GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP FOR 2024

Former scope

11 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.

The reduction targets for the period 2022-2024 were set for 2021, taking into account the scope prior to the materiality analysis. Therefore, to assess the degree of compliance with the targets of the 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan, the calculation of the Operational Carbon Footprint must be taken into account with the old perimeter, as described in this report. This document sets out the organisation's 2024 GHG emissions inventory of the previous 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.

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 old scope, which is the one presented in this document**, and a footprint with the new scope, to close the plan in line with the Sustainability Plan, which ended in 2025-2027.

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.

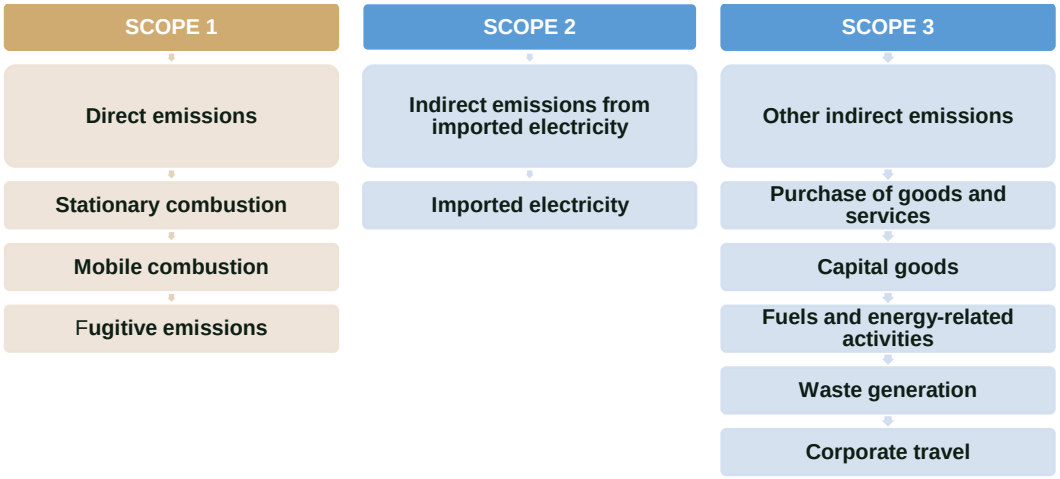
3.2 Operational boundaries

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

- **Scope 1**: direct GHG 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 for CaixaBank S.A.

Scope 3 includes and reports those categories of indirect emissions already included in the scopes of previous periods. It is worth noting that scopes 1+2 include all the emissions of the CaixaBank Group, whereas scope 3 only includes the emissions for CaixaBank, S.A.

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.

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

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: Emissions derived from use of water, non-recycled and recycled paper, printer toner, cards and vinyl banners. The emissions factor used for the different sources is obtained from the Ecoinvent 3.10 database, via Simapro, except for the use of water and paper, which is published in the "Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions" of the Catalan Office of Climate Change (OCCC), version dated June 2024.

- **Derived from the consumption of water**. The consumption of water is associated with energy consumption, derived from the water purification and treatment processes. The water consumption of the Regional Network is estimated considering the average consumption per employee, in accordance with the real consumption data of the branches in the Barcelona metropolitan area, provided by Aigües de Barcelona. This is calculated separately, including the global estimate of real consumption data in all other buildings in which cooling towers are installed.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = water\ use\ (m3) \cdot EF\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{m3}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

- **Derived from the use of paper.** The figures for the use of recycled paper and paper from pulp and paste are obtained.

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

- **Derived from the use of paper for sending documents and notices to customers, receipts, as well as paper reels and passbooks**. This paper produced from non-recycled pulp and paste, which includes paper in A4 dimensions and the envelopes used for postal deliveries and third-party documents, seals and reels used at ATMs and customer passbooks. The units of different references are converted into kg of paper, based on the paper thickness (weight).

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

- **Derived from the use of toner**. Calculated starting from the number of units purchased, applying an average emissions factor calculated between the factor associated with the production of a B/W toner and a colour toner.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = toner\ use\ (units) \cdot EF\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{unit}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

- **Derived from the use of vinyl banners**. Calculated according to the surface area of vinyl banners printed and installed on the windows of different buildings and branches of the Group.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \ vinyl\ banner\ (m^2) \cdot EF\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{m^2}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

- **Derived from the use of cards**. Calculated according to the volume of cards used by users, applying a unit emissions factor that includes all stages of the card life cycle (production, distribution, use and end of useful life), classified by PVC card, recycled PVC card or cards manufactured with PLA.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = cards\ use\ (units) \cdot EF\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{unit}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

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: Emissions associated with the purchase of the company's main equipment, as follows: desktop computers (PCs), monitors, keyboards and laptop computers. The emissions factor used for the different sources is obtained from the Ecoinvent 3.10 database, via Simapro.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = purchase\ equipment\ (units) \cdot EF\ (\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{unit}) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

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 and the electricity generated from non-renewable sources, in addition to electricity transmission and distribution.

- **Derived from the value chain of conventional electricity**. This type of emission is associated with extraction and transport of fuel used to generate electricity. The emissions of the value chain are included to calculate this source of emissions accurately, both in terms of the electricity used and losses associated with transmission and distribution (T&D).

  The sum of the emissions factors associated with the generation and transmission and distribution of energy from well-to-tank (WTT) will be used as the default factors during the calculations, according to each country's electricity mix and the figures available in the DEFRA database.

  The value chain of fuel used to generate conventional electricity that is not certified as a renewable energy.

$$GHG\ emissions\ (tCO_2e) = \left(EE\ no\ renov.\ (kWh)\right) \cdot EF\ (generation + T\&D)\ \left(\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{kWh}\right) \cdot \frac{1\ tCO_2e}{1000\ kg}$$

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: Calculated

Vectors included: Derived from waste management in all of the Group's buildings. Includes all of the most important emissions associated with waste management, which are as follows: toner cartridges and IT support.

The emissions factors are obtained from the Ecoinvent 3.10 database, via Simapro.

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

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 17 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.

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

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 **23,429.83 tCO2** using the market-based approach (for Scope 2, indirect GHG emissions from imported energy), of which CaixaBank S.A. is responsible for **19,340.62 tCO2**. With the location-based approach, the footprint is **46,476.59 tCO2e**, and CaixaBank S.A. is responsible for **35,733.49 tCO2e**. In the 2024 carbon footprint, using the market-based approach, Scope 1 accounts for 31.08% of the total, Scope 2 for 0.00% and Scope 3 for 68.92%.

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	7,282.12	31.08%
SCOPE 2 (Market-Based)	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SCOPE 2 (Location-Based)	16,392.87	23,046.75	-
SCOPE 3	16,147.72	16,147.72	68.92%
Total (market-based)	**19,340.62**	**23,429.83**	**100.00%**
Total (location-based)	**35,733.49**	**46,476.59**	

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

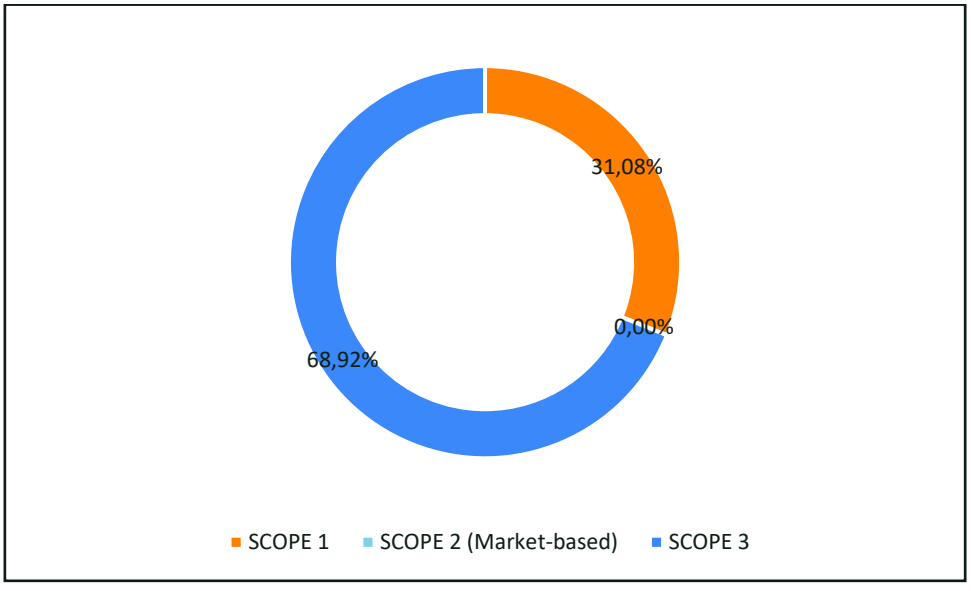
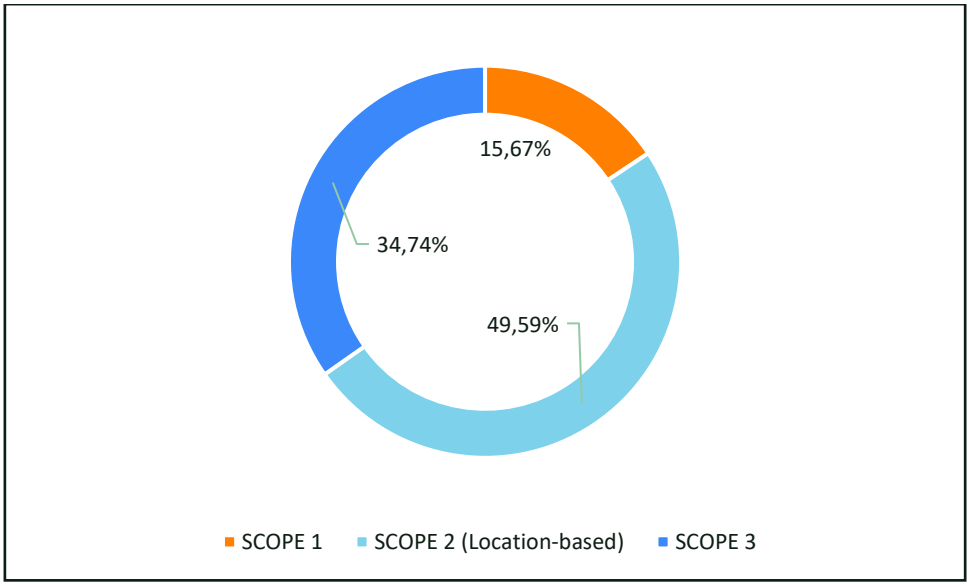


Figure 3: 3Distribution of the emissions of the carbon footprint for 2024 (location-based)



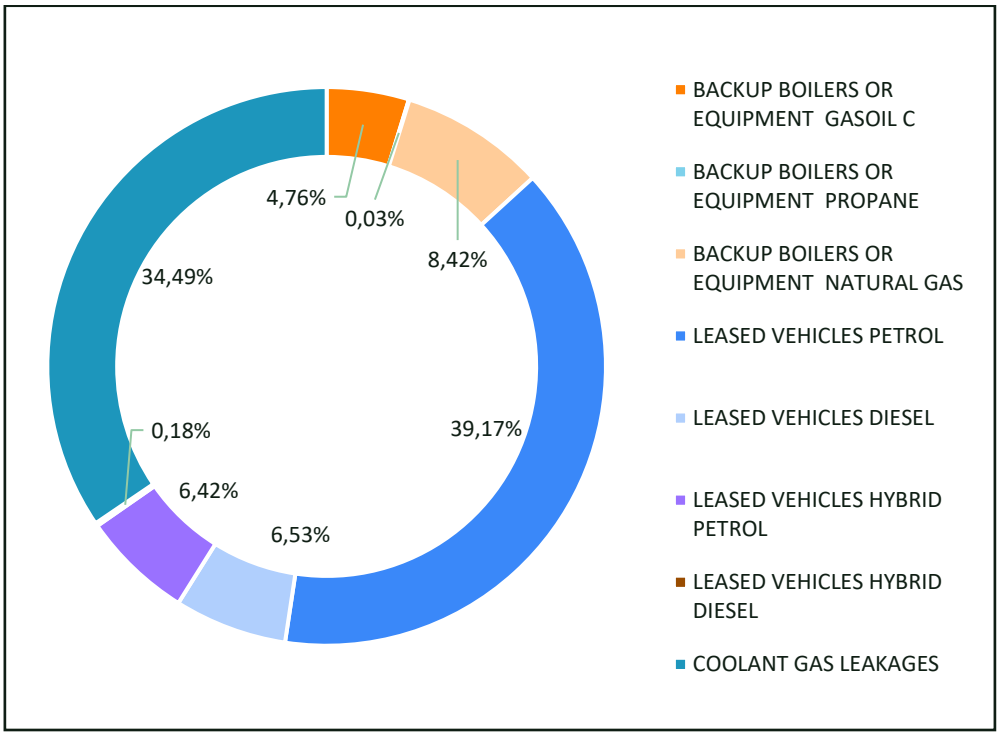
4.1 Scope 1

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 S.A. and the CaixaBank Group

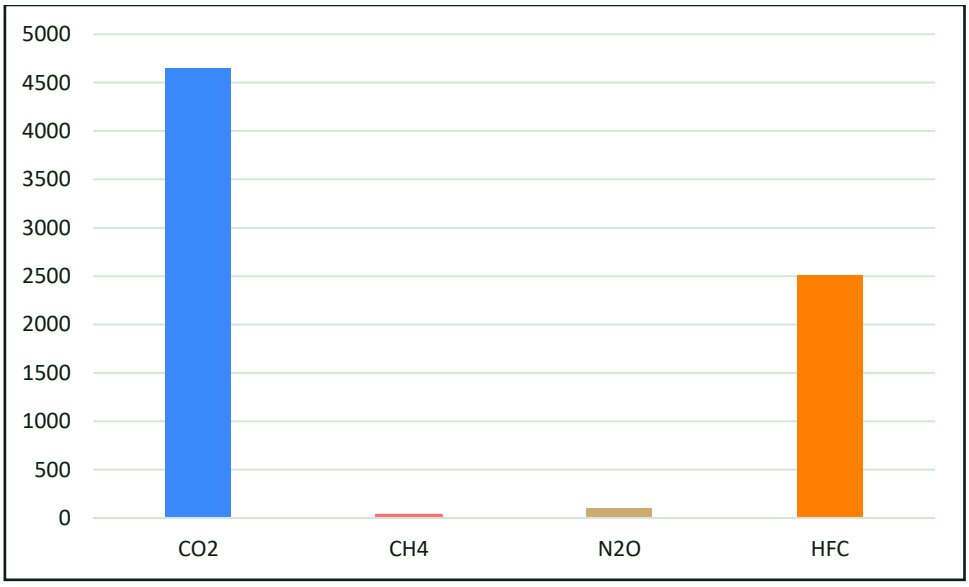
Scope 1 GHG emissions (t CO2e)	CaixaBank S.A.	CaixaBank Group	% of the total
Boilers or emergency equipment. Heating oil	218.86	346.63	4.76%
Boilers or emergency equipment. Propane	2.54	2.54	0.03%
Boilers or emergency equipment. Natural gas	601.77	612.89	8.42%
Leased vehicles. Petrol	0.00	2,852.61	39.17%
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 five categories included in scope 3, the more representative is the one related to corporate travel, representing 58.34%. The second category with the biggest weight is related to the purchase of goods and services, representing 27.11%. Finally, the remaining categories combined represent 14.55%

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

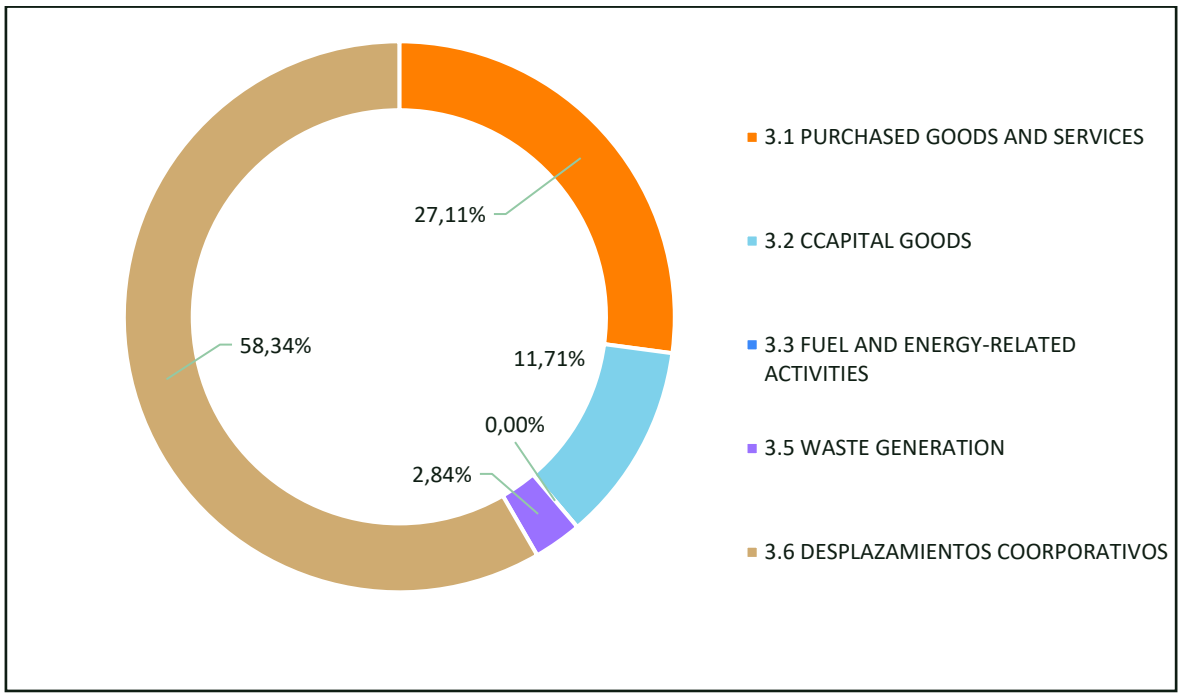


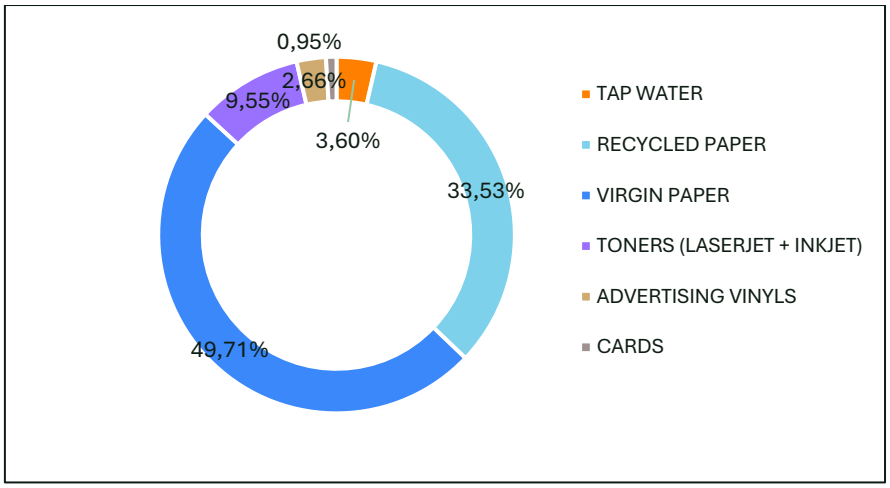
Table 4: Scope 3 emissions of CaixaBank S.A.

GHG emissions for 2024 (t CO2e)	Total	% of the total
3.1 Purchased goods and services	4,376.88	27.11%
3.2 Capital goods	1,890.50	11.71%
3.3 Fuel and activities	0.00	0.00%
3.5 Waste generated	457.9	2.84%
3.6 Corporate travel	9,422.44	58.34%
Total	**16,147.72**	**100.00%**

We analyse in detail the different sources of emissions of each category to calculate their weight below. With regard to GHG emissions derived from the purchase of goods and services, 49.71% represents the purchase of non-recycled paper, 33.53% represents the purchase of recycled paper, 9.55% represents the purchase of

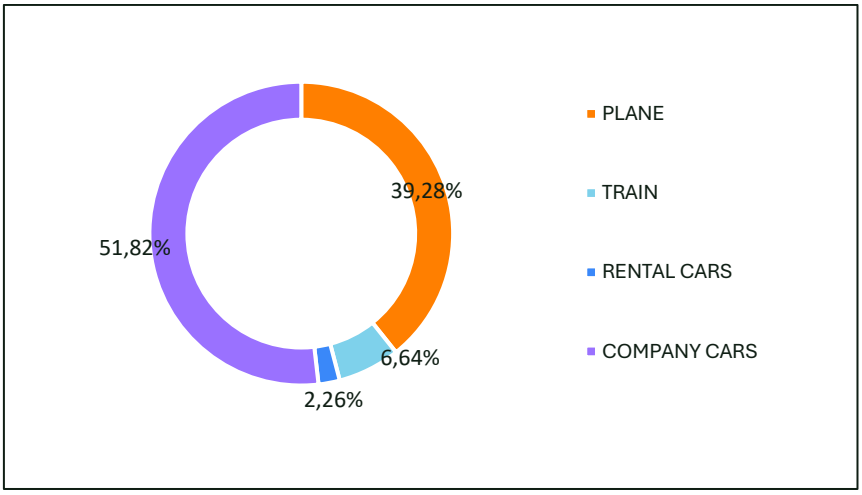
toners and 3.60% represents water consumption. The purchase of vinyl banners and cards also represent 2.66% and 0.95% respectively.

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



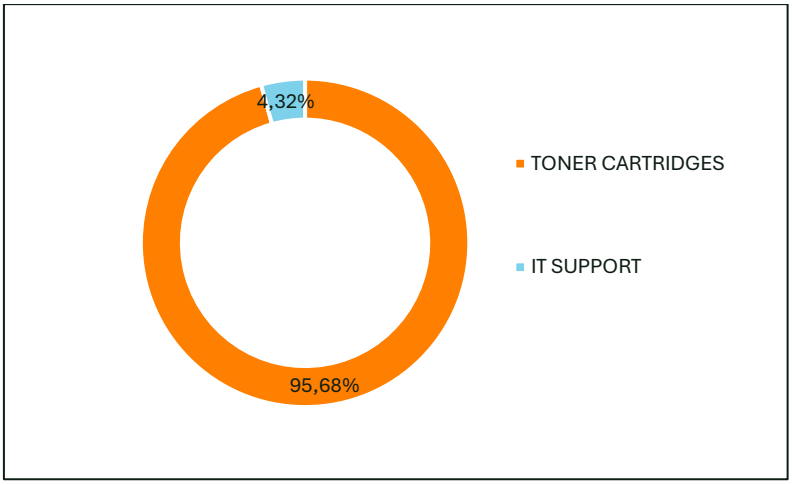
Moreover, it is worth noting the emissions of corporate travel, which represent 58.34% of the total of Scope 3. In this category, the most representative source of emissions is trips on vehicles owned by staff, 51.82%, followed by air travel, with 39.28%. Finally, train travel represents 6.64% and trips with leased vehicles represents 2.26%.

Figure 8: 8Distribution of emissions in category 3.6 Corporate travel



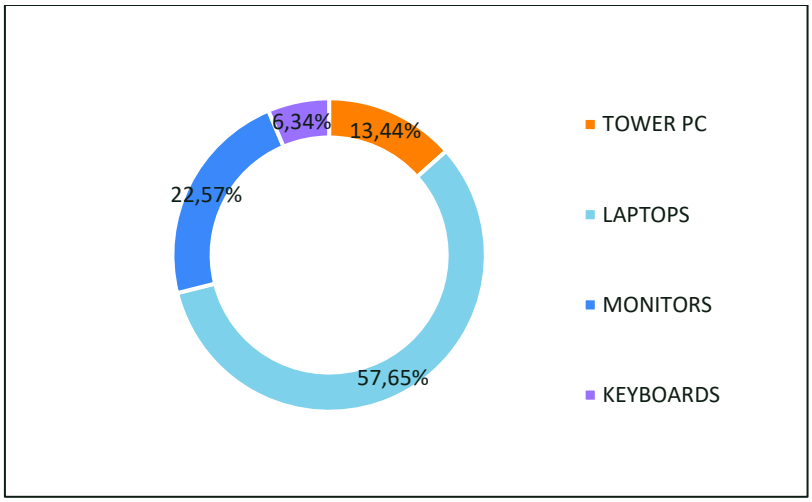
With regard to waste management, the waste derived from toner cartridges represents 95.68%, and IT support represents the remaining 4.32%, this being the category with the lowest volume of emissions of Scope 3 (2.84%), with the exception of the category 3.3, which has no emissions.

Figure 9: 9Distribution of emissions in category 3.5 Waste generation



Finally, the main source of emissions in the category of the purchase of capital goods is the purchase of laptop computers, representing 57.65%, followed by the purchase of displays, representing 22.57% and of desktop PCs, representing 13.44%, as well as the purchase of keyboards, representing 6.34%.

Figure 10: 10Distribution of the emissions in category 3.2 Purchase of capital goods



5. TREND IN EMISSIONS, 2021-2024

This section shows the trend in the carbon footprint of the CaixaBank Group for the 2021-2024 period, using the year 2021 as the base year to estimate the average GHG emissions associated with leaks of refrigerant gases and corporate travel between 2019 and 2021.

The carbon footprint of CaixaBank Group's activity in 2024 was 35.60% 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 efficiency measures deployed at certain buildings and across the branch network, as well as a reduction in the purchase of goods such as paper, water and toner, and also of capital goods. 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.

The following figure shows the results of the CaixaBank Group's carbon footprint between 2021 and 2024, by scope:

Figure 11: 11Trend in GHG emissions by scope, 2021- 2024 (t.CO_2e)

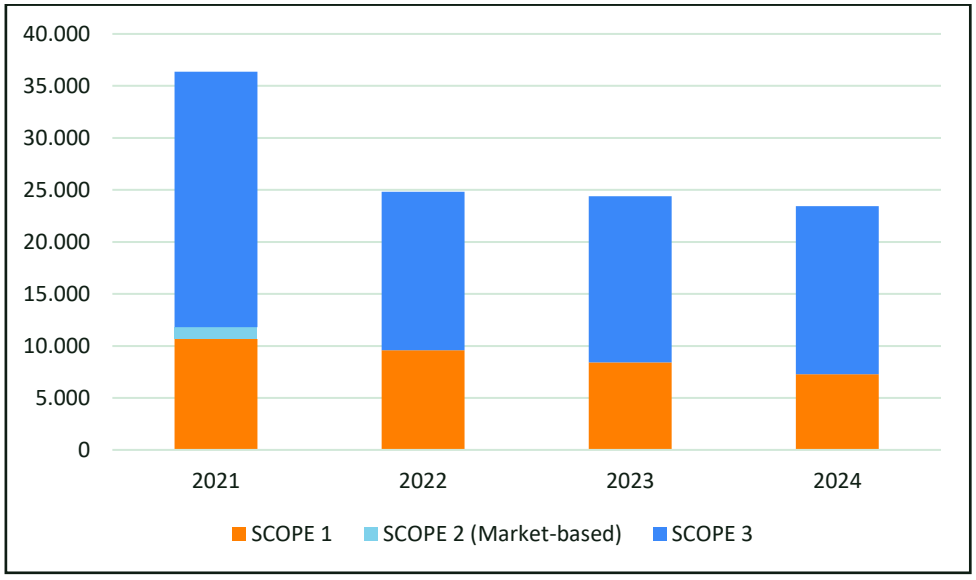


Table 5: GHG emissions, 2021-2024, by scope (t.CO2e)

SCOPE	2021	2022	2023	2024	21-24%
Scope 1	10,649.28	9,576.29	8,423.34	7,282.12	-31.62%
Scope 2	1,153.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100%
Scope 3	24,579.15	15,258.72	15,976.88	16,147.72	-34.30%
TOTAL	**36,381.98**	**24,835.02**	**24,400.21**	**23,429.83**	**-35.60%**

If we analyse the trend in each of the emissions categories with respect to the base year, we can observe a significant reduction in emissions resulting from electricity consumption, with a 100% reduction of emissions, which affects both Scope 2 and category 3.3. There is also a significant reduction of emissions associated

with the purchase of capital goods (-52.10%) and waste generation (-66.32%). These drops are directly related to the reduction of the number of operational branches in the region. Moreover, refrigerant gas emissions have dropped by 46.76% mainly due to the low number of gas charging procedures during 2024.

In turn, emissions derived from mobile sources have increased greatly, representing a relevant change in the trend.

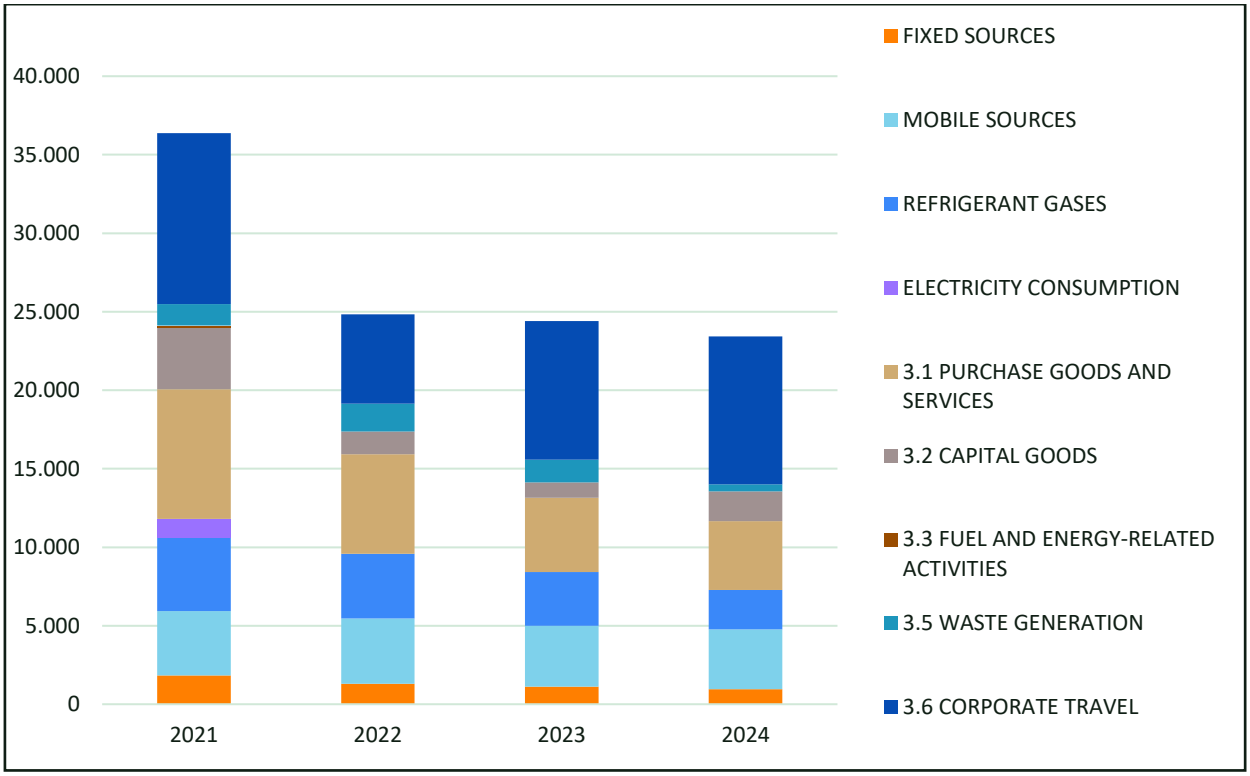
With regard to scope 3 emissions, there is a general reduction of 34.30%, mainly driven by lower purchases of capital goods, such as recycled paper (-51%), non-recycled paper (-49%), cards (-66%) and displays (-64%). In addition, emissions associated with the electricity in the category 3.3 (WTT and T&D) have been reduced by 100%, thanks to the purchase of renewable energy.

Likewise, there is a sharp increase in air travel, which as increased significantly when compared with the 2021 figures, reaching a total of 3,700.79 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 92% increase, as well as trips of staff in their own cars 57%, which evidence a generalised rise of corporate travel.

Table 6: GHG emissions by category, 2021-2024 (t.CO_2e)

Category/source	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	-7.03%
Refrigerant gases	4,718.06	4,106.54	3,438.98	2,511.85	-46.76%
Electricity consumption	1,153.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100%
3.1. Purchase of goods	8,251.30	6,345.07	4,733.79	4,376.88	-46.96%
3.2. Capital goods	3,946.41	1,440.47	979.45	1,890.50	-52.10%
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	122.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100%
3.5. Waste production	1,359.62	1,783.20	1,436.76	457.90	-66.32%
3.6. Corporate travel	10,899.19	5,689.98	8,826.88	9,422.44	-13.55%
TOTAL	**36,381.98**	**24,835.02**	**24,400.21**	**23,429.83**	**-19.12%**

Figure 12: 12Trend in GHG emissions by category, 2021-2024 (t.CO_2e)



GHG emissions for each category of product or waste generated can be found in 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.

With regards to the indicators related to the activity in terms of turnover and workforce, there has been a drop in emissions over the period analysed. The first one shows a 68.52% drop and the second a 29.19% drop.

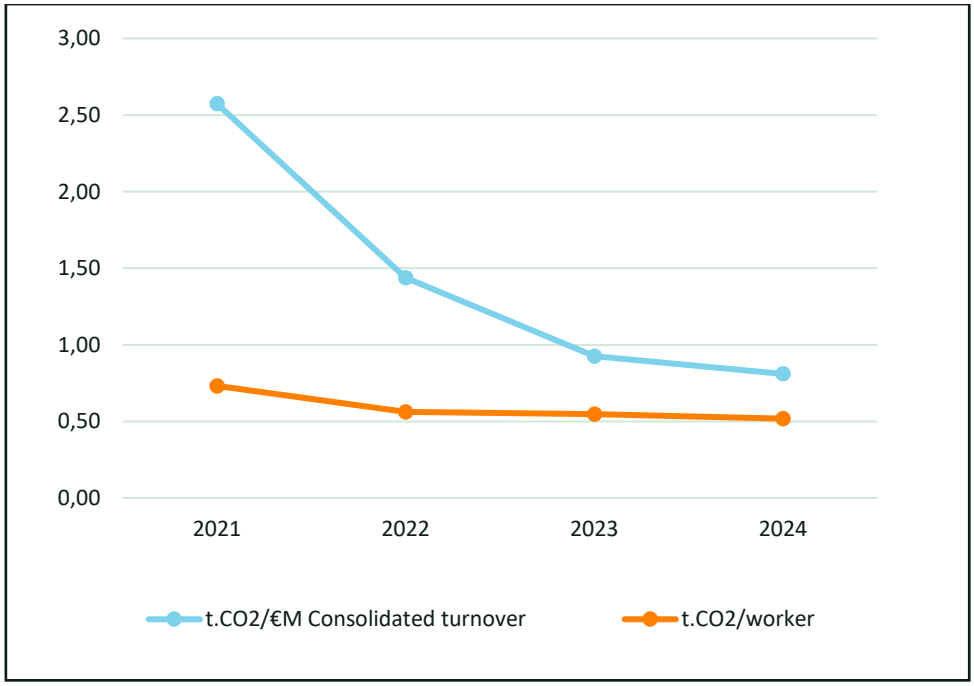
The two KPIs analysed decline between the years 2021 and 2024, as shown in the table and figure below.

Table 7: Relative emission indicators of the CaixaBank Group. 2021-2024

Indicators	Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend
Consolidated turnover	tCO2e/€M	2.57	1.44	0.93	0.81	-68.52%
Average number of employees	tCO2e/worker	0.73	0.56	0.55	0.52	-29.19%

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

Figure 13: 13Trend in relative emissions indicators – 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 8: 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	16,147.72	6.45%	1,042.28
	3.1 Purchased goods and services	4,376.88	14.14%	618.98
	3.2 Capital goods	1,890.50	11.18%	211.36
	3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	0.00	12.21%	0.00
	3.5 Waste production	457.90	8.60%	39.39
	3.6 Business travel	9,422.44	8.60%	810.55
TOTAL		**23,429.83**	**4.98%**	**1,167.44**

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 (4.98).

Table 9: Calculation accuracy ranges

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

A1. STARTING POINT OF CAIXABANK S.A., 2021-2024

Table 10: Trend in activity details for CaixaBank S.A., 2021-2024

CATEGORY	SOURCE	2021	2022	2023	2024	UNITS
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Heating oil	235,547.02	112,650.33	106,876.03	80,432.82	litres
	Propane	0	0	15,474.00	11,048.41	kWh
	Natural gas	5,316,950.08	4,336,177.93	3,407,107.58	3,298,326.00	kWh
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	19,355.79	11,640.44	0.00	0.00	litres
	Diesel	307,145.31	179,918.58	49,304.40	11,916.23	litres
	Hybrid petrol	166,418.56	171,962.41	109,119.22	74,563.93	litres
	Hybrid diesel	39,667.36	37,255.04	10,394.47	5,207.24	litres
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	7.67	69.30	0.00	75.20	kg
	R-407A	4.00	7.50	75.19	0.00	kg
	R-407C	1,051.36	801.01	559.45	338.80	kg
	R-410A	653.45	926.62	1,140.83	591.15	kg
	R-417A	5.83	7.50	0.00	0.00	kg
	R-422A	3.00	23.70	0.00	0.00	kg
	R-422D	178.64	21.70	37.95	7.50	kg
	R-427A	50.63	18.30	9.30	0.00	kg
	R-434A	33.75	10.90	0.00	5.00	kg
	R-438A	25.87	57.65	16.20	0.00	kg
	R-453A (RS70)	269.10	12.50	21.50	10.00	kg
	R-32	1.68	19.44	24.85	6.02	kg
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		1,448,404.99	0.00	0	0.00	kWh
TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		234,408,604.60	196,182,370.20	172,804,264.14	160,714,443.00	kWh
TOTAL ELECTRICITY		235,857,009.59	196,182,370.20	172,804,264.14	160,714,443.00	kWh
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Mains water	506,847.36	398,205.73	421,768.72	409,676.41	m3
	Recycled paper – own use	1,218,242.44	791,047.50	879,325.00	815,212.50	kg
	Virgin paper – Own use	27,982.23	23,898.44	22,268.75	22,815.63	kg
	Virgin paper – No. envelopes	271,067.84	226,631.76	166,581.12	139,205.01	kg
	Virgin paper – No. A4	525,660.90	575,364.70	434,063.19	404,063.77	kg
	Virgin paper – No. thirds	211,322.99	103,174.03	91,020.85	90,959.46	kg

	Virgin paper – Slips and reels	97,871.55	65,874.41	48,495.67	27,255.02	kg
	Virgin paper – Passbooks	36,046.32	45,416.61	42,100.76	41,004.43	kg
	Toner	46,700.00	40,909.00	34,693.00	32,020.00	unit
	Banner vinyl (advertising)	184,582.00	137,219.52	125,933.56	136,858.50	m2
	Cards PVC	7,063,889.00	496,584.00	151,985.00	109,303.00	unit
	Cards PVC-R	3,927,930.00	10,279,444.00	8,988,012.00	9,387,834	unit
	Cards PLA	220,142.00	183,660.00	20,832.00	7,563.00	unit
3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	2,034.00	10.00	0.00	1,116.00	unit
	Laptops	12,902.00	3,043.00	2,598.00	6,412.00	unit
	Monitors	3,633.00	2,884.00	1,405.00	1,343.00	unit
	Keyboards	2,527.00	2,367.00	1,438.00	4,247.00	unit
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT – Electricity	1,448,404.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	kWh
	T&D – Electricity	1,448,404.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	kWh
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	42,337.00	38,040.00	49,561.43	39,374.29	unit
	Technical support	1,262,615.00	984,820.00	854,930.00	414,290.00	kg
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	3,392,360.00	5,652,320.00	10,206,117.13	12,057,373.00	km
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	1,450,889.00	3,801,201.00	7,347,548.16	8,803,650.00	km
	Air travel >3,700 km	886,867.00	2,998,244.00	4,893,544.91	5,146,072.00	km
	Train	7,777,002.00	10,944,220.00	17,463,152.39	21,169,750.00	km
	Rental/lease cars	685,270.00	648,607.00	1,161,750.65	1,384,523.00	km
	Employee cars	19,160,362.00	24,142,480.00	28,786,371.00	31,683,414.00	km

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	7.67	69.30	12.00	75.20	kg
	R-407A	4.00	7.50	39.10	0.00	kg
	R-407C	1,054.36	843.38	559.45	338.80	kg
	R-410A	910.95	1,181.09	1,165.33	746.85	kg
	R-417A	5.83	7.50	0.00	0.00	kg
	R-422A	3.00	23.70	0.00	0.00	kg
	R-422D	178.64	21.70	37.95	7.50	kg
	R-427A	25.67	18.30	9.30	0.00	kg
	R-434A	33.75	10.90	0.00	5.00	kg
	R-438A	25.87	57.65	16.20	0.00	kg
	R-453A (RS70)	269.10	12.50	21.50	10.00	kg
	R-32	1.68	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	Mains water	506,847.36	398,205.73	421,768.72	409,676.41	m3
	Recycled paper – own use	1,218,242.44	791,047.50	879,325.00	815,212.50	kg
	Virgin paper – Own use	27,982.23	23,898.44	22,268.75	22,815.63	kg
	Virgin paper – No. envelopes	271,067.84	226,631.76	166,581.12	139,205.01	kg
	Virgin paper – No. A4	525,660.90	575,364.70	434,063.19	404,063.77	kg
	Virgin paper – No. thirds	211,322.99	103,174.03	91,020.85	90,959.46	kg

	Virgin paper – Slips and reels	97,871.55	65,874.41	48,495.67	27,255.02	kg
	Virgin paper – Passbooks	36,046.32	45,416.61	42,100.76	41,004.43	kg
	Toner	46,700.00	40,909.00	34,693.00	32,020.00	unit
	Banner vinyl (advertising)	184,582.00	137,219.52	125,933.56	136,858.50	m2
	Cards PVC	7,063,889.00	496,584.00	151,985.00	109,303.00	unit
	Cards PVC-R	3,927,930.00	10,279,444.00	8,988,012.00	9,387,834	unit
	Cards PLA	220,142.00	183,660.00	20,832.00	7,563.00	unit
3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	2,034.00	10.00	0.00	1,116.00	unit
	Laptops	12,902.00	3,043.00	2,598.00	6,412.00	unit
	Monitors	3,633.00	2,884.00	1,405.00	1,343.00	unit
	Keyboards	2,527.00	2,367.00	1,438.00	4,247.00	unit
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT – Electricity	1,448,404.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	kWh
	T&D – Electricity	1,448,404.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	kWh
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	42,337.00	38,040.00	49,561.43	39,374.29	unit
	Technical support	1,262,615.00	984,820.00	854,930.00	414,290.00	kg
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	3,392,360.00	5,652,320.00	10,206,117.13	12,057,373.00	km
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	1,450,889.00	3,801,201.00	7,347,548.16	8,803,650.00	km
	Air travel >3,700 km	886,867.00	2,998,244.00	4,893,544.91	5,146,072.00	km
	Train	7,777,002.00	10,944,220.00	17,463,152.39	21,169,750.00	km
	Rental/lease cars	685,270.00	648,607.00	1,161,750.65	1,384,523.00	km
	Employee cars	19,160,362.00	24,142,480.00	28,786,371.00	31,683,414.00	km

A2. CARBON FOOTPRINT OF CAIXABANK, S.A., 2021-2024

Table 12: Trend in GHG emissions at CaixaBank S.A., 2021-2024 (t.CO2e)

CATEGORY	SOURCE	2021	2022	2023	2024
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Heating oil	682.61	326.46	290.82	**218.86**
	Propane	0.00	0.00	3.56	**2.54**
	Natural gas	970.07	791.13	621.62	**601.77**
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	43.56	26.20	0.00	**0.00**
	Diesel	773.92	453.35	124.22	**29.98**
	Hybrid petrol	374.51	386.99	245.49	**167.69**
	Hybrid diesel	99.95	93.87	26.19	**13.10**
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	9.97	90.09	0.00	**115.06**
	R-407A	7.69	14.42	75.19	**0.00**
	R-407C	1,707.41	1,300.84	908.55	**646.43**
	R-410A	1,257.24	1,782.82	2,194.96	**1,333.63**
	R-417A	12.41	15.95	0.00	**0.00**
	R-422A	8.54	67.47	0.00	**0.00**
	R-422D	441.77	53.66	93.85	**21.88**
	R-427A	102.48	37.04	18.82	**0.00**
	R-434A	103.78	33.52	0.00	**18.27**
	R-438A	53.26	118.70	33.36	**0.00**
	R-453A (RS70)	440.25	20.45	35.17	**19.05**
	R-32	1.14	13.16	16.82	**4.64**
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		374.17	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
TOTAL ELECTRICITY		374.17	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Mains water	195.14	153.31	162.38	**157.73**
	Recycled paper – own use	3,004.03	1,972.90	1,582.79	**1,467.38**
	Virgin paper – Own use	101.12	82.04	66.81	**68.45**
	Virgin paper – No. envelopes	979.54	777.96	499.74	**417.62**
	Virgin paper – No. A4	1,899.55	1,975.05	1,302.19	**1,212.19**
	Virgin paper – No. thirds	763.65	354.16	273.06	**272.88**
	Virgin paper – Slips and reels	353.67	226.13	145.49	**81.77**

	Virgin paper – Passbooks	130.26	155.90	126.30	**123.01**
	Toner	562.14	492.40	435.09	**418.04**
	Banner vinyl (advertising)	139.46	101.85	102.95	**116.34**
	Cards PVC	103.07	7.23	1.68	**1.43**
	Cards PVC-R	16.72	43.71	35.00	**39.94**
	Cards PLA	2.95	2.44	0.31	**0.11**
3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	454.03	2.10	0.00	**254.10**
	Laptops	2,248.30	494.81	445.19	**1,089.89**
	Monitors	1,172.47	884.91	490.69	**426.68**
	Keyboards	71.61	58.65	43.58	**119.82**
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT – Electricity	97.29	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
	T&D – Electricity	25.35	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	535.68	472.26	878.86	**438.14**
	Technical support	823.94	1,310.94	557.90	**19.76**
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	441.11	734.97	1,643.05	**1,941.00**
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	117.77	308.54	806.30	**966.11**
	Air travel >3,700 km	90.53	306.06	754.73	**793.68**
	Train	229.45	322.90	543.07	**625.99**
	Rental/lease cars	111.05	105.11	197.05	**213.35**
	Employee cars	3,105.02	3,912.40	4,882.67	**4,882.31**
	Scope 1	7,154.52	5,626.12	4,688.61	**3,192.90**
	Scope 2 (market-based)	374.17	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
	Scope 2 (location-based)	32,784.12	31,994.66	21,082.12	**16,392.87**
	Scope 3	24,579.15	15,258.72	15,976.88	**16,147.72**
	TOTAL (market-based)	**32,107.85**	**20,884.84**	**20,665.49**	**19,340.62**
	TOTAL (location-based	**64,517.80**	**52,879.50**	**41,747.61**	**35,733.49**

A3. CARBON FOOTPRINT OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP, 2021-2024

Table 13: Trend in GHG emissions at CaixaBank S.A., 2021-2024

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	**2,852.61**
	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	9.97	90.09	15.60	**115.06**
	R-407A	7.69	14.42	75.19	**0.00**
	R-407C	1,712.74	1,369.65	908.55	**646.43**
	R-410A	1,760.09	2,272.42	2,241.62	**1,684.89**
	R-417A	12.41	15.95	0.00	**0.00**
	R-422A	8.54	67.47	0.00	**0.00**
	R-422D	441.77	53.66	93.85	**21.88**
	R-427A	102.48	37.04	18.82	**0.00**
	R-434A	103.78	33.52	0.00	**18.27**
	R-438A	53.26	118.70	33.36	**0.00**
	R-453A (RS70)	440.25	20.45	35.17	**19.05**
	R-32	1.14	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	Mains water	195.14	153.31	162.38	**157.73**
	Recycled paper – own use	3,004.03	1,972.90	1,582.79	**1,467.38**
	Virgin paper – Own use	101.12	82.04	66.81	**68.45**
	Virgin paper – No. envelopes	979.54	777.96	499.74	**417.62**
	Virgin paper – No. A4	1,899.55	1,975.05	1,302.19	**1,212.19**
	Virgin paper – No. thirds	763.65	354.16	273.06	**272.88**
	Virgin paper – Slips and reels	353.67	226.13	145.49	**81.77**

	Virgin paper – Passbooks	130.26	155.90	126.30	**123.01**
	Toner	562.14	492.40	435.09	**418.04**
	Banner vinyl (advertising)	139.46	101.85	102.95	**116.34**
	Cards PVC	103.07	7.23	1.68	**1.43**
	Cards PVC-R	16.72	43.71	35.00	**39.94**
	Cards PLA	2.95	2.44	0.31	**0.11**
3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	454.03	2.10	0.00	**254.10**
	Laptops	2,248.30	494.81	445.19	**1,089.89**
	Monitors	1,172.47	884.91	490.69	**426.68**
	Keyboards	71.61	58.65	43.58	**119.82**
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT – Electricity	97.29	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
	T&D – Electricity	25.35	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	535.68	472.26	878.86	**438.14**
	Technical support	823.94	1,310.94	557.90	**19.76**
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	441.11	734.97	1,643.05	**1,941.00**
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	117.77	308.54	806.30	**966.11**
	Air travel >3,700 km	90.53	306.06	754.73	**793.68**
	Train	229.45	322.90	543.07	**625.99**
	Rental/lease cars	111.05	105.11	197.05	**213.35**
	Employee cars	3,105.02	3,912.40	4,882.67	**4,882.31**
	Scope 1	10,649.28	9,576.29	8,423.34	**7,282.12**
	Scope 2 (market-based)	1,153.55	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
	Scope 2 (location-based)	43,978.80	42,670.71	29,383.94	**23,046.75**
	Scope 3	24,579.15	15,258.72	15,976.88	**16,147.72**
	TOTAL (market-based)	**36,381.98**	**24,835.02**	**24,400.21**	**23,429.83**
	TOTAL (location-based	**79,207.23**	**67,505.72**	**53,784.16**	**46,476.59**

A4. EMISSION FACTORS OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP, 2024

Table 14: Emission 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 emissions 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 emissions 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	SPAIN	UNITS	SOURCE: SPAIN
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Mains water	0.385	kg CO2e/m3	Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. OCCC. Version: 17 June 2024.
	Recycled paper – own use		kg CO2e/Kg	Ecoinvent 3.10
	Virgin paper – Own use		kg CO2e/Kg	
	Virgin paper – No. envelopes		kg CO2e/Kg	
	Virgin paper – No. A4		kg CO2e/Kg	
	Virgin paper – No. thirds		kg CO2e/Kg	
	Virgin paper – Slips and reels		kg CO2e/Kg	
	Virgin paper – Passbooks		kg CO2e/Kg	
	Toner		kg CO2e/unit	
	Banner vinyl (advertising)		kg CO2e/m2	
	Cards PVC		kg CO2e/unit	
	Cards PVC-R		kg CO2e/unit	
	Cards PLA		kg CO2e/unit	
3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)		kg CO2e/unit	
	Laptops		kg CO2e/unit	
	Monitors		kg CO2e/unit	
	Keyboards		kg CO2e/unit	
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
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges		kg CO2e/unit	Ecoinvent 3.10
	Technical support		kg CO2e/Kg	
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	