is calculated:

Phase 0. CNAE Classification: a CNAE code will be assigned to each supplier. They will be assigned manually to those that do not have one assigned and have expenses worth over 1.5 million euros. The most representative activity will be assigned to those that are pending to be classified: "Financial intermediation & business activity".

PHASE 1. Unification and classification of data gathered: data from all companies will be unified, separating expense data (3.1) and investment data (3.2) in two differentiated tabs.

PHASE 2. Prioritisation of suppliers: they will be ordered from highest to lowest supplier expenses by Tax ID Code, without taking into account the company making the purchase (at the Group level). The % unit and accumulated cost will be calculated, including the CNAE codes and the name of the supplier to analyse.

PHASE 3. Selection and assignment of the GHG emission factor: Emission factors used correspond to the GHG emissions intensity ratios of the suppliers, which will be calculated as follows:

$$GHG\ emissions\ intensity\ \left(\frac{kgCO_2e}{€}\right) = \frac{GHG\ emissions\ scope\ 1+2+3\ (kg\ CO_2e)}{Turnover\ (€)}$$

Emissions factors can come from three different sources of information: the latest CDP Climate Change questionnaire, MSCI statements provided by CaixaBank's Sustainability Risks Department or the carbon footprint questionnaire sent by the cost governance area to strategic suppliers (turnover of more than €3M) and preferred suppliers (turnover between €500,000 and €3M) from the supplier management platform.

The alternative to these specific emissions factors of each supplier is the use of the GHG emissions intensity values obtained from Exiobase's input-output (IO) database, which are classified by economic sector, following the PCAF methodology, which is used to quantify the GHG emissions of the portfolio (3.15 Investments).

The procedure describes the process for assigning emission factors and how to perform checks between sector and specific factors.

PHASE 4. Calculation of GHG emissions: once the preliminary data (expenses in €) and emissions factors (GHG emissions intensity ratios in kg CO2e/€) is obtained, the GHG emissions associated with each supplier will be calculated, using the following formula:

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = Supplier\ expenses\ (€) \cdot\ EF\ \left(\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{€}\right) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

The volume of purchases per supplier (€) and GHG emissions per supplier (t CO2e) will be broken down into columns, by company.

Category 3.2. Capital goods

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Calculated

Vectors included: upstream emissions (i.e., from cradle to gate), sourced from capital products purchased by the company issuing the report and on the year of the report. In accounting vocabulary, these refer to CAPEX.

Capital goods are end products that have a long useful life and which are used by the company to manufacture a product, provide a service or sell, store and deliver goods. In financial accounting, capital goods are known as fixed assets or plants, property and equipment (PP&E). Examples of capital goods include equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities and vehicles.

The procedure for gathering and processing preliminary data is described in "IMA0209_Carbon footprint_CaixaBank". The steps followed to gather the data, how the data is processed and how the GHG emissions are calculated in summarised below are described in the previous category, since these are processed together.

Category 3.3. Fuel and energy-related activities (generation)

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Calculated

Vectors included: The fuel value chain emissions are added for the fuels used in scope 1 and the electricity generated in scope 2, in addition to electricity transmission and distribution.

Fuel value chain: well-to-tank (WTT) fuel emission factors used to calculate the emissions associated with extraction, refining and transport of sources of crude oil to the company's facilities before combustion, sourced from DEFRA.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (t.CO2e) = \frac{Fuel\ use\ (\text{liters})\ x\ EF\ (WTT\ generation)\left(\frac{kg\ CO2}{liters}\right)}{1000}$$

$$\text{GHG emissions}\ (t.CO2e) = \frac{Fuel\ use\ (\text{kWh})\ x\ EF\ (WTT\ generation)\left(\frac{kg\ CO2}{kWh}\right)}{1000}$$

Derived from the value chain of conventional electricity: well-to-tank (WTT) fuel emission factors used to calculate the emissions associated with extraction and refining of primary fuels before use to generate electricity, which are calculated by the external consulting firm based on the emission factors provided by the International Energy Agency and DEFRA.

In the case of the electricity from fully renewable sources, the GHG emissions are zero. These factors are classified by country, using the ones corresponding to Spain and Portugal.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (t.CO2e) = \frac{Electricity\ use\ (kWh)x\ EF\ (WTT\ generation)\left(\frac{kg\ CO2}{kWh}\right)}{1000}$$

Electricity transmission and distribution: the transmission and distribution emissions (T&D) factor associated with grid losses (energy losses during transmission from the power station to the companies that purchase electricity) is obtained from the International Energy Agency (T&D Losses adjustment).

Even though the electricity used has a certificate of being obtained from a fully-renewable source, there is no guarantee for electricity losses during transmission and distribution, so these result in emissions associated with T&D losses. Both factors are classified by country, using the ones corresponding to Spain and Portugal.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (t.CO2e) = \frac{Electricity\ use\ (kWh)\ x\ EF\ (T\&D + WTT\ T\&D)\left(\frac{kg\ CO2}{kWh}\right)}{1000}$$

Category 3.4. Upstream transmission and distribution

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The reason for considering this category of scope 3 as not calculated is a consequence of the materiality analysis conducted by the company, in which the indirect GHG emissions that are equal to or less than 1% of the total of scope 3 at the CaixaBank Group level are not relevant and, therefore, do not need to be included in the calculations.

Category 3.5. Waste production

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The reason for considering this category of scope 3 as not calculated is a consequence of the materiality analysis conducted by the company, in which the indirect GHG emissions that are equal to or less than 1% of the total of scope 3 at the CaixaBank Group level are not relevant and, therefore, do not need to be included in the calculations.

Category 3.6. Corporate travel

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Calculated

Vectors included: Derived from air and train travel, and in vehicles leased or owned by the staff. The data was provided by the travel agency responsible for managing all information related to business travel and trips. The emissions factor for air travel was calculated from the “UK Government GHG Conversion Factors of Company Reporting” of the DEFRA, 2024 version. The "Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions" of the Catalan Office of Climate Change (OCCC), version dated June 2024. will be used for all other sources.

Derived from air travel. The calculation of emissions associated with air travel is classified according to whether these are domestic flights (< 1,000 km), short flights (between 1,000 and 3,700 km) or long flights (> 3,700 km).

Derived from train journeys. The staff's train journeys were taken into account to calculate the emissions. The emissions factor is calculated as the average number of AVE, AVANT, long-distance, mid-distance and local commuter trains.

Derived from rental car trips. The total distance travelled was provided without indicating the type of fuel used. so the average emission factors for diesel oil and petrol will be used to calculate the emissions.

Derived from car trips for cars owned by the staff of the CaixaBank Group. Since only the number of km travelled is known and there is no information about the fuel, the average emission factors for the use of diesel oil and petrol have been used.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \sum travelled\ km\ \cdot EF\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{km})\ \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

Derived from overnight stays of the CaixaBank Group's staff. The preliminary data is night stays per country.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (t.CO2e) = \frac{\left(Overnight\ stays\ (n^{o})\ x\ EF\ \left(\frac{kg\ CO2}{n^{o}}\right)\right)}{1000}$$

Category 3.7. Commuting

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not Calculated

Annotation: The reason for considering this category of scope 3 as not calculated is a consequence of the materiality analysis conducted by the company, in which the indirect GHG emissions that are equal to or less than 1% of the total of scope 3 at the CaixaBank Group level are not relevant and, therefore, do not need to be included in the calculations.

Category 3.8. Assets leased by CaixaBank Group

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The reason for considering this category of scope 3 as not calculated is a consequence of the materiality analysis conducted by the company, in which the indirect GHG emissions that are equal to or less than 1% of the total of scope 3 at the CaixaBank Group level are not relevant and, therefore, do not need to be included in the calculations.

Category 3.9. Downstream transmission and distribution

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The reason for considering this category of scope 3 as not calculated is a consequence of the materiality analysis conducted by the company, in which the indirect GHG emissions that are equal to or less than 1% of the total of scope 3 at the CaixaBank Group level are not relevant and, therefore, do not need to be included in the calculations.

Category 3.10. Transformation of sold products

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The financial products and services and insurance offered by CaixaBank Group do not necessarily require an associate physical product to be used and there is no subsequent transformation in these cases. Therefore, because of nature of the business of CaixaBank Group, this emissions category in scope 3 is not relevant.

Category 3.11. Use of sold products

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The financial products and services and insurance offered by CaixaBank Group do not necessarily require an associate physical product to be used and there is no form of consumption or use in these cases. Therefore, because of nature of the business of CaixaBank Group, this emissions category in scope 3 is not relevant. However, we can calculate the GHG emissions associated with using the website and mobile app.

Category 3.12. End of the useful life of sold products

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The financial products and services and insurance offered by CaixaBank Group do not necessarily require an associate physical product. Therefore, there is no end of useful life of a sold product. Therefore, because of nature of the business of CaixaBank Group, this emissions category in scope 3 is not relevant. However, we can calculate the GHG emissions associated with using final processing of paper sent to customers (letters or cards), which are finally disposed of.

Category 3.13. Assets leased to CaixaBank Group

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: In some cases, there may be assets owned by the CaixaBank Group that are leased to third parties and their use is being paid directly by the person leasing such assets. In addition to being punctual cases, the CaixaBank Group does not have the control to affect these emissions and, therefore, this source of emissions in scope 3 has been considered as not relevant.

Category 3.14. Franchises

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Not relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Not calculated

Annotation: The CaixaBank Group does not have franchises.

Category 3.15. Investment

Importance of the category in the calculation of the carbon footprint: Relevant

Status of the category in the calculation: Calculated

Vectors included: This category is calculated independently from the current study.

4. GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY FOR 2024

The GHG emissions generated from the CaixaBank Group's activities in 2024 due to the various emissions sources are shown below. The analysis is conducted according to the scope, to the sources in scope 1 and to the categories in scope 3.

The CaixaBank Group's GHG emissions in 2024 were **333,800.90 tCO2** using the market-based approach (for Scope 2, indirect GHG emissions from imported energy), of which CaixaBank S.A. is responsible for **191,324.75 tCO2.** With the location-based approach, the footprint is **356,847.65 tCO2e**, and CaixaBank S.A. is responsible for **207,717.62 tCO2e**. In the 2024 carbon footprint, using the market-based approach, Scope 1 accounts for 2.18% of the total, Scope 2 for 0.00% and Scope 3 for 97.82%.

Table 2: Emissions of the CaixaBank Group and CaixaBank S.A., by scope.

GHG emissions for 2024, by scope (t CO2e)	CaixaBank S.A.	CaixaBank Group	% of the total
SCOPE 1	3,192.90	7,284.12	2.18%
SCOPE 2 (Market-Based)	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SCOPE 2 (Location-Based)	16,392.87	23,046.75	
SCOPE 3	188,131.85	326,518.78	97.82%
Total (market-based)	**191,324.75**	**333,800.90**	**100.00%**
Total (location-based)	**207,717.62**	**356,847.65**	

Figure 2: 2Distribution of emissions of the carbon footprint for 2024 (market-based)

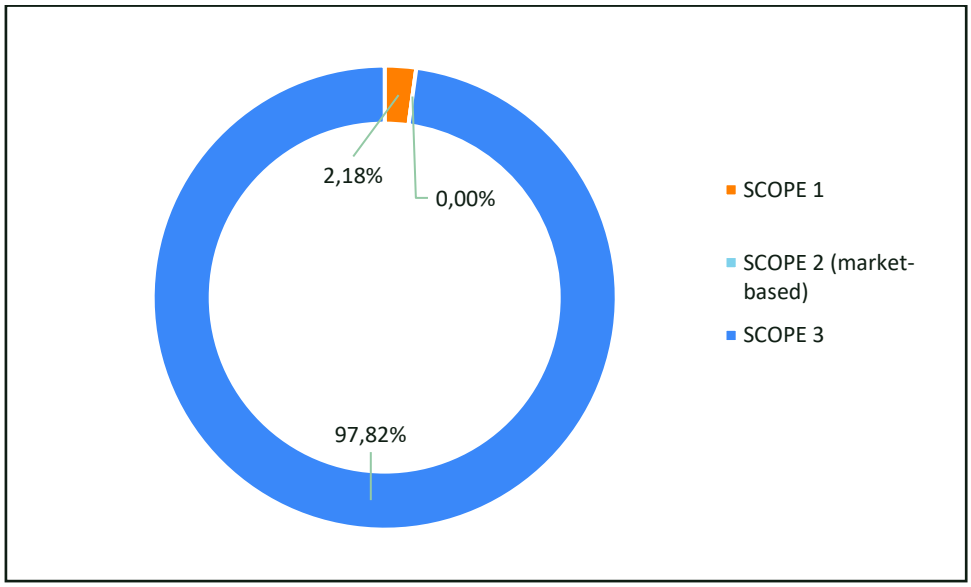
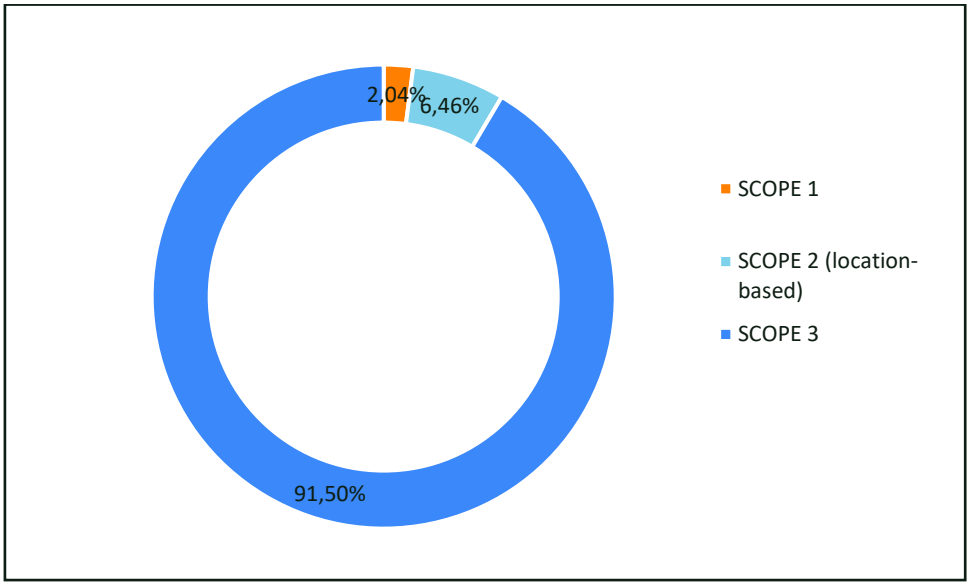


Figure 3: 3Distribution of the emissions of the carbon footprint for 2024 (location-based)



4.1 Scope 1

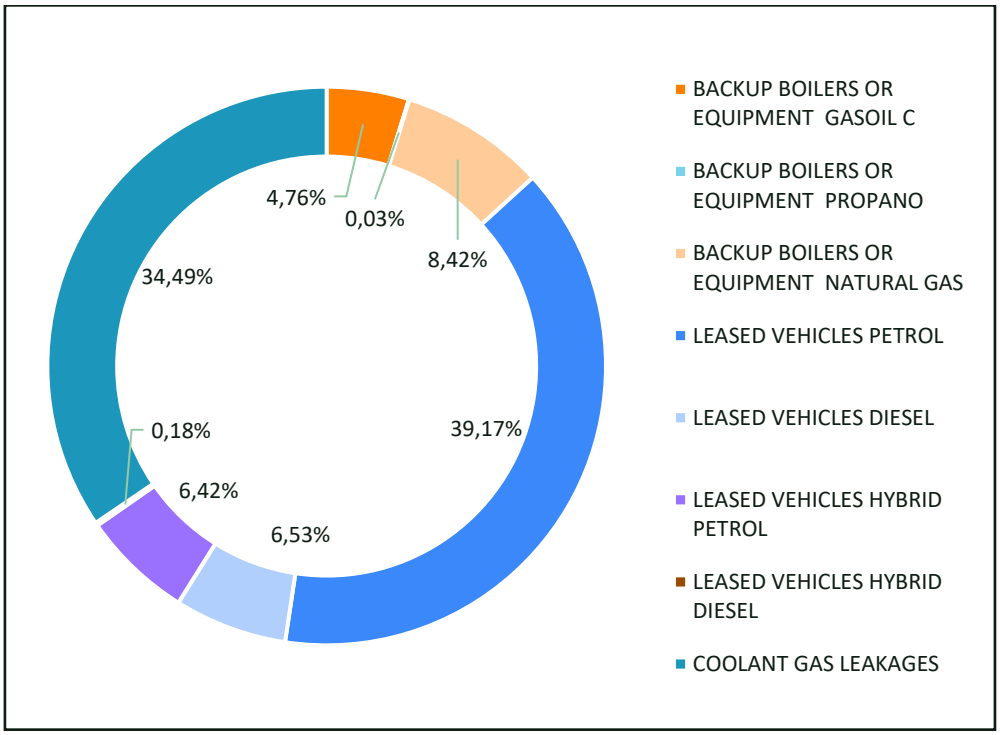
Emission sources in scope 1 include the use of fuel in diesel oil, petrol, hybrid gasoline and hybrid diesel oil vehicles, natural gas and heating oil/fuel oil C of emergency and air-conditioning equipment, and refrigerant gas charges. Below, is the weight of each source within scope 1, whereby the emissions of leased vehicles represent 52.30% of the total.

Table 3: GHG emissions in scope 1 of CaixaBank Group

Scope 1 GHG emissions (t CO2e)	CaixaBank S.A.	CaixaBank Group	% of the total
Boilers or emergency equipment. Heating oil	218.86	346.63	4.76%
Boilers or emergency equipment. Propane	2.54	2.54	0.03%
Boilers or emergency equipment. Natural gas	601.77	612.89	8.42%
Leased vehicles. Petrol	0.00	2,852.61	39.17%
Leased vehicles. Diesel	29.98	475.22	6.53%

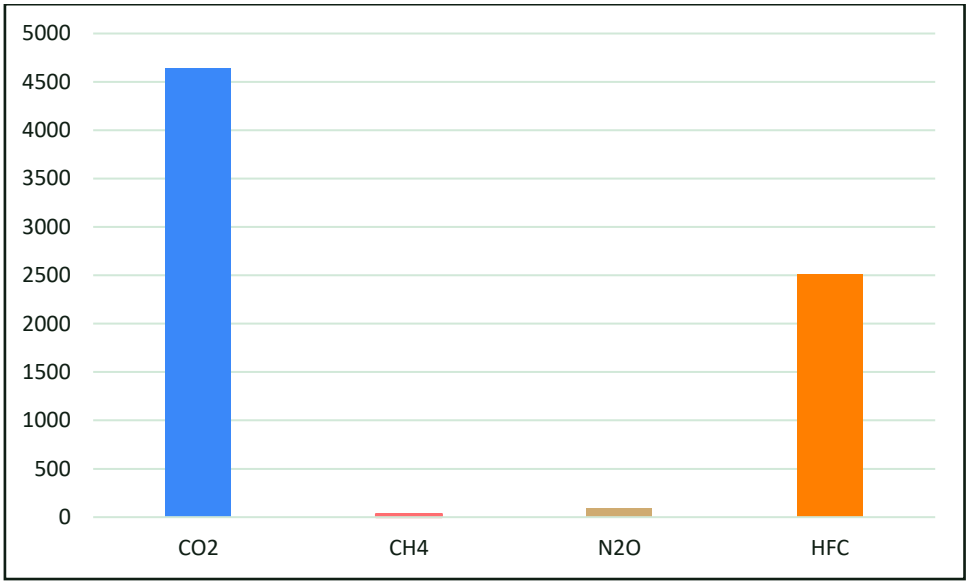
Leased vehicles. Hybrid petrol	167.69	467.27	6.42%
Leased vehicles. Hybrid diesel	13.10	13.10	0.18%
Refrigerant gas leakage	2,158.96	2,511.85	34.49%
Total (market-based)	**3,192.90**	**7,282.12**	**100.00%**

Figure 4: 4Distribution of emissions for 2024 for scope 1, by source



This section shows the results for the quantification of direct GHG emissions, separating CO_2, CH_4, N_2Or and other HFC emissions in tons of CO2e, as stated in the standard of reference followed. Direct GHG emissions for 2024 correspond to 7,282.12 t CO_{2e}.

Figure 5: 5Distribution of the scope 1 emissions for 2024, according to the type of GHG



63.76% of direct GHG emissions correspond to CO2 emissions from fixed and mobile sources, followed by HFC emissions, representing 34.49%. Finally, related emissions of CH4 and of N2O are residual, representing 1.75% combined.

4.2 Scope 3

Out of the four categories included in scope 3, the more representative are the purchase of goods and services, representing 72.35%, and capital goods, representing 22.27%. The following GHG emissions derived from corporate travel represent 3.81% and, finally, category 3.3. represents 1.57% of GHG emissions.

Figure 6: 6Distribution of the CaixaBank Group's emissions in scope 3

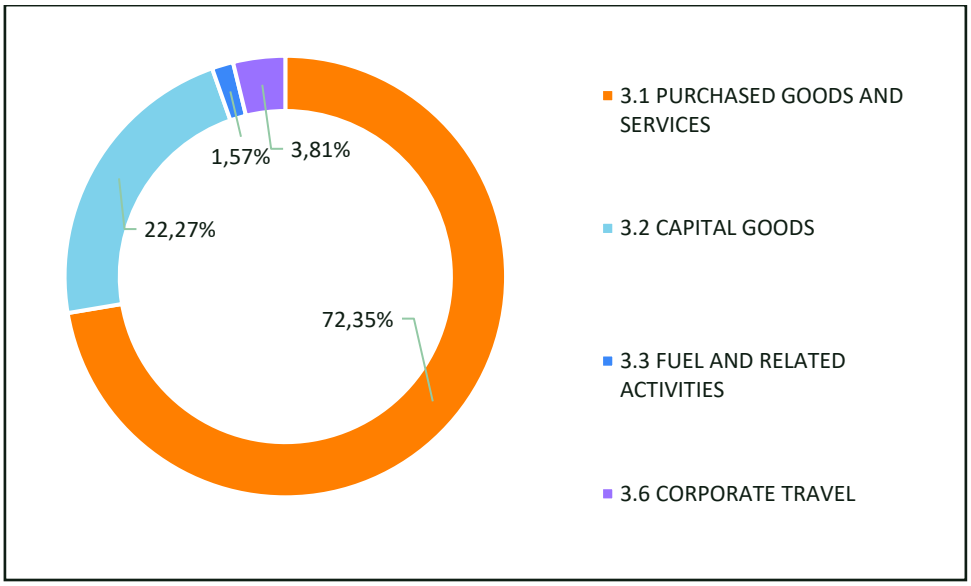


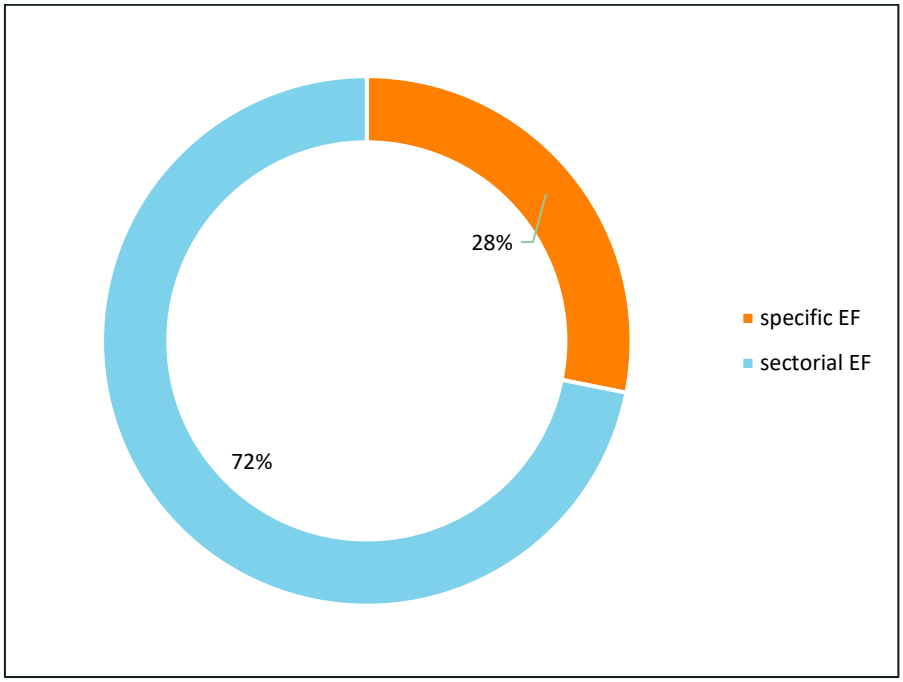
Table 4: Scope 3 emissions of the CaixaBank Group

GHG emissions for 2024 (t CO2e)	CaixaBank S.A.	CaixaBank Group	% of the total
3.1 Purchased goods and services	122,702.80	236,247.62	72.35%
3.2 Capital goods	52,414.47	72,699.59	22.27%
3.3 Fuel and related activities	3,177.32	5,117.53	1.57%
3.6 Corporate travel	9,837.26	12,454.05	3.81%
Total	**188,131.85**	**326,518.78**	**100.00%**

We analyse in detail the different sources of emissions of each category to calculate their weight below.

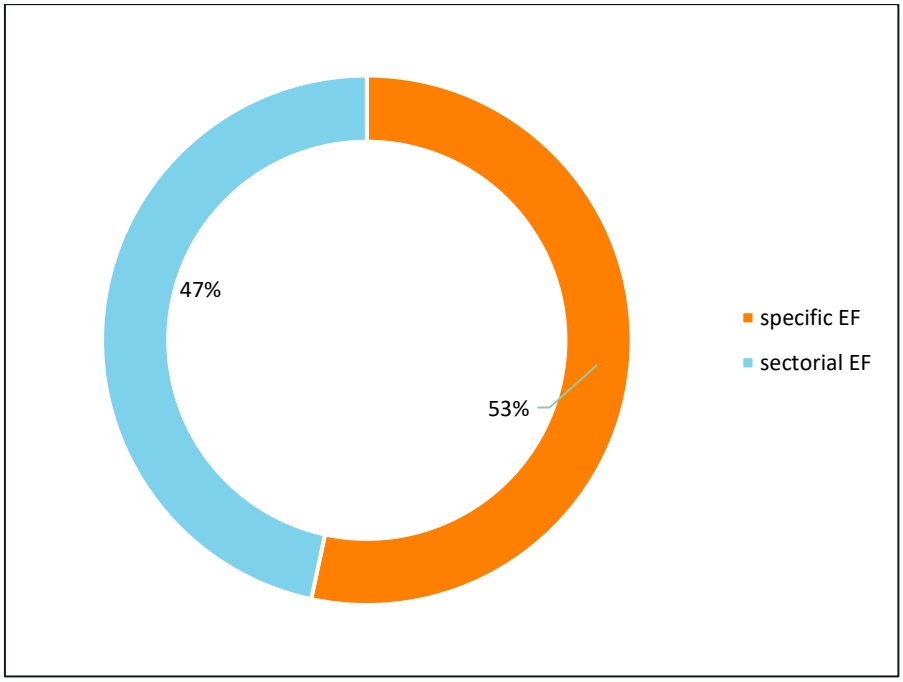
With regard to the GHG emissions derived from the purchase of goods and services, 28% of the expenses have been calculated using the supplier's specific emissions factor, while the remaining 72% is calculated with the sector-based emissions factor. 80% of the expenses are from the 319 main suppliers, and we have calculated the GHG emissions of 21,660 suppliers.

Figure 7: 7Distribution of the expenses included in category 3.1 Purchase of goods and services



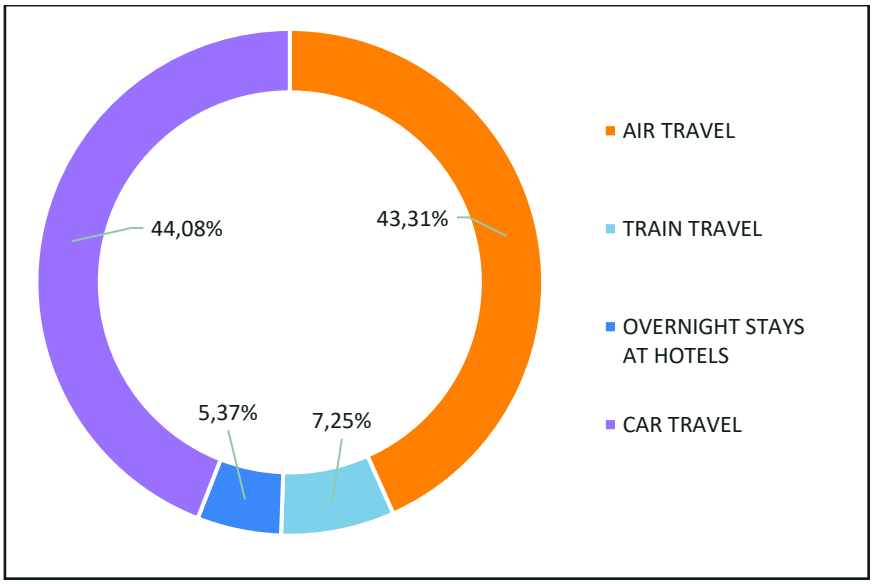
With regard to the GHG emissions derived from capital goods, 53% of the investment has been calculated using the supplier's specific supplier emissions factor, while the remaining 47% is calculated with the sector emissions factor. 80% of the investment is calculated for the 50 main suppliers, calculating the GHG emissions for 1,142 suppliers.

Figure 8: 8Distribution of the investment included in category 3.2 Capital goods



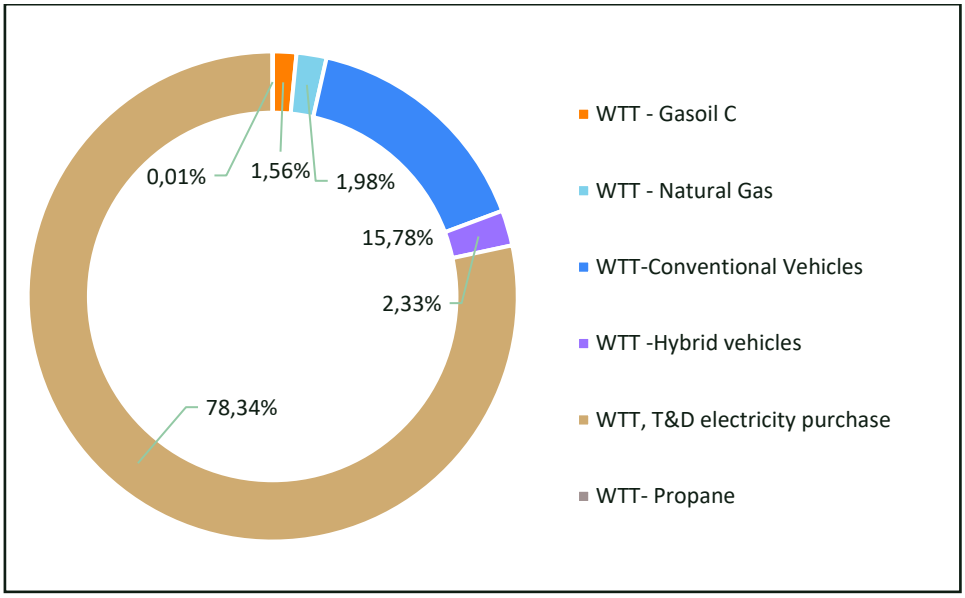
With regard to the corporate travel category, trips on leased and own cars of the staff represent 44.08% of the emissions, air travel represents 43.31% and the remaining percentage is distributed between train travel (7.25%) and overnight stays at hotels (5.37%). This category represents 3.81% of the total of scope 3.

Figure 9: 9Distribution of emissions in category 3.6 Corporate travel



Finally, category 3.3 fuels and energy-related activities, is the main source of emissions associated with the fuel extraction process for fuels used to generate electricity and for its transmission and distribution, representing 78.34%. Conventional vehicle emissions come after this figure, representing 15.78%. The remaining 5.88% is divided between the emissions associated with the fuel extraction process for hybrid vehicles and all fixed emissions of the group.

Figure 10: 10Distribution of category 3.3 Fuels and energy-related activities


0,01%
1,56%
1,98%
15,78%
2,33%
78,34%
WTT - Gasoil C
WTT - Natural Gas
WTT-Conventional Vehicles
WTT -Hybrid vehicles
WTT, T&D electricity purchase
WTT- Propane

5. TREND IN EMISSIONS, 2021-2024

This section presents the trend in the carbon footprint of the CaixaBank Group between 2021 and 2024, with 2021 being the new base or reference year and 2024 being the last year for which an inventory was drawn up.

The carbon footprint of the CaixaBank Group's activity in 2024 was 7.46% smaller than the footprint for base year of 2021. This reduction is the result of a higher percentage of electricity purchases bearing a renewable energy guarantee certificate (100% in 2023), together with a reduction in the consumption of diesel oil C and natural gas due to the closure of the branch network and the implementation of efficiency measures in certain buildings and across the branch network. Meanwhile, the restrictions put in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic still in place at the start of 2021 led to an increase in GHG emissions from corporate travel during all periods. Finally, we must highlight a reduction of investments and, as a consequence, in the GHG emissions of capital goods.

The following table shows the results of the CaixaBank Group's carbon footprint between 2021 and 2024:

Figure 11: 11Trend in GHG emissions by scope, 2021- 2024 (tCO2e)

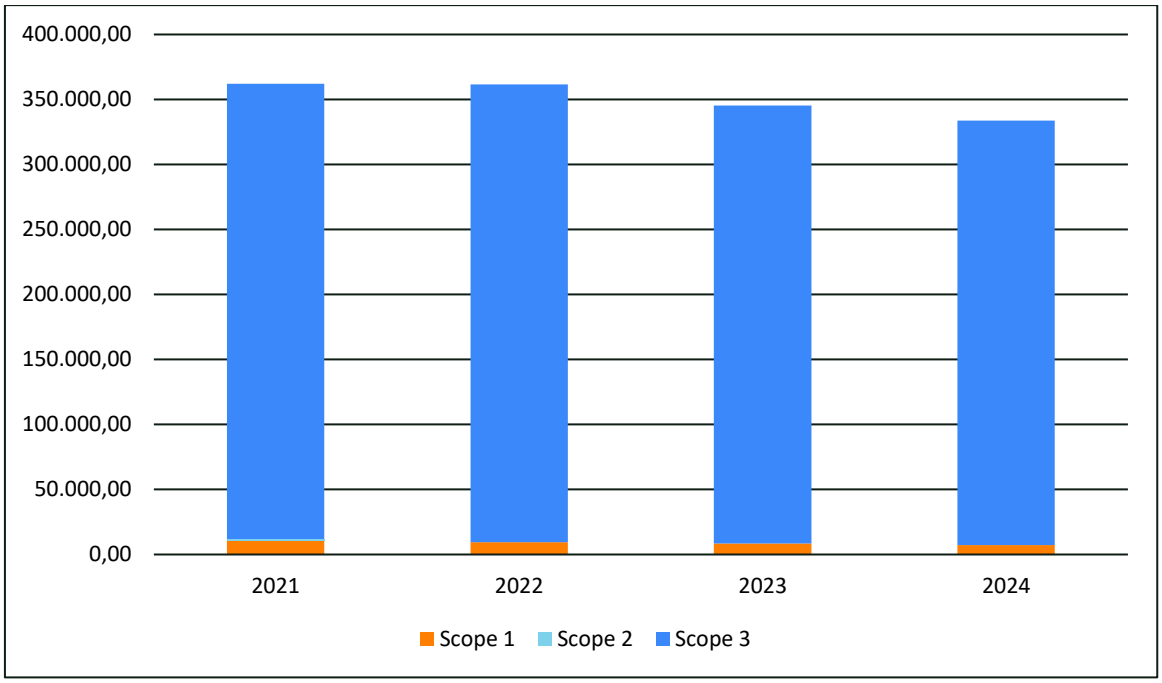


Table 6: GHG emissions, 2021-2024, by scope (t.CO2e)

SCOPE	2021	2022	2023	2024	21-24%
Scope 1	10,649.28	9,576.29	8,423.34	7,282.12	-21.34%
Scope 2	1,153.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Scope 3	350,282.87	352,113.58	336,817.45	326,518.78	-6.78%
TOTAL					

Looking at the trend in the carbon footprint between 2021 and 2024 by scope, one can observe that the most significant reduction has occurred in Scope 2 emissions, which fell by 100% as all (100%) of the company's purchased electricity had a renewable energy guarantee of origin.

Meanwhile, scope 1 GHG emissions dropped by 21%, largely due to a reduction in fuel consumption from fixed sources, such as heating oil/fuel oil C and natural gas, as well as a decreased in the use of leased vehicles with diesel oil engines. Moreover, refrigerant gas emissions have dropped by 24.48% mainly due to the low number of gas charging procedures during 2024.

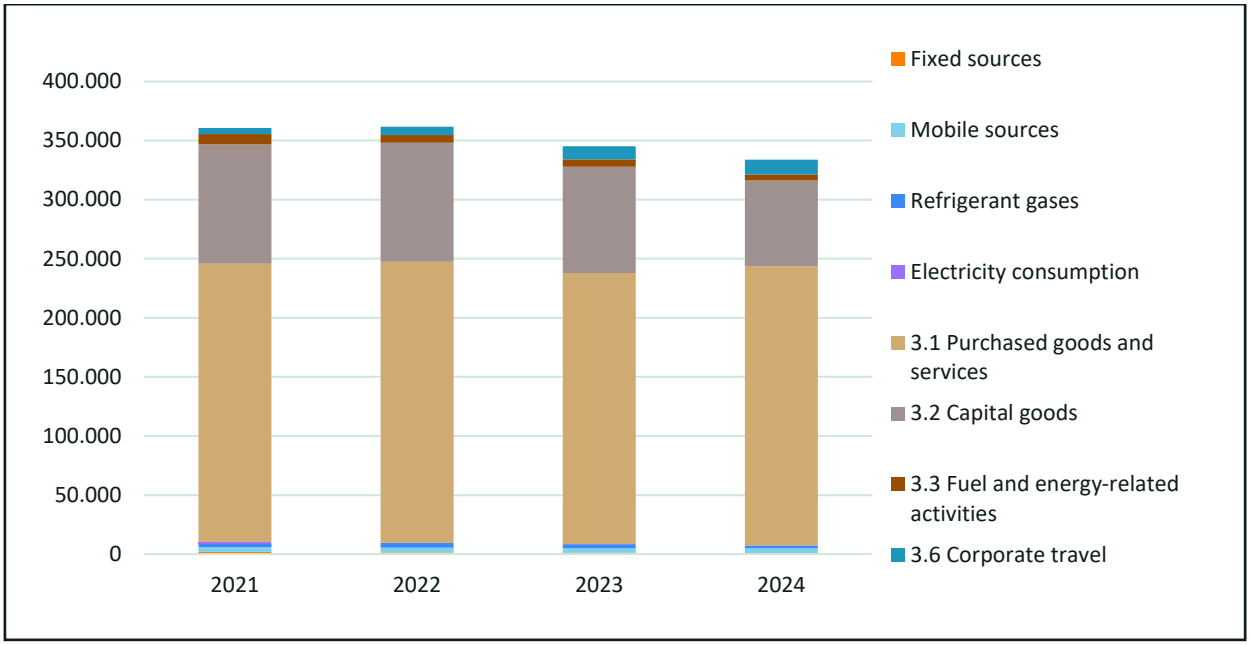
With regard to scope 3 emissions, there is a general reduction of 6.78%, mainly driven by lower purchases of capital goods (-28.07%). In addition, emissions associated with electricity in category 3.3 (WTT, T&D and WTT T&D) have dropped by 46.58%, thanks to the purchase of renewable energy.

However, there is a sharp increase in air travel during 2024, which as increased significantly when compared with the 2021 figures, reaching a total of 5,393.24 tCO2e, which is a big impact on the emissions of corporate travel. This increase reflects a full recovery of the air travel sector after the pandemic and highlights the need to adopt strategies to reduce emissions in this category. Similarly, there has been a significant increase in train travel and rental cars, with a 109.23% increase, as well as trips of staff in their own cars 61.71%, which evidence a generalised rise of corporate travel.

Table 7: GHG emissions by category, 2021-2024 (t.CO2e)

SCOPE	2021	2022	2023	2024	21-24%
Fixed sources	1,835.15	1,308.23	1,126.03	962.07	-47.58%
Mobile sources	4,096.07	4,161.52	3,858.33	3,808.20	-6.96%
Refrigerant gases	3,326.17	4,106.54	3,438.98	2,511.85	-24.48%
Electricity consumption	1,153.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100%
3.1. Purchase of goods	235,307.18	237,891.27	229,492.61	236,247.62	0.40%
3.2. Capital goods	101,064.76	100,633.72	90,015.72	72,699.59	-28.07%
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	8,853.66	6,715.65	6,142.59	5,117.53	-42.20%
3.6. Corporate travel	5,057.27	6,872.94	11,166.53	12,454.05	146.26%
TOTAL	**360,693.80**	**361,689.88**	**345,240.80**	**333,800.90**	**-7.46%**

Figure 12: 12Trend in GHG emissions by category, 2021-2024 (t.CO2e)



The GHG emissions for each category of emissions and sources can be found in the Appendix of this document.

6. INDICATORS, 2021-2024

The trend in the relative carbon footprint of the CaixaBank Group is analysed below. from 2021 to 2024, based on 2 indicators: average workforce and turnover. In this way we can examine the trend in the carbon footprint with relative values and not with absolute values that fail to take account of changes in the company's activity.

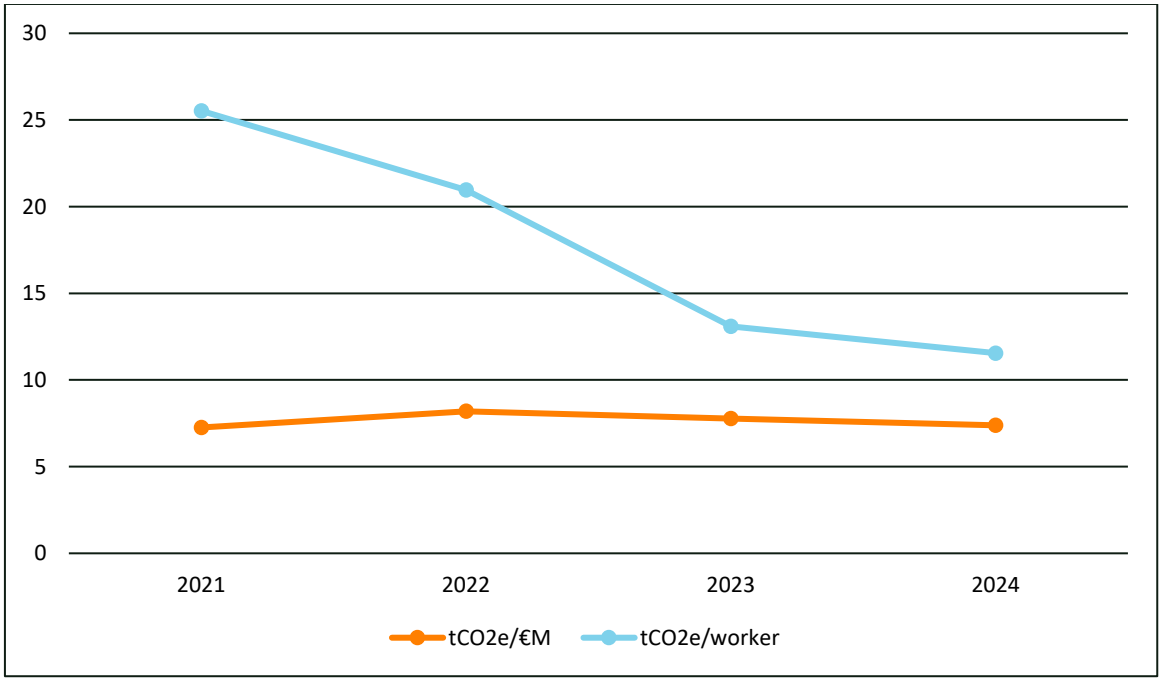
When it comes to emissions indicators associated with activity data, the emissions associated with the turnover have increased by 1.76% between 2021 and 2024, although there is a downward trend when compared to 2022 and 2023. Moreover, we see a reduction in the emissions of the average workforce, which stood at 54.76% between 2021 and 2024, and which remain constant throughout the period.

Table 8: Relative emission indicators of the CaixaBank Group. 2021-2024

Indicators	Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend
Total loans and deposits	tCO2e/€M	7.26	8.19	7.77	7.39	1.76%
Average number of employees	tCO2e/worker	25.53	20.96	13.10	11.55	-54.76%

The following chart shows the broad trend in the two GHG emissions indicators over the whole period.

Figure 13: 13Trend in relative emissions indicators of the CaixaBank Group, 2021-2024



7. METHOD FOR CALCULATING UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty (assessment of the accuracy of the calculation) quantifies the dispersion of values that could reasonably be attributed to the calculated quantity of emissions and is determined by the uncertainty of the activity data and emission factors used in the calculation.

In this sense, depending on the origin of the activity data and of the emission factors, the uncertainty linked to the calculation of the carbon footprint is estimated. Once the errors for each category or vector have been obtained, they are summed by taking the root of a sum of squares of the category error (error in absolute terms). The error propagation is calculated using the methodology based on the root of the sum of squares, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

For the categories included in the GHG emissions inventory, the following uncertainty percentages in the activity data were considered:

A minimum uncertainty percentage of 5% will be considered for data from actual bills or readings.
An uncertainty percentage of 10% will be considered for data from actual bills or readings, together with some degree of estimation or extrapolation.
An uncertainty percentage of 20% will be considered for data drawn entirely from estimates.

The uncertainty of the emission factor is considered to be 7%, as they have been retrieved from national and international reference data sources.

Table 9: Uncertainty of the calculation of the 2024 carbon footprint of the CaixaBank Group

SCOPE	SOURCE	UNCERTAINTY		
		tCO2e	TOTAL %	TOTAL +/-
Scope 1	Direct emissions	7,282.12	7.22%	525.90
	Fixed sources	962.07	12.21%	117.44
	Mobile sources	3,808.20	12.21%	464.85
	Refrigerant gases	2,511.85	8.60%	216.08
Scope 2	Indirect emissions	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	Mains electricity	0.00	12.21%	0.00
Scope 3	Other indirect emissions	326,518.78	10.54%	34,407.30
	3.1 Purchased goods and services	236,247.62	14.14%	33,410.46
	3.2 Capital goods	72,699.59	11.18%	8,128.06
	3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	5,117.53	12.21%	624.67

3.6 Business travel	12,454.05	8.60%	1,071.34
TOTAL	333,800.90	10.31%	34,411.32

According to the uncertainties guidance note published by the IPCC, the reliability of the 2024 carbon footprint calculation of the CaixaBank Group is classified as high and good (10.31%).

Table 10: Calculation accuracy ranges

Accuracy of the calculation	Value of uncertainty
High	+/- 5%
Good	+/- 15%
Regular	+/- 30%
Poor	More than 30%

A1. STARTING POINT OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP, 2021-2024

Table 11: Trend in activity details for the CaixaBank Group, 2021-2024

CATEGORY	SOURCE	2021	2022	2023	2024	UNITS
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Heating oil	282,068.02	143,375.83	171,767.03	127,314.82	litres
	Propane			15,474.00	11,048.41	kWh
	Natural gas	5,552,267.08	4,837,892.93	3,569,700.58	3,353,242.00	kWh
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	465,635.75	641,484.39	873,172.59	1,195,132.51	litres
	Diesel	941,372.74	777,676.25	501,699.13	185,138.84	litres
	Hybrid petrol	182,021.36	215,969.54	184,563.80	200,165.73	litres
	Hybrid diesel	39,797.21	37,255.04	10,394.47	5,207.24	litres
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	0.00	69.30	12.00	75.20	kg
	R-407A	9.00	7.50	39.10	0.00	kg
	R-407C	834.03	843.38	559.45	338.80	kg
	R-410A	793.68	1,181.09	1,165.33	746.85	kg
	R-417A	9.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	kg
	R-422A	6.00	23.70	0.00	0.00	kg
	R-422D	10.00	21.70	37.95	7.50	kg
	R-427A	14.00	18.30	9.30	0.00	kg
	R-434A	0.00	10.90	0.00	5.00	kg
	R-438A	60.60	57.65	16.20	0.00	kg
	R-453A (RS70)	123.91	12.50	21.50	10.00	kg
	R-32	4.00	19.44	24.85	8.43	kg
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		3,984,579.47	0.00	0	0.00	kWh

TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		298,334,917.23	259,726,749.27	233,472,050.31	218,048,978.31	kWh
TOTAL ELECTRICITY		302,319,496.70	259,726,749.27	233,472,050.31	218,048,978.31	kWh
3.1 Purchased goods and services	3.1 Suppliers with specific emissions intensity	297,901,490	503,130,676	593,473,040	651,899,142	€
	3.1 Suppliers with sector emissions intensity	1,563,298,776	1,600,993,454	1,531,328,533	1,664,853,186	€
3.2 Purchased capital goods	3.2 Suppliers with specific emissions intensity	106,085,515	224,231,389	269,554,246	324,004,768	€
	3.2 Suppliers with sector emissions intensity	366,992,221	380,749,177	344,919,330	283,039,618	€
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT – Electricity	1,448,404.99	1,264.00	0.00	0.00	kWh
	T&D – Electricity	302,319,497	259,726,749	233,472,338	218,048,978	kWh
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	4,301,753	9,208,402	15,743,507	19,122,656	km
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	2,040,043	5,128,710	9,682,099	12,293,290	km
	Air travel >3,700 km	1,108,682	3,285,038	6,264,208	6,262,128	km
	Train	9,924,675	15,684,469	25,022,096	80,266	km
	Overnight stays	30,020	29,715	40,656	80,266	Nights*person
	Rental/lease cars	727,447	742,796	1,385,628	1,584,745	km
	Employee cars	19,757,870	24,761,800	30,381,393	33,599,779	km

A2. CARBON FOOTPRINT OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP, 2021-2024

Table 12: Trend in activity details for the CaixaBank Group, 2021-2024 (t CO2e)

CATEGORY	SOURCE	2021	2022	2023	2024
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Heating oil	817.43	415.48	467.92	346.63
	Propane	-	-	3.56	2.54
	Natural gas	1,017.72	892.75	654.55	612.89
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	1,115.68	1,535.42	2,084.62	2,808.2
	Diesel	2,468.88	2,040.13	1,322.83	475.22
	Hybrid petrol	411.20	492.10	424.69	467.27
	Hybrid diesel	100.30	93.87	26.19	13.10
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	0.00	90.09	15.60	115.06
	R-407A	17.31	14.42	75.19	0.00
	R-407C	1,354.91	1,369.65	908.55	646.43
	R-410A	1,534.45	2,272.42	2,241.62	1,684.89
	R-417A	19.14	15.95	0.00	0.00
	R-422A	17.08	67.47	0.00	0.00
	R-422D	24.73	53.66	93.85	21.88
	R-427A	28.34	37.04	18.82	0.00
	R-434A	0.00	33.52	0.00	18.27
	R-438A	124.78	118.70	33.36	0.00
	R-453A (RS70)	202.72	20.45	35.17	19.05
	R-32	2.71	13.16	16.82	6.27
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		1,153.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TOTAL ELECTRICITY		1,153.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.1 Purchased goods and services	3.1 Suppliers with specific emissions intensity	21,538.43	34,877.64	38,729.74	35,555.04
	3.1 Suppliers with sector emissions intensity	213,768.75	203,013.64	190,762.88	200,692.59
3.2 Purchased capital goods	3.2 Suppliers with specific emissions intensity	19,792.91	18,710.44	20,771.48	17,123.78
	3.2 Suppliers with sector emissions intensity	81,271.85	81,923.28	69,244.25	55,575.80
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT – Fuels	1,348.05	1,264.00	1,041.31	1,108.25
	WTT, T&D and WTT T&D – Electricity	7,505.61	5,451.65	4,987.71	4,009.28
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	559.31	1,197.37	2,534.50	3,078.37
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	165.59	416.30	1,062.49	1,349.07
	Air travel >3,700 km	121.53	339.84	966.13	965.81
	Train	293.13	322.90	780.12	902.57
	Overnight stays at hotels	566.89	259.93	347.95	668.93
	Rental/lease cars	115.80	105.11	322.13	311.70
	Employee cars	3,201.85	3,912.40	5,153.22	5,177.61
Scope 1		**9,257.38**	**9,576.30**	**8,423.34**	**7,284.12**
Scope 2 (market-based)		**1,153.55**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Scope 2 (location-based)		**43,978.80**	**42,670.71**	**29,383.98**	**23,046.75**
Scope 3		**350,282.87**	**352,113.58**	**336,817.45**	**326,518.78**
TOTAL (market-based)		**360,693.80**	**361,689.88**	**345,240.80**	**333,800.90**
TOTAL (location-based		**403,519.05**	**404,360.59**	**374,624.78**	**356,847.65**

A4. EMISSION FACTORS OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP, 2024

Table 23: 2Emission factors of the CaixaBank Group 2024

ITEM	SOURCE	SPAIN	PORTUGAL and LUXEMBOURG	UNITS	SOURCE: SPAIN	SOURCE: PORTUGAL and LUXEMBOURG
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Heating oil	2.721	2.885	kg CO2e/litres	The emission factor used corresponds to that published by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD - Carbon footprint calculator for organisations, V.29) for every year.	Global Warming Potential Values specified in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report. Density obtained from Decree-Law no. 89/2008 - technical specifications of fuels
	Propane	0.230	0.000	Kg CO2e/kWh		
	Natural gas	0.182	0.203	Kg CO2e/kWh		
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	2.249	2.398	kg CO2e/litres	The emission factor used corresponds to that published by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD - Carbon footprint calculator for organisations, V.29) for every year.	Global Warming Potential Values specified in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report. Density obtained from Decree-Law no. 89/2008 - technical specifications of fuels
	Diesel	2.516	2.719	kg CO2e/litres		
	Hybrid petrol	2.249	2.398	kg CO2e/litres		
	Hybrid diesel	2.516	2.719	kg CO2e/litres		
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	1,530.000	1,300.000	kg CO2e/Kg	Emission factors. Global Warming Potential Values specified in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report.	Global Warming Potential Values specified in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report.
	R-404A	4,728.000	4,728.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-407A	2,262.000	1,923.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-407C	1,908.000	1,624.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-410A	2,256.000	1,924.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-417A	2,508.000	2,127.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-422A	3,359.000	2,847.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-422D	2,917.000	2,473.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-424A	2,608.000	2,608.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-427A	2,397.000	2,024.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-434A	3,654.000	3,075.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-438A	2,425.000	2,059.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-442A	2,042.000	2,042.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-449A	1,504.000	1,504.000	kg CO2e/Kg		

	R-453A (RS70)	1,905.000	1,636.000	kg CO2e/Kg	
	R-32	771.000	677.000	kg CO2e/Kg	
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		0.00	0.00	Kg CO2e/kWh	Purchase of 100% renewable energy
TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		0.00	0.00	Kg CO2e/kWh	

ITEM	SOURCE	FAIR	UNITS	SOURCE
3.1 Purchased goods and services	3.1 Suppliers with specific emissions intensity	-		Sector: EXIOBASE Specific: CDP, MSCI, supplier survey, annual reports, etc.
	3.1 Suppliers with sector emissions intensity	-		
3.2 Purchased capital goods	3.2 Suppliers with specific emissions intensity	-		
	3.2 Suppliers with sector emissions intensity	-		
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities (generation)	WTT – Electricity	0.000	Kg CO2e/kWh	-
	T&D – Electricity		Kg CO2e/kWh	IEA (2024), Emission Factors
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	0.161	kg CO2e/km	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. DEFRA 2024.
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	0.110	kg CO2e/km	
	Air travel >3,700 km	0.154	kg CO2e/km	
	Train	0.030	kg CO2e/km	Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. OCCC. Version: 17 June 2024. Average for all types of train (AVE, AVANT, LONG-DISTANCE, MEDIUM DISTANCE, COMMUTER)
	Rental/lease cars	0.154	kg CO2e/km	Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. OCCC. Version: 17 June 2024. Median values for all speed classes Euro 1 and above. Medium-sized private cars; petrol, diesel, hybrid.
	Employee cars	0.154	kg CO2e/km	