



CaixaBank

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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▪

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ EUR

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

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:

☒ Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CaixaBank, S.A. (CB) is the parent company of a financial services group whose shares are traded on the stock exchanges of Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia and Bilbao, and on the continuous market. Traded on the IBEX-35 since 2011, it is also listed on the Euro Stoxx Bank Price EUR, the MSCI Europe and the MSCI Pan-Euro. CaixaBank Group is a financial group with a socially responsible, long-term universal business model based on quality, trust and specialisation, offering a value proposition of products and services for each segment, treating innovation as both a strategic challenge and a distinguishing feature of its corporate culture. As a leader in retail banking in Spain and Portugal, it is a key player in supporting sustainable economic growth. During last years, CB has become the leading financial group in the Iberian Peninsula, with the vocation and capacity to provide more than 20 million customers with an inclusive, quality and broad spectrum financial and insurance service. Regarding savings management, the rise in customer funds by 51,125 million (+8.7%), supported again by the growth of assets under management and the insurance activity, both areas of strength in the CaixaBank Group, stood out. As for the lending activity, the portfolio has shown resilience, with

a positive performance in financing companies and household consumption, which grew by around 4.9% and 7.2% respectively, whereas the mortgage portfolio grew slightly by 0.5%. Regarding the results, the year's intense commercial activity and the normalization of interest rates has led to an 11.5% increase in total revenue, reaching 15,873 million, and a significant rise in the cost-to-income ratio to 40.3%. Regarding sustainability, we have made progress in our commitment to the energy transition. In the last two years we have mobilized more than 86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding our 2022–2024 target by 36%. As a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance, we have taken on the commitment to gradually reduce financing to companies linked to thermal coal until its complete phase out in 2030, as well as other intermediate decarbonization targets for 2030 for our financing and investment portfolios, specifically in the sectors with the highest intensity of greenhouse gas emissions electric, oil and gas, automotive, iron and steel, agriculture, real estate (residential and commercial), aviation and shipping. No decarbonization targets have been established for the aluminum and cement sectors because they are not considered materials in the financing portfolio. Additionally, we will stop financing companies involved in thermal coal activities (those clients whose revenues from thermal coal mining and/or coal-fired power generation exceed 5% of the total), reducing our exposure to zero by 2030 (phase-out). Regarding the organizational activities and according to the CDP criteria, CB decided to include in this CDP only the activities performed by Bank Lending, the only activity that represents more than 20% of its revenue in the reporting year, and only activities carried out in Spain (76,14% of total income).

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☒ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☒ 3 years
[Fixed row]

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

22907000000.00

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ES0140609019

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

E3641N103

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CABK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B283W97

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

7CUNS533WID6K7DGF187

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NIF/VAT: A08663619

[\[Add row\]](#)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Spain

(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?

51645800000

(1.10) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:

☒ Yes, both the portfolio value and the % of revenue associated with it

(1.10.4) Portfolio value based on total assets

22907000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

- ☒ Retail clients
- ☒ Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
- ☒ Business and private clients (banking)

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Retail | ☒ Fossil Fuels |
| ☒ Apparel | ☒ Manufacturing |
| ☒ Services | ☒ Infrastructure |
| ☒ Materials | ☒ Power generation |
| ☒ Hospitality | ☒ International bodies |
| ☒ Transportation services | |
| ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma | |

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

- ☒ No

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☒ No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In the case of upstream emissions related to categories 3.1 Purchases of goods and services and 3.2 Purchases capital goods, 80% of the amount of the global statement of all the Bank's operating expenses and investments has been taken as a baseline. To align with CSRD requirements, the bank calculates a percentage of emissions using supplier-specific emission factors (Tier 1) where available, and uses sector-specific emission factors from public databases (e.g. DEFRA IO) when not. With the aim of improving the accuracy of the 2024 emissions and defining more precisely the reduction targets for these categories, CaixaBank has begun an engagement project with the most relevant suppliers to obtain information on their carbon footprint. Regarding the portfolio coverage, CaixaBank has established a customer and credit acceptance process which is integrated into the customer onboarding process and credit approval process for all customers and operations under the scope of the Corporate Sustainability/ ESG Risk Management Policy. The granting process will include, where applicable, the analysis of environmental, social and governance risk factors of both the customer and the transaction. a. In the customer onboarding process, an analysis of the ESG risk of customers is carried out to determine whether they comply with the criteria of this Policy relating to Human Rights, Health and Safety Policies, with a special focus on defense. In the credit approval process, an analysis of the ESG risks associated with the customer's activity is carried out, which complements that carried out in the customer onboarding process and aims to ensure compliance with the Policy. If the financing is intended for specific projects, an assessment is carried out according to the type of asset to be financed. The analysis takes into account environmental, social and governance risk, which incorporates aspects related to the company's ESG control environment, the existence or not of ESG controversies, decarbonization strategy, as well as compliance with the Equator Principles where applicable. In other words, a holistic due diligence analysis is carried out of customers with an ESG vision.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Plastics are not relevant at a raw material level for CaixaBank, so they are not mapped in our value chain. Plastics are not a core material in banking operations and CaixaBank is rapidly moving towards digital platforms with digital wallets and mobile banking apps. On the other hand, CaixaBank is adopting sustainability initiatives at the operational level, which include reducing plastic usage. Some examples of initiatives carried out in 2024 have been the use of larger containers with dosage with cleaning companies or the distribution of reusable bottles or glasses to drink water in our corporate services cafeterias, which become centers free of single-use plastics.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

The timeframes considered in the process of assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities are those specified in ESRS 1.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The timeframes considered in the process of assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities are those specified in ESRS 1. In the context of environmental-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the 5-years period as medium-term, in line with standard market practices that look at 2030 as an intermediate

milestone (2030-2025 6 years). This 5-years period is important for the risk assessment process related to changes in the legal framework resulting from environmental issues. The potential increase in the operational cost for CaixaBank's customers to comply with environmental legal requirements could affect their ability to pay, exposing the Bank's portfolio to a credit risk (the possibility of a loss resulting from a borrower's failure to repay a loan or meet contractual obligations).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

The timeframes considered in the process of assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities are those specified in ESRS 1. In the context of environmental-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the long-term period to be the years beyond 2030. This decision is in line with the risk and opportunities analysis which considers, among others, the risks generated by chronic physical events (e.g. increased indirect operational costs as a result of actions taken as a consequence of a future increase in the average and maximum temperatures) and the transition risks that can occur when moving towards a low-carbon economy that can mean, for some sectors (e.g. Oil & Gas, Energy, and Transport sectors), significant impacts on the asset values and/or higher costs of doing business.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☒ Yes	☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :NGFS scenarios

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Sea level rise

Policy

- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

CaixaBank carries out an annual Double Materiality Analysis (DMA), aligned with CSRD and TNFD frameworks, to better understand and manage its environmental, social, and governance responsibilities. This process is essential for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities (IROs) throughout the entire value chain, including upstream, direct, and downstream operations. The main objective of the DMA is to identify and assess the positive and negative impacts that CB may have on the environment, as well as the impacts the environment may have on CB (inside-outside analysis). It also helps uncover R&O that could lead to financial consequences in the short, medium, or long term and guides the prioritization of the most relevant topics for strategic decision-making and reporting. To achieve this, CB began by conducting a context analysis that led to the identification of 118 potential IROs related to material topics. These were assessed following regulatory guidance, including recommendations from the CSRD. As a result, 31 IROs were determined to be material, with Climate Change (CC) marked as highly important. Moreover, after the analysis, CB also conducts a risk analysis for its portfolio, integrated into their TCFD. In its climate risk analysis, CB implicitly considers dependencies, which refer to the natural or climatic elements that the bank and its clients rely on to function. This does not mean the bank depends on CC itself, but rather on environmental conditions and resources that are being affected by it. To support the management of these issues, CB has started to track environment-related physical and transition risks through its operational loss database. It has also developed extreme risk scenarios to better understand potential financial impacts. One concrete example of how CB is managing environmental dependencies and impacts occurred during the 2024 DANA storm in Valencia, which interrupted CB's offices operations. This event highlighted CB's exposure to climate-related disruptions. The outcomes of the DMA are integrated into CB's strategic planning and decision-making processes. The final analysis is submitted for approval to the Management Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors. Additionally, to ensure transparency and credibility, the entire DMA process is reviewed and verified by an independent third party.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :CSRD

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Rationing of municipal water supply

Policy

- ☒ Increased pricing of water
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- ☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☒ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- ☒ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, CaixaBank conducted its annual Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) to identify its most relevant Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IROs), which guide its sustainability strategy. The study followed the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and EFRAG guidelines, incorporating stakeholder perspectives. The DMA was carried out in four phases: Context Analysis, Identification of IROs. Assessment of IROs and Results and Materiality Matrix Impacts were evaluated based on whether they were current or potential, and whether they were positive or negative. CaixaBank used both quantitative and qualitative methods to confirm findings. Risks and opportunities were assessed by their likelihood and financial impact over short, medium, and long-term horizons. Opportunities were identified using internal business forecasts, sector analysis, and market research. The study also considered the control environment as a mitigating factor for the identified risks and impacts. Based on the double materiality approach, topics were classified as either material or non-material. In this context, water-related environmental issues were found to be non-material for CaixaBank in 2024. These topics were deemed non-material due to the nature of CaixaBank's business, which does not directly generate environmental impacts in these areas. Regardless of the DMA, CaixaBank is in the process of further improving its understanding of the bank's nature-related risks, which, given its activity, come mainly from its financing activities. In 2024, the bank began assessing nature-related risks by identifying, impacts, and dependencies within its corporate portfolio using tools such as the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) and ENCORE. This analysis considered how financed activities affect and/or depend on nature, including biodiversity, water, and deforestation, and could therefore imply nature-related transition or physical risk. Moreover, to identify, assess and manage water-related risks, CB developed a tool in 2023 that overlays geographic data on water stress zones with the location of its branches and offices. This analysis allows the bank to identify regions of high-water risk—such as Andalusia and Catalonia—and to prioritize efficiency measures accordingly.

[Add row]

(2.2.4) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.5) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities?

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.5.1) Process in place covering this portfolio

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.5.2) Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process

Select from:

☒ Both risks and opportunities

(2.2.5.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.5.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities related to this portfolio that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

Climate analysis process is not informed by impacts and dependencies because these have not been analyzed so far. The reason behind this is that until recently, the climate analysis framework included only risks and opportunities, while impacts and dependencies analysis framework is usually more related to nature-related risks. CaixaBank also intends to align disclosure on nature-related risks and opportunities with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) scheduled for the end of 2023. In this regard, in 2022 and 2023 CaixaBank has been participating in one of the pilot projects launched by TNFD and coordinated by UNEP FI, which is working on the draft TNFD framework.

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Retail | ☒ Fossil Fuels |
| ☒ Apparel | ☒ Manufacturing |
| ☒ Services | ☒ Infrastructure |
| ☒ Materials | ☒ Power generation |
| ☒ Hospitality | ☒ International bodies |
| ☒ Transportation services | |
| ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma | |

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

- ☒ ENCORE
- ☒ Internal tools/methods
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Drought | ☒ Heat waves |
| ☒ Tornado | ☒ Subsidence |
| ☒ Avalanche | ☒ Cold wave/frost |
| ☒ Landslide | ☒ Pollution incident |
| ☒ Wildfires | ☒ Glacial lake outburst |
| ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons | |
| ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) | |
| ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) | |
| ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms) | |

Chronic physical

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Heat stress | ☒ Coastal erosion |
| ☒ Soil erosion | ☒ Soil degradation |
| ☒ Solifluction | ☒ Change in land-use |
| ☒ Water stress | ☒ Permafrost thawing |
| ☒ Sea level rise | ☒ Ocean acidification |
| ☒ Changing wind patterns | ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability |
| ☒ Temperature variability | ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events |
| ☒ Declining ecosystem services | ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level |

- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies
- ☑ Leaching of hazardous substances from plastics
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Stigmatization of sector
- ☑ Lending that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy
- ☑ Investing that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy
- ☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Insurance underwriting that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☑ Transition to reusable products
- ☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products
- ☑ Transition to increasing recycled content
- ☑ Transition to increasing renewable content
- ☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
- ☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations
- ☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

CaixaBank (CB) integrates environmental and climate-related risks, referred to as Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities, into its overall risk management framework. These risks are assessed through traditional categories such as credit, operational, liquidity, reputational, and profitability risks. Climate-related risks are classified as either transition risks, linked to regulatory and market changes, among others, or physical risks, related to chronic and acute risks. To evaluate these risks, CB applies a scenario-based approach which uses as a central scenario the NGFS's Orderly Transition pathway, which reflects the bank's climate commitments which corresponds to the SSP1-2.6 physical climate scenario. Moreover, CB uses other scenarios, Delayed Transition and Hot House World, to complete their analysis. Once identified, climate risks are mapped to traditional financial risks. CB develops models to estimate long-term probabilities of default and severity, enabling quantification of potential exposure. Credit risk is considered the most impacted, particularly by transition risks over the medium and long term. CB uses a qualitative risk matrix analysis to assess the impact of climate risks. Exposure is measured on a five-level scale (from low to high) across time horizons including 2025, 2030, 2040, and 2050. Agriculture is identified as one of the most exposed sectors to physical risks, due its vulnerability to droughts, while electricity and oil & gas are the most exposed to transition risks due to its high emissions intensity. CB also develops qualitative sectoral heatmaps to link corporate loan exposure to transition risk levels, helping prioritize risk management actions. Additionally, stress tests are conducted under alternative scenarios, such as Disorderly Transition and Hot House World, to better understand vulnerabilities and enhance preparedness. Among the sectors with the greatest exposure at CaixaBank, construction would be the one most affected by physical risks. Quantitative analyses of these portfolios confirm the conclusions of the qualitative analysis. In addition, CB reports in a semi-annual way climate-related risk metrics. These include exposures to transition risk in carbon-intensive sectors, energy efficiency levels within the mortgage portfolio, exposures to the top 20 carbon-intensive companies, exposures to physical climate risks, and other climate mitigation.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Retail | ☒ Fossil Fuels |
| ☒ Apparel | ☒ Manufacturing |
| ☒ Services | ☒ Infrastructure |
| ☒ Materials | ☒ Power generation |
| ☒ Hospitality | ☒ International bodies |
| ☒ Transportation services | |
| ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma | |

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Internal tools/methods
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Stress tests

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Sea level rise

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Other technology, please specify :Obsolescence

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

CaixaBank is a signatory to the Equator Principles (EPs), a globally recognized framework that promotes the identification, assessment, and management of environmental and social impacts and risks in project-related financing. By adhering to these principles, CaixaBank commits to financing only those projects that demonstrate responsible practices aligned with human rights, climate protection, and biodiversity conservation. The Equator Principles apply to various financial products, including project finance over USD10 million, corporate loans and project-related bonds meeting specific thresholds, as well as bridge loans and certain refinancing or acquisition deals. All qualifying operations undergo a rigorous due diligence process. As part of this process, CaixaBank excludes projects with severe, irreversible impacts or those misaligned with its corporate values. For eligible projects, an independent expert evaluates the client's environmental and social risk management systems and action plans. The findings are integrated into the bank's internal risk assessment and approval procedures. Projects are classified into categories (A, B, or C) based on their potential impact, and specific contractual obligations are included to ensure the client maintains responsible environmental and social practices throughout the project's lifecycle. In 2024, CaixaBank financed 23 projects under the Equator Principles, representing a total investment of EUR 21.1 billion, of which CaixaBank contributed EUR 2.0 billion. All projects were evaluated in collaboration with external experts.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Retail | ☒ Fossil Fuels |
| ☒ Apparel | ☒ Manufacturing |
| ☒ Services | ☒ Infrastructure |
| ☒ Materials | ☒ Power generation |
| ☒ Hospitality | ☒ International bodies |
| ☒ Transportation services | |

- ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture
- ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Sub-national

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ ENCORE | ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter |
| ☒ Risk models | ☒ PBAF – Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials |
| ☒ Scenario analysis | |
| ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter | |
| ☒ Internal tools/methods | |

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Pollution incident
- ☒ Toxic spills

Chronic physical

- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- ☒ Increased pricing of water
- ☒ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Technology

- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

CaixaBank actively identifies and assesses environmental risks that are not directly linked to climate change, focusing on risks to nature such as biodiversity loss, water stress, and deforestation. These risks are considered highly relevant due to their close connection with climate change and the transition toward a low-carbon economy. To evaluate the outside-in materiality of these risks, CaixaBank uses a methodology similar to that of its climate risk analysis. This approach distinguishes between physical risks, which result from direct harm to nature (e.g., damage to biodiversity or water resources), and transition risks, which arise from efforts to prevent such harm. Both types of risks can affect the bank's key risk categories, including credit, reputational, and operational risks. In 2024, CaixaBank conducted a detailed assessment of nature-related risks (including water stress) by identifying nature-related impacts, and dependencies within its corporate credit portfolio. This analysis was structured into three phases: Identification of sector-level impacts and dependencies, prioritizing key sectors using tools such as the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS). Assessment of nature-related physical and transition risks, using heatmaps developed with the WWF Risk Filter Suite. These maps result on biodiversity-related risks (reputational and physical) and water-related risks (regulatory, reputational, and physical). Evaluation of financial impacts will be performed in following stages due to current limitations in methodologies. CaixaBank plans to continue refining this analysis in the coming years.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

CaixaBank (CB) employs a comprehensive approach to explore the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through its annual Double Materiality Analysis (DMA). This analytical process enables CB to evaluate not only how its operations affect the environment but also how environmental changes impact the bank itself. Through a detailed context analysis, CB identifies significant environmental challenges, resulting in the recognition of 118 potential opportunities and risks (IROs). After careful evaluation, 31 of these IROs are classified as material, with a particular emphasis on Climate Change. Following this analysis, CB also conducts a portfolio risk analysis aligned with the TCFD. In this climate risk analysis, CB considers dependencies, which refer to the natural and climatic elements that the bank and its clients rely on for their operations. This does not imply that the bank depends on climate change itself, but rather on the environmental conditions and resources that are influenced by it. Additionally, CB acknowledges the growing importance of other environmental issues, such as water scarcity, that were identified during the DMA but not deemed material at that time. Recognizing their escalating significance, CB has incorporated a dedicated section addressing water issues in its 2024 TCFD report. Furthermore, in 2025, CB plans to initiate its first TNFD report. The outcomes from the DMA are integrated into CB's strategic planning and decision-making processes, ensuring that the insights gained effectively inform and shape the bank's operational strategies.

[Fixed row]

(2.2.8) Does your organization consider environmental information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process?

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.9) Indicate the environmental information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☒ Emissions data

☒ Energy usage data

☒ Emissions reduction targets

☒ Climate transition plans

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

- ☒ Directly from the client/investee
- ☒ From an intermediary or business partner
- ☒ Data provider

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Retail | ☒ Fossil Fuels |
| ☒ Apparel | ☒ Manufacturing |
| ☒ Services | ☒ Infrastructure |
| ☒ Materials | ☒ Power generation |
| ☒ Hospitality | ☒ International bodies |
| ☒ Transportation services | |
| ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma | |

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

28

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

6413960000.000001

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water discharge treatment data
- ☒ Access to WASH in the workplace
- ☒ Scope and content of water policy
- ☒ Breaches to local water regulations
- ☒ Water withdrawn from water stressed areas
- ☒ Water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes
- ☒ Impingements on the human right to water in communities
- ☒ Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

- ☒ Directly from the client/investee
- ☒ From an intermediary or business partner
- ☒ Data provider

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

- ☒ Retail
- ☒ Apparel
- ☒ Services
- ☒ Materials
- ☒ Hospitality
- ☒ Transportation services
- ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture
- ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma
- ☒ Fossil Fuels
- ☒ Manufacturing
- ☒ Infrastructure
- ☒ Power generation
- ☒ International bodies

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

28

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

0

[Add row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Credit risk

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The materiality assessment of sustainability/ESG risks is the basis for a proportionate deployment of ESG risk management processes and for feeding into strategic risk processes and risk calibration. Initially, the materiality analysis focused on the qualitative assessment of the main impacts that ESG factors may have on the traditional risks (credit, liquidity, market, operational, reputational and business/strategic) across the different portfolios but since 2023, CaixaBank has a quantitative framework for measuring climate risks. During 2024, CaixaBank has advanced the sophistication of its climate risk measurement and projection framework according to the ongoing evolution of its models. This framework projects and monitors the impacts of climate risk on credit risk to strengthen the comprehensive climate risk assessment process. This initiative is part of the materiality assessment and ensures robust consistency in risk management. This measurement framework incorporates the impacts of major physical risks, accurate and chronic, including wildfires, river and coastal flooding, droughts, and heat waves. It considers the impact of the likelihood and severity of these events on the values of mortgage collateral and the economic activity of clients. Additionally, it addresses the impacts of transition risk on corporate credit quality by considering carbon emissions, prices, decarbonization pathways, and the investments required for the transition, as well as the impact on business volumes and margins from increased production costs. Finally, the framework allows for quantifying the impact of the transition on mortgage collateral by analyzing whether less energy-efficient properties will be less attractive in the future. This measurement framework forms the basis for integrating climate risk into both economic capital requirements and the stress scenario for ICAAP. Moreover, this methodology has enabled the quantification of exposure potentially affected by climate risk with an impact on liquidity risk, specifically within the ILAAP exercise. In this context, the annual internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) was presented in the first half of the year, with December 2023 as the reference date, which includes, for the first time, the estimation of economic capital requirements for climate risk. The results confirm the low materiality of the impact of climate change and mitigation measures on credit risk.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Capital allocation

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the context of the Strategic Plan 22-24, CaixaBank (CB) set an ambitious target of M64,000EUR in mobilization of sustainable finance cumulative for the period 2022-24. Each year within the financial planning and target setting for the following year, the bank sets the annual amount that must be achieved to make progress in complying with such Strategic Plan target. The mobilization of sustainable finance is one of the sustainability metrics for which the degree of achievement determines the variable remuneration of the Executive Directors, Senior Management, Identified Staff, Corporate Services, Private Banking, Business Banking and Corporate & Investment Banking. The corporate challenges, with an aggregated weighting of 100% (i.e. the mobilization of sustainable finance weights 10%), are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee (RC), subject to a degree of achievement between 80% and 120%. Below 80% the variable remuneration associated with such metric is null. And the maximum variable remuneration amount to receive associated with each metric is capped in a 20% above the target amount. Additionally, from 2022, the variable remuneration of Executive Directors, similar to the model applicable to the other members of the Group's Identified Staff, consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement that is awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. This scheme is determined based on a target variable remuneration established for each of the Executive Directors by the BOD, at the recommendation of the RC, which represents the amount of variable remuneration to be received in the event of 100% compliance with the established targets. In the case of over-achievement, a maximum achievement rate of 120% can be reached. Concluding, this range of 80% to 120% of achievement determines the understanding of a substantive effect for the selected indicator. For more information see page 86 of the Annual Governance Report and page 14 of the Annual Remuneration Report, both included in the CMR 2023. Moreover, during 2024, CaixaBank has been working on its new Sustainability Plan for the 2025-27 period. The bank has set a new target to mobilize 100 billion EUR, aiming for a total of 164 billion EUR mobilized between 2022 and 2027.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- ☒ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is a risk that some of CaixaBank current carbon-intensive clients (credit portfolio companies with a high exposure to CO2 emissions) will be affected by transition risk, for example, from carbon regulations or changes in the demand of carbon-intensive products in the future. Therefore, there is an increasing risk in the market that some of the bank's current carbon-intensive clients will become more exposed to transition risks because of the fight against climate change and less profitable. Consequently, not only rating agencies will lower their rating, making it more difficult for these companies to access loans or other financial products but also internal ESG risk admission policies might put restrictions to actors in high -intensive sectors. Therefore, considering the bank's current credit portfolio exposure to these activities and a business-as-usual approach, there is a potential risk associated to a loss of profits from these clients with a high exposure to market changes driven by climate change, as CaixaBank might be driven to de-risk this part of its lending portfolio, representing a reduction in the group's profits from these companies.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Reduced profitability of investment portfolios

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

124849200

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

124849200

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

124849200

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated financial effect of this potential risk is associated with the decreased revenues from our carbon-intensive client segments, assuming a reduction of these more carbon exposed companies from our credit portfolio. As a first approximation to calculate the potential financial impact of this risk we used CaixaBank's carbon-intensive exposure, which accounts for 7,014 million as disclosed in the 2024 Pillar 3 Disclosures (table 8.39) On the other hand, we have used CaixaBank's gross balance sheet interest margin (1.78%) as disclosed in the 2024 Management Report. These two values allow us to estimate the value at risk due to this transition risk, which accounts for around 124,849,200, as a potential gross profit loss for the Group. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying the total intensive assets (7,014 million) by the associated interest margin ($1.78\% \times 7,014,000,000 = 124,849,200$). The calculation to obtain this value, which considers a worst-case scenario, is as follows: Value at Risk due to climate risk (Potential missed gross profit) Carbon intensive financial instruments portfolio from companies excluded from the Paris Agreement- aligned relevant Indices x Gross Balance Sheet Interest Margin (1.78%). Note: In the "primary potential financial impact" column we have selected the option that more closely describes the estimated financial impact. However, note it is not a reduction of profitability of our investment portfolio, but a reduction in size of the lending portfolio due to the exclusion of "high carbon-intensive companies ".

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2248249

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost breakdown: (2,248,249 EUR per year) has been estimated on a best effort basis considering the 83 equivalent FTEs considering one third of their working day ($81,262 \times 83 \times (1/3) = 2,248,249$).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The approach used in the assessment of this risk to mitigate, control, transfer or accept the risk is as follows: - Situation: There is an increasing risk in the market that some of the bank's current carbon-intensive clients will become more exposed to transition risks as a result of the fight against climate change and, therefore, less profitable. Consequently, rating agencies will lower their rating, making it more difficult for these companies to access loans or other financial products. - Task: CB needs to monitor and manage this risk by measuring the exposure of its lending portfolio to economic activities considered to be linked to high CO2 emissions. Such activities accounted for 7,014million in the reporting year. This risk metric is complemented by additional carbon-intensity metrics that help monitor the carbon intensity of aggregated exposure in accordance with the risk appetite. - Action: Manage Climate Risks through different stages of the risk cycle, including identification, admission, quantification and monitoring of the risks, Some of the actions taken include materiality analysis, heatmapping (qualitative measurement), risk modelling

and scenario analysis (quantitative measurement), implementation of ESG risk admission policies, setting of ESG related RAF metrics or setting of sectoral decarbonization targets for the entity's portfolio. On the Business side, CB has specialist staff in some of the business segments which are most sensitive from the viewpoint of climate to facilitating customer engagement in the transition to a low-carbon economy. - Result: Currently, CB has 83 core Sustainability-related full-time employees, under the Sustainability Directorate and others (risks, financial...) and it is reasonable to assume that they allocate 1/3 of their time to mitigate transition risks of the portfolio.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☒ Other non-financial risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Spain

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Tajo river

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk is associated with the increase in operating costs due to the inability to do business as a result of extreme weather events that may affect the business continuity of CaixaBank and its clients. IPCC predicts for the Mediterranean region, where CaixaBank operate, a future increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as extreme precipitation, floods and others, which might affect the business continuity of Data Processing Centers (DPC). The main consequences of extreme weather events affecting our DPC would be the inability to do business, not at our offices of the branch network, nor at the corporate buildings in Spain nor online through our website or mobile app. This would mean a decrease in the selling of any products or services, carry out any transactions, or do any of daily business actions, which would imply high operational costs. The Storms Gloria, Filomena and Valencia's DANA are good examples of this kind of events that happens in the last years in Spain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

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

75000000

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

75000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

75000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As mentioned, this risk could affect CaixaBank due to a temporary reduction in the amount of daily business and in the inability to work in the offices that could become affected by a shutdown of the systems as a result of extreme meteorological phenomena. The financial implications are estimated considering a scenario of failure in the IT systems in case of a catastrophic climate event that would damage and impact our Data Processing Center (DPC), which would have an associated increase in our indirect operating costs. Taking the most severe of the scenarios we carried out (critical failure of our IT systems with unavailability of CPD and/or telecommunications for one day (affecting critical business processes), due to an electrical zero or global failure, persistent in the communication lines), the financial impact is estimated to be of around 75 million (frequency once every 100 years), associated with compensations to customers, regulatory sanctions, losses from critical processes' disruption or updating and replacement of TI assets.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4050000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CaixaBank has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. The cost of response to this risk includes the following: annual maintenance (2.35M), energy costs (1.54M) and investment costs (0.16M), with a total cost around 4.05 million EUR.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CB has implemented several measures to mitigate and control the risk associated with server failures due to extreme weather events. The bank's data centers (CPDs) are strategically located in areas with a low risk of natural disasters and are constructed to withstand events such as earthquakes, floods, and storms. Additionally, CB has established a robust system of server redundancy by placing backup servers in geographically diverse locations. This ensures that if one data center fails, others can take over seamlessly. The bank also employs comprehensive backup and recovery strategies, including daily backups, regular recovery testing, and secure storage of data in multiple locations. An example of organization-specific risk response actions is the following: -Situation: Extreme weather events may affect the business continuity of CaixaBank and its clients due to the decrease in the selling of any products or services, carry out any transactions, or do any of daily business actions because of the increase in operating costs. - Task: CB implements since 2011 a Business Continuity Management System according to ISO22301:2019 certified since 2013 by AENOR. This action allows the group to continue with daily work even after unusual incidents such as fires, floods, etc. - Action: CB has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. Before choosing the location of new DPCs, CB Facilities Management develops viability studies considering climate parameters. In terms of security, these centers have flood alarms and fire alarms in order to prevent associated risks to extreme weather events. - Result: To help mitigate the impact of these extreme events a 2nd DPC is in-place, with annual maintenance, energy and investment costs around 4.05 million EUR.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other non-financial risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk is associated with the increase in operating costs due to the inability to do business as a result of extreme weather events that may affect the business continuity of CaixaBank and its clients. IPCC predicts for the Mediterranean region, where CaixaBank operate, a future increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as extreme precipitation, floods and others, which might affect the business continuity of Data Processing Centers (DPC). The main consequences of extreme weather events affecting our DPC would be the inability to do business, not at our offices of the branch network, nor at the corporate buildings in Spain nor online through our website or mobile app. This would mean a decrease in the selling of any products or services, carry out any transactions, or do any of daily business actions, which would imply high operational costs. The Storms Gloria, Filomena and Valencia's DANA are good examples of this kind of events that happens in the last years in Spain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

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

75000000

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

75000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

75000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As mentioned, this risk could affect CaixaBank due to a temporal reduction in the amount of daily business and in the inability to work in the offices that could become affected by a shutdown of the systems as a result of extreme meteorological phenomena. The financial implications are estimated considering a scenario of failure in the IT systems in case of a catastrophic climate event that would damage and impact our Data Processing Center (DPC), which would have an associated increase in our indirect operating costs. Taking the most severe of the scenarios we carried out (critical failure of our IT systems with unavailability of CPD and/or telecommunications for one day (affecting critical business processes), due to an electrical zero or global failure, persistent in the communication lines), the financial impact is estimated to be of around 75 million (frequency once every 100 years), associated with compensations to customers, regulatory sanctions, losses from critical processes' disruption or updating and replacement of TI assets.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4050000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CaixaBank has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. The cost of response to this risk includes the following: annual maintenance (2.35M), energy costs (1.54M) and investment costs (0.16M), with a total cost around 4.05 million EUR.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CB has implemented several measures to mitigate and control the risk associated with server failures due to extreme weather events. The bank's data centers (CPDs) are strategically located in areas with a low risk of natural disasters and are constructed to withstand events such as earthquakes, floods, and storms. Additionally, CB has established a robust system of server redundancy by placing backup servers in geographically diverse locations. This ensures that if one data center fails, others can take over seamlessly. The bank also employs comprehensive backup and recovery strategies, including daily backups, regular recovery testing, and secure storage of data in multiple locations. An example of organization-specific risk response actions is the following: -Situation: Extreme weather events may affect the business continuity of CaixaBank and its clients due to the decrease in the selling of any products or services, carry out any transactions, or do any of daily business actions because of the increase in operating costs. - Task: CB implements since 2011 a Business Continuity Management System according to ISO22301:2019 certified since 2013 by AENOR. This action allows the group to continue with daily work even after unusual incidents such as fires, floods, etc. - Action: CB has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. Before choosing the location of new DPCs, CB Facilities Management develops viability studies considering climate parameters. In terms of security, these centers have flood alarms and fire alarms in order to prevent associated risks to extreme weather events. - Result: To help mitigate the impact of these extreme events a 2nd DPC is in-place, with annual maintenance, energy and investment costs around 4.05 million EUR.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7014000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20577000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figures for the amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition and physical risks are duly reported in the Pillar 3 Disclosures (table 8.37 and 8.41, respectively). The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as the exposure to high-emitting sectors' companies not included in the main indices aligned with the Paris Agreement. The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to physical risks is obtained through the exposure of our costumers' locations to the estimated impact of physical risks (drought, wildfire, heat eave, river flood and sea-level rise) in every postal code.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

162000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figures for the amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition and physical risks are duly reported in the Pillar 3 Disclosures (table 8.37 and 8.41, respectively). The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as the exposure to high-emitting sectors' companies not included in the main indices aligned with the Paris Agreement. The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to physical risks is obtained through the exposure of our costumers' locations to the estimated impact of physical risks (related to water management) in every postal code.

[Add row]

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased diversification of financial assets [e.g., green bonds and infrastructure]

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increasing number of investors demanding green bonds and the associated increased diversification of financial assets for CB. CB acknowledges the key role that financial institutions play in helping to mobilize capital for the transition to a low-carbon economy. As a result, in July 2019, the Board of Directors approved CB's bond issuance framework linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, including Green Bonds and aligned with the Sustainable Bond Principles, Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles. The issuance of green bonds forms part of CB's strategy to combat climate change. Since its first issuance in the green bond market in 2020, the Group has carried out eight green bond issuances for EUR 7.150MM. Furthermore, CB has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Markets Association since 2015. Since then, the Bank has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. In 2024 CB participated in the placement of 16 green bond issued for investment in sustainable assets with a total volume of EUR 1.369 MM, which 10 green bonds for EUR 802MM value, 3 sustainable bonds for EUR 367MM and 3 SLB bonds for EUR 200 MM. This opportunity allows CB to generate more access to capital when CB acts as a bond issuer, and increased revenues when it acts as a bond underwriter as well as obtain potential funds and to diversify the scope of investors.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased diversification of financial assets

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

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The issuance of green bonds forms part of the financial planning and funding plan of CB and strengthens its market position among investors. The anticipated effect is then a positive impact in market recognition.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1600000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact of this opportunity is related to CaixaBank's increased diversification of financial assets from issuing green bonds and from participating as green agents in the issuing of green loans. In February 2024, CaixaBank issued one Green Bond for 1,250 M, and in March of 2024, CaixaBank has issued another Green Bond for CHF 300 M, which adds to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 for 1,000 million, the 3 green bonds issued in 2021 for 2,582 million and the 2 Green Bonds for 2 billion issued in 2022. The portfolio of eligible green assets consists of loans mainly intended for solar and wind renewable energy projects. The proceeds of the bonds have been used to support projects related to renewable energy and green building, participated in the placement of 10 green bond issues for investment in sustainable assets (projects with a positive climate impact) with a total volume of 802 million, and in the issuance of 3 sustainable bonds for 367 millions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

155850

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing this opportunity is associated to the salary of the team responsible for the offers of sustainable bonds and for the work towards capturing new opportunities in this sense. The salary is estimated at 77,925 a year, which is the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year x 2 (number of managers). Total 77,925 x 2 155,850. The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue the following years. The assessment of this opportunity and the measures proposed to exploit it are updated annually based on the number of managers working in the company each reporting year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The approach used in the assessment of this opportunity to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization is as follows: - Situation: there is an increasing number of investors demanding green bonds and the associated increased diversification of financial assets for CaixaBank. - Task: Owing to its size and social commitment, CaixaBank sees the need to contribute to the SDGs integrating the 17 UN SDGs in its Strategic Plan and Sustainable Banking Plan. - Action: CaixaBank has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles since 2015. Since then, the Company has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive climate impact. The Group is taking action to assess the potential of this opportunity in the future, mainly from Funding. - Result: In July 2019, the Board of Directors approved the bond issuance framework linked to CaixaBank's Sustainable Development Goals, including Green Bonds and aligned with the Sustainable Bond Principles, Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles. The framework envisages the issuance of green bonds. In February 2024, CaixaBank issued two Green Bonds for EUR 1,250 M and for CHF 300 M which add to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 for 1,000 million, the 3 green bonds issued in 2021 for 2,582 million and the 2 Green Bonds for 2 billion issued in 2022.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Spain

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is linked to increased revenue from environmentally sustainable credit transactions aligned with SDG 6. CaixaBank leverages its market expertise to support environmentally responsible projects that address water scarcity, particularly those focused on water management. The bank designs and offers green products and services across all business segments, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The effects of the opportunity falls on the financial position (increase in assets and liabilities). 27,651million euros in sustainable finance mobilization in 2024, which 93 million euros are related with water management projects.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To estimate the financial impact of this opportunity, CaixaBank (CB) considered its gross balance sheet interest margin of 1.78%, as reported in the 2024 Management Report, along with the total volume of water management-related activities during the reporting year, which amounted to EUR 95,5 million. By applying the interest margin to this volume, the potential financial impact is calculated as follows: $\text{EUR } 95,500,000 \times 1.78\% = \text{EUR } 1,699,900$. This figure represents the estimated additional revenue generated from environmentally sustainable credit transactions related to water.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

779250

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing this opportunity has been estimated at 783,130 a year, considering the salary of 10 managers, 5 in the Sustainable Business Product Coordination department and 5 in the Sustainability Strategy department, and the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year, which was 77,925 (calculation as follows: $77,925 \times 10 \text{ managers} = 779,250$). The timeline of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024. The assessment of this opportunity and the measures proposed to exploit it are updated annually.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CaixaBank has identified a strategic opportunity to increase revenues through environmentally sustainable credit transactions, particularly those aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. This opportunity positions CaixaBank as a Green Facility Agent, supporting projects that contribute to environmental sustainability. Green finance, which includes loans and investments in eligible projects or assets, has a positive environmental impact. CaixaBank supports initiatives related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and water management, as part of its broader commitment to combating climate change. These products are designed and approved by CaixaBank's Product Committee, which evaluates each product's features, risks, target market suitability, and compliance with consumer protection and transparency standards. CaixaBank also offers specific credit lines for companies demonstrating responsible conduct and strong ESG performance, further expanding its sustainable product portfolio. As a result of these efforts, CaixaBank has financed EUR 93 million in water management initiatives during 2024, directly contributing to SDG 6 and reinforcing its role in promoting sustainable development.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increased revenues from environmentally sustainable credit transactions. CB uses its market expertise to support the most environmentally conscious projects that help prevent, mitigate and address climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. These “green projects” include low-carbon technologies and infrastructure, green transport, water and waste management, etc. CB designs and markets green products and services in all segments of activity. Main drivers are loans to finance the acquisition and construction of energy efficient real estate assets, the finance of Renewable Energy projects, loans indexed to ESG KPIs and environmentally sustainable consumer finance products. CB has been offering green products and services for many years now. Other green products and services related to green finances include Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, Renewable Energies project Finance or Loans linked to sustainability variables. All of these product lines have good growth potential which will probably be further boosted considering the its increasing since the first green loan issued in 2014.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The effects of the opportunity falls on the financial position (increase in assets and liabilities). 27,651million euros in sustainable finance mobilization in 2024.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

492187800

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*As an estimation of the financial impact for this opportunity, we consider CaixaBank's (CB) gross balance sheet interest margin (1.78%) as disclosed in the 2024 Management Report and CaixaBank's total volume of environmentally sustainable activities in the reporting year, which was of 27,651 million. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying this figure by the interest rate differential (27,651,000,000*1.78%; 492,187,800). CB has calculated this volume considering the following: -Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, for which there is documentary evidence of an A or B rating energy efficiency certificate, are considered environmentally sustainable. In the reporting year 940 million were granted to energy efficient promotions, with 965 million for the financing for Commercial Real Estate. In addition, 1,901 million in mortgage loans were granted to individuals on homes with an A or B energy efficiency certificate (green mortgages). -Renewable Energies project Finance (wind, photovoltaic, etc.): In the reporting year, the bank helped to finance 11 projects for a total of 1,527 million. Renewable energy portfolio exposure represents 86% of the total finance energy project portfolio. In addition, 2,878 millions in corporate financing with known use of proceeds were granted for renewable energy financing. Finally, 46million in loans have been granted to individuals for the installation of photovoltaic panels. -Loans linked to sustainability variables: In the reporting year CB granted a total of 10,994 million for loans linked to ESG indexes or environmental indicators which were conditional upon recognition of good performance by the company regarding sustainability, measured according to ESG criteria applied by independent bodies. (M1,087 M1,230 M832 M1,196 M3,278 M46 M12,681 M20,350)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost of managing this opportunity has been estimated at 783,130 a year, considering the salary of 10 managers, 5 in the Sustainable Business Product Coordination department and 5 in the Sustainability Strategy department, and the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year, which was 77,925 (calculation as follows: 77,925 * 10 managers 779,250). The timeline of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024. The assessment of this opportunity and the measures proposed to exploit it are updated annually.*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The approach used in the assessment of this opportunity to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization is as follows: - Situation: the increased revenues from environmentally sustainable credit transactions creates an opportunity for CaixaBank as a Green Facility Agent. - Task: Green finance has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets that CaixaBank has considered supporting as part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, including, renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport or waste treatment among others. - Action: CaixaBank is already managing this opportunity. The Group has developed different financing lines to support these green projects that contribute to prevent, mitigate and provide a response to climate change, such as the loans referenced to sustainability variables, the Green Loans, renewable energies project finance, financing energy-efficient properties, ecofinancing, Microloans and ESG Bonds, among others. CaixaBank has a Product Committee, who has the responsibility to approve new products or services designed and/or marketed by the Bank, after analyzing the features and risks associated with each product, its suitability for its target market and its compliance with consumer protection and transparency rules. CaixaBank has specific products and credit lines for those companies with responsible conduct and ESG performance, which also widens CaixaBank's product portfolio. - Result: CaixaBank has supported environmentally-friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy by financing EUR 1,527 million of green projects, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects, as exposure to renewable energy accounts for 54% of the Project Finance energy portfolio.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

27671000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of financial assets aligned with the opportunities reported was associated with the sustainable financing 27,651 M in 2024. The % has been calculated using the financial assets at amortised cost (Customers public balance sheet) in the denominator.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

27651000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of financial assets aligned with the opportunities reported was associated with the sustainable financing 27,651 M in 2024. The % has been calculated using the financial assets at amortised cost (Customers public balance sheet) in the denominator.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In order to ensure an appropriate balance in the composition of the Board, promoting diversity in gender, age, background, education, knowledge and professional experience, CB has a Selection, Diversity and Suitability Assessment Policy for directors, members of Senior Management and other key roles at CB and its Group, updated regularly. The Policy forms part of the Company's corporate governance framework and includes the main commitments regarding selection, appointment, succession planning and ongoing suitability assessment. Section 6.1 of the policy outlines the fundamental elements of the diversity policy for the Board and is complemented by the Protocol for assessing and appointing directors, senior management and other key positions. These documents establish the responsibility of

the Appointments and Sustainability Committee to assess the maintenance of collective suitability of the Board over time. Diversity is considered throughout selection and suitability assessment, considering, in particular, diversity of gender, training, professional experience, age, and geographic origin. This Policy is one of CaixaBank's Corporate Policies and complements the Corporate Governance Policy of CaixaBank and its Group, the CaixaBank Group Structure Definition Policy and the Internal Governance Policy, its scope being the suitability of Directors, senior management members and key function holders.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Politicadeseleccionconsejoadmrev2020vaprobadada17dic_en.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Selection, Diversity and Suitability Assessment Policy for directors and members of Senior Management

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks and opportunities to our own operations
- ☒ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities
- ☒ The impact of our own operations on the environment
- ☒ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance described in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, which has the goal of being a fundamental agent in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The framework of policies designed to develop the sustainability and climate related issues are the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, Declaration on Climate Change, and principles of Sustainability and Human rights of CaixaBank. The BD approves the Sustainability / CSR policy and strategy, and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in all meetings of the board (15 meetings in RY). Additionally, in 2024, CaixaBank's Board approved updates to internal governance documents supporting long-term sustainability, such as the Succession Policy. The Sustainability Committee (SC) reports directly to the Management Committee which, in turn, raises, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, whose functions include supervising the Entity's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting to the Board the proposals it deems appropriate in this matter (15 meetings in RY). Moreover, it corresponds to the Global Risk Committee, as an executive body dependent on of the Risk Committee (RC) responsible for the management and monitoring of all the Group's risks, inform and raise the policies proposed by the SC on management and control of sustainability risk, to the RC and the latter to the BD (meets quarterly and when the Board's Risk Committee meets – 13 in RY). It is up to the SC itself to resolve any doubts or disagreements that arise in the application or interpretation of this Regulation, in accordance with the principles and recommendations regarding Corporate Governance adopted by the CB Group. In this framework, CB's CSR Policy, based on ESG criteria, has established five key strategic areas as a guide. Governance and Environmental are the keys areas that work with issues related to climate change. The former consolidates the governance of corporate responsibility, measures production with a positive environmental impact and incorporates ESG criteria in the business. The latter promotes green production and issue sustainable bonds, manages environmental and climate risk, and implements the Environmental and Energy Management Plan. Furthermore, some relevant events that have taken place in 2024 include the implementation of updated science-based decarbonization targets aligned with net-zero commitments, enhanced internal ESG training for governing bodies and senior executives, and the continued development of supplier engagement strategy for Scope 3 emissions.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Selection, Diversity and Suitability Assessment Policy for directors and members of Senior Management

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

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☒ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☒ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☒ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☒ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance described in the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan. The framework of policies designed to develop sustainability and nature-related issues includes the Operating Principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, the Statement on Nature, and the Principles of Sustainability and Human Rights of CaixaBank. The Board of Directors (BD) approves the Sustainability / CSR policy and strategy, and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in all board meetings (15 meetings in the reporting year). Additionally, in 2023, CaixaBank's Board approved a revision of the General Remuneration Policy to ensure it promotes long-term sustainability. The Sustainability Committee (SC) reports directly to the Management Committee, which, in turn, escalates issues when applicable to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee. This latter body supervises CaixaBank's sustainability performance and submits relevant proposals to the Board (15 meetings in the reporting year). Water-related aspects are addressed as part of CaixaBank's broader governance on nature and biodiversity, in accordance with its Statement on Nature, which includes references to the evaluation of environmental dependencies and impacts such as those related to water. CaixaBank is progressively integrating nature-related risks, including water, into its ESG risk management, sectoral policies, and client engagement in high-dependency sectors. Environmental issues, including water and climate risks, are also addressed through CaixaBank's Global Risk Committee, an executive body reporting to the Board's Risk Committee. This body is responsible for managing and monitoring all Group risks and channels proposals on sustainability risk management to the Risk Committee and the Board (13 meetings in the reporting year). Within this governance model, the CSR Policy based on ESG criteria defines five key strategic areas. Governance and Environment are the main ones addressing nature-related matters. The former consolidates ESG governance, promotes measurement of positive environmental impact and the integration of ESG into the business; the latter promotes green production, sustainable bonds issuance, environmental and climate risk management, and implements the Environmental and Energy Management Plan. Relevant events in 2024 include CaixaBank's participation in a TNFD pilot project, the progressive integration of nature-related risks (including water) into ESG due diligence under the Equator Principles, and continued engagement with clients in sectors with potential environmental dependencies. CaixaBank is also advancing in alignment with European disclosure requirements on nature-related risks and impacts.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Director on board

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Selection, Diversity and Suitability Assessment Policy for directors and members of Senior Management

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

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks and opportunities to our own operations
- ☒ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities
- ☒ The impact of our own operations on the environment
- ☒ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance described in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan. The framework of policies designed to develop the sustainability and biodiversity related issues are the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, the Statement on Nature, and Principles of Sustainability and Human Rights of CaixaBank. The BD approves the Sustainability / CSR policy and strategy, and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in all meetings of the board (15 meetings in RY). Additionally, in 2023, CaixaBank's Board of

Directors approved a revision of the CaixaBank General Remuneration Policy, which define the Entity's remuneration practices in order to promote long term sustainability. The Sustainability Committee (SC) reports directly to the Management Committee which, in turn, raises, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, whose functions include supervising the Entity's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting to the Board the proposals it deems appropriate in this matter (15 meetings in RY). Biodiversity risks are also addressed through CaixaBank's Global Risk Committee, as an executive body dependent on of the Risk Committee (RC) responsible for the management and monitoring of all the Group's risks, inform and raise the policies proposed by the SC on management and control of sustainability risk, to the RC and the latter to the BD (meets quarterly and when the Board's Risk Committee meets – 13 in RY). It is up to the SC itself to resolve any doubts or disagreements that arise in the application or interpretation of this Regulation, in accordance with the principles and recommendations regarding Corporate Governance adopted by the CB Group. In this framework, CB's CSR Policy, based on ESG criteria, has established five key strategic areas as a guide. Governance and Environmental are the keys areas that work with issues related to biodiversity. The former consolidates the governance of corporate responsibility, measures production with a positive environmental impact and incorporates ESG criteria in the business. The latter promotes green production and issue sustainable bonds, manages environmental and climate risk, and implements the Environmental and Energy Management Plan. Furthermore, some relevant events that have taken place in 2024 include CaixaBank's ongoing participation in a TNFD pilot project, the integration of biodiversity risk into ESG due diligence for credit operations under the Equator Principles, and continued engagement with clients in sectors with potential nature-related impacts. CaixaBank also advanced in aligning with European disclosure requirements regarding nature-related risks and dependencies.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☒ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible, among other functions, for proposing the Group's risk policy to the Board and examining the Group's risk information and control processes. The Chief Risk Officer chairs the Global Risk Committee, which in turn reports to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. In particular, the Global Risk Committee must ensure that the exposures identified as relevant in ESG risks are identified, measured, managed, mitigated and reported appropriately, as well as any aspect of the Group's operation that can significantly influence the profile of ESG risks and the compliance with the established appetite levels. In 2024, six topics were raised for their knowledge and consideration. Other committees and bodies seek to increase the positive impacts and avoid, mitigate or reduce the negative impacts of certain issues that cut across the Bank's entire range of activities. These include the Diversity Committee, the Transparency Committee and the Product Committee. Its duties include: - Examining risk reporting and control processes, as well as its information systems and indicators. - Overseeing the effectiveness of the risk control and management function. - Assisting the Board of Directors in setting up effective reporting channels, ensuring the

allocation of suitable resources for the risk management and for the approval and periodic review of the strategies and policies with regard to risk assumption, management, supervision and reduction.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At CaixaBank, the definition, follow-up and monitoring of compliance with the Principles for Responsible Banking corresponds to the Board of Directors and Delegated Committees appointed by the company. More specifically, the Sustainability Committee, a top-level committee with the participation of the key areas and subsidiaries in sustainability matters, which reports to the Management Committee, the Global Risk Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors. This committee meets at least monthly and is chaired by a member of the Management Committee, the Sustainability Director. The Management Committee is also informed on a monthly basis of the matters dealt with in the Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the Sustainability Director, a member of the Management Committee. His duties include: - Overseeing and reviewing the compliance with the Company's rules and policies in environmental matters. - Reporting on the sustainability reports made public by the Company - Supervising the Company's activities with regards to responsibility and submit to the Board the corporate responsibility/sustainability policy for approval. In 2024, 34 topics were raised to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee related to ESG matters, for their knowledge and approval. Within this framework, water-related issues are implicitly included in CaixaBank's environmental and sustainability governance, as part of its broader approach to nature, water and biodiversity.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At CaixaBank, the definition, follow-up and monitoring of compliance with the Principles for Responsible Banking corresponds to the Board of Directors and Delegated Committees appointed by the company. More specifically, the Sustainability Committee, a top-level committee with the participation of the key areas and subsidiaries in sustainability matters, which reports to the Management Committee, the Global Risk Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors. This committee meets at least monthly and is chaired by a member of the Management Committee, the Sustainability Director. The Management Committee is also informed on a monthly basis of the matters dealt with in the Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the Sustainability Director, a member of the Management Committee. His duties include: - Overseeing and reviewing the compliance with the Company's rules and policies in environmental matters. - Reporting on the sustainability reports made public by the Company - Supervising the Company's activities with regards to responsibility and submit to the Board the corporate responsibility/sustainability policy for approval. In 2024, 34 topics were raised to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee related to ESG matters, for their knowledge and approval.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Disclosure of climate-related issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities
- ☒ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At CaixaBank, the definition, follow-up and monitoring of compliance with the Principles for Responsible Banking corresponds to the Board of Directors and Delegated Committees appointed by the company. More specifically, the Sustainability Committee, a top-level committee with the participation of the key areas and subsidiaries in sustainability matters, which reports to the Management Committee, the Global Risk Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors. This committee meets at least monthly and is chaired by a member of the Management Committee, the Sustainability Director. The Management Committee is also informed on a monthly basis of the matters dealt with in the Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the Sustainability Director, a member of the Management Committee. His duties include: - Overseeing and reviewing the compliance with the Company's rules and policies in environmental matters. - Reporting on the sustainability reports made public by the Company - Supervising the Company's activities with regards to responsibility and submit to the Board the corporate responsibility/sustainability policy for approval.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Mobilization of sustainable finances, in accordance with the objective of the 2022-2024 sustainability plan revised for the period 2024-2026. For the purpose of determining variable remuneration for the annual factors (financial and non-financial) described above, once the 2024 financial year has ended, the result of each metric will be compared with its target value, and depending on the degree of compliance therewith, variable remuneration to be received will be calculated by applying the corresponding scales of degree of achievement, according to the weighting associated with each indicator, on the basis of the target value. The resulting amount shall constitute the annual factor-linked variable remuneration of each Executive Director, which shall be subject to the terms of the vesting.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Mobilization of sustainable finances, in accordance with the objective of the 2022–2024 Sustainability Plan revised for the period 2024–2026. This includes, among others, financing aligned with environmental priorities such as water-related projects. For instance, CaixaBank supported in 2024 the financing of Emasesa (Aguas de Sevilla). For the purpose of determining variable remuneration for the annual factors (financial and non-financial) described above, once the 2024 financial year has ended, the result of each metric will be compared with its target value, and depending on the degree of compliance therewith, variable remuneration to be received will be calculated by applying the corresponding scales of degree of achievement, according to the weighting as associated with each indicator, on the basis of the target value. The resulting amount shall constitute the annual factor-linked variable remuneration of each Executive Director, which shall be subject to the terms of the vesting.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO's targets include deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or integration into the management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to the alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with a low-carbon economy resistant to climate change, in accordance with Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI) as well as the Net Zero Banking Alliance commitment. The CEO has a long-term share-based incentives plan linked to fulfilment of the objectives of the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan, within which is the climate-related goal: to be a fundamental agent in the transition to a low-carbon economy. To assess this compliance, CB's Statement on Climate Change presents the main objectives to be achieved divided into 5 lines of action: supporting viable projects compatible with a carbon-neutral economy, managing risks associated with climate change, minimizing and offsetting the carbon footprint, collaborating with other organizations to make joint progress and reporting progress transparently. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of Executive Directors consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 10% in total variable remuneration. The metric aims to mobilize sustainable finance and measures its new production. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability,

Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The targets of the CEO include deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or integration into the management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to the alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with green loans principles in accordance with Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI) as well as the Net Zero Banking Alliance commitment. The CEO has a long-term share-based incentives plan linked to fulfilment of the objectives of the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of Executive Directors consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative

corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 10% in total variable remuneration. The metric aims to mobilize sustainable finance and measures its new production. The scope of sustainable finance includes, among others, water-related projects. In 2024, CaixaBank supported the financing of infrastructure for water utilities, such as the project with Emasesa (Aguas de Sevilla). The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board Chair

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The targets of the President include deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or integration into management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with a low-carbon economy resistant to climate change, in accordance with Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI) as well as the Net Zero Banking Alliance commitment. The President has a long-term share-based incentives plan linked to fulfilment of the objectives of the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan, within which is the climate-related goal: to be a fundamental agent in the transition to a low-carbon economy. To assess this compliance, CB's Statement on Climate Change presents the main objectives to be achieved divided into 5 lines of action: supporting viable projects compatible with a carbon-neutral economy, managing risks associated with climate change, minimizing and offsetting the carbon footprint, collaborating with other organizations to make joint progress and reporting progress transparently. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of Executive Directors consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set each year by the CB Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 10% in total variable remuneration. The metric aims to mobilize sustainable finance and measures its new production. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus – set figure
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Emissions reductions across portfolio companies

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The targets of the CSO include deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or integration into the management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to the alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with a low-carbon economy resistant to climate change, in accordance with Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI) and the Net Zero Banking Alliance commitment. The CSO has a variable remuneration plan linked to fulfilment of objectives related to establishing the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and measuring the portfolio's exposure to carbon. The RAF is a comprehensive, forward-looking tool used by the Board of Directors to determine the types and thresholds of risk it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives. The quantitative statement in the RAF related to climate change that the CSO must comply with is to align business strategy with responsible social action, applying the highest ethical and governance standards, and considering potential impacts on climate change and the environment. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the CSO consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

The general principles of the remuneration policy include guidance on promoting behaviours that "foster the generation of long-term value and the sustainability of results over time" and on ensuring remuneration is consistent with the "management of sustainability risks". The variable remuneration calculation therefore includes metrics linked to this issue, taking into account the duties and responsibilities assigned. The Company has, in this respect, developed specific sustainability targets that impact on the variable remuneration paid to Private Banking managers engaged in providing investment advice. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce. In relation to the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, it is based on three strategic lines and two cross-cutting enablers: business growth, provide an efficient customer service model, sustainability and transversal skills. This new Plan's third and final strategic line seeks to consolidate CaixaBank as a benchmark in sustainability in Europe. The prioritisation of the environmental, social and governance areas on the European agenda gives us a unique opportunity to take advantage of the competitive advantages inherent to our way of banking, highlighting social commitment as a foundational value and our status as European leaders in microfinance. The first main initiatives is driving the energy transition of companies and society, offering sustainable solutions in financing and ESG advisory investments, with a commitment to the decarbonisation of the Group's portfolio.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Within the challenges of the Purchasing department, there is a challenge for the implementation of the 2022-24 Strategic Plan that incorporates ESG projects and initiatives to be carried out, some of them of an environmental nature. Depending on the degree of achievement of the target, the employees assigned to the corresponding directorates receive a greater or lower economic remuneration, according to the fulfilment of this objective. Some examples of established challenges are the reinforcement of ESG criteria in tenders, the Environmental Purchasing and Contracting Plan, the Renewable energy supply model or the Digital Signature of contracts.

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

CaixaBank is committed to integrating ethical, social, and environmental factors into its supplier network through its Corporate Policy and Procurement Principles. Suppliers must accept the principles outlined in CaixaBank's Supplier Code of Conduct—aligned with the Group's core values—during registration and approval. The Procurement and Supplier Management Standard (updated in October 2024) provides the framework for procurement, incorporating best practices and ESG criteria. In 2023, a review was conducted of all procurement and supplier management stages (approval, bidding, contracting) to reinforce ESG integration. Specifically, 13 modular questionnaires were updated to include human rights and environmental aspects. In 2024, CaixaBank launched an internal ESG Index to classify suppliers

based on sustainability criteria—such as questionnaire responses, audit outcomes, development plans, and training participation. This index is factored into the decision matrix for awarding contracts, representing a percentage of the final decision. A questionnaire was also sent in 2023 to all suppliers with billing over €1.5 million to gather carbon footprint data. In 2024, this was expanded to strategic suppliers with billing over €0.5 million. CaixaBank is actively engaging with suppliers to support carbon footprint calculation and reduction target setting. In 2024, 15% and 24% of Scope 3 emissions from Categories 3.1 and 3.2 were calculated using supplier-specific emission factors. One of the goals of the 2025–2027 Environmental Management Plan is to increase these figures through further engagement. The Group also runs a Supplier Audit Plan, which involves on-site validation to gather evidence and build a risk map of key suppliers. In 2024, 34 audits were conducted (31 in 2023) across all procurement categories (Facility & Logistics, Construction, IT, Professional Services, and Marketing). These audits, carried out by an independent third party, ensure transparency. Suppliers are selected based on prior risk analysis and across representative categories. Corrective measures are defined and followed up in collaboration with suppliers to improve ESG performance.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the members of the Management Committee, such as the Chief Financial Officer, consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement that is awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set for each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

The general principles of the remuneration policy include guidance on promoting behaviours that "foster the generation of long-term value and the sustainability of results over time" and on ensuring remuneration is consistent with the "management of sustainability risks". The variable remuneration calculation therefore includes metrics linked to this issue, taking into account the duties and responsibilities assigned. The Company has, in this respect, developed specific sustainability targets that impact on the variable remuneration paid to Private Banking managers engaged in providing investment advice. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board Chair

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The targets of the President include deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or integration into the management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to the alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with green loans principles in accordance with Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI) as well as the Net Zero Banking Alliance commitment. The President has a long-term share-based incentives plan linked to fulfilment of the objectives of the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of Executive Directors consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 10% in total variable remuneration. The metric aims to mobilize sustainable finance and measures its new production. The scope of sustainable finance includes, among others, water-related projects. In 2024, CaixaBank supported the financing of infrastructure for water utilities, such as the project with Emasesa (Aguas de Sevilla). The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

- ☒ Emissions reductions across portfolio companies

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The targets of the CSO include deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or integration into the management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to the alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with a low-carbon economy resistant to climate change and other environmental priorities, including the sustainable use and protection of water resources. The CSO has a variable remuneration plan linked to fulfilment of

objectives related to establishing the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF). The RAF is a comprehensive, forward-looking tool used by the Board of Directors to determine the types and thresholds of risk it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives. The quantitative statement in the RAF related to environmental risks requires alignment of the business strategy with responsible social action, applying the highest ethical and governance standards, and considering potential impacts on climate change and natural resources such as water. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the CSO consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. This includes financing aligned with environmental priorities such as water-related projects. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3rd year of deferral.

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

The general principles of the remuneration policy include guidance on promoting behaviours that foster the generation of long-term value and the sustainability of results over time, and on ensuring remuneration is consistent with the management of sustainability risks. The variable remuneration calculation therefore includes metrics linked to this issue, taking into account the duties and responsibilities assigned. In this respect, the Company has developed specific sustainability targets that impact on the variable remuneration paid to Private Banking managers engaged in providing investment advice. With the aim of aligning remuneration with CaixaBank's environmental and sustainability goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in both the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes since 2022. This applies to Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce. In line with the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan, which includes sustainability as one of its three main pillars, CaixaBank aims to consolidate its position as a European benchmark in this field. One of the key initiatives is the mobilisation of sustainable finance to support the transition to a more resilient and resource-efficient economy. This includes the promotion of green financing solutions not only for climate mitigation, but also for the sustainable use and protection of water resources, in line with EU Taxonomy environmental objectives.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Within the challenges of the Purchasing department, the implementation of the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan includes ESG projects and initiatives, some with an environmental focus potentially linked to water management. Depending on the degree of achievement of the target, employees assigned to the corresponding directorates receive higher or lower economic remuneration. Relevant examples include the reinforcement of ESG criteria in tenders and the Environmental Purchasing and Contracting Plan, which may cover aspects such as responsible water use and supplier practices.

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

CaixaBank is committed to integrating ethical, social, and environmental factors into its supplier network through its Corporate Policy and Procurement Principles. Suppliers must accept the principles outlined in CaixaBank's Supplier Code of Conduct—aligned with the Group's core values—during registration and approval. The Procurement and Supplier Management Standard (updated in October 2024) provides the framework for procurement, incorporating best practices and ESG criteria. In 2023, all procurement and supplier management stages (approval, bidding, contracting) were reviewed to reinforce ESG integration. Specifically, 13 modular questionnaires were updated to include environmental aspects, potentially related to water use and impacts. In 2024, CaixaBank launched an internal ESG Index to classify suppliers based on sustainability criteria—including questionnaire responses, audits, and training—which is factored into the contract award decision matrix. CaixaBank also promotes environmental accountability among suppliers through initiatives such as carbon footprint data collection and Scope 3 emissions analysis. While primarily focused on climate, these efforts help improve environmental data granularity and could support water-related impact tracking over time. The Group's Supplier Audit Plan, with 34 audits conducted in 2024 across various procurement categories, further validates environmental compliance. These audits, based on risk analysis and conducted by an independent third party, can address environmental aspects including water-related practices when relevant.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the members of the Management Committee, such as the Chief Financial Officer, consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement that is awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set for each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. This mobilisation includes financing aligned with environmental priorities, such as water-related projects. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3rd year of deferral.

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

The general principles of the remuneration policy include guidance on promoting behaviors that "foster the generation of long-term value and the sustainability of results over time" and on ensuring remuneration is consistent with the "management of sustainability risks". The variable remuneration calculation therefore includes metrics linked to this issue, taking into account the duties and responsibilities assigned. The Company has, in this respect, developed specific sustainability targets that impact on the variable remuneration paid to Private Banking managers engaged in providing investment advice. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. These ESG metrics include environmental priorities such as water-related financing, and the greater weight provided to them affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The analysis of sustainability performance covers the whole portfolio of the organization as it is integrated into the: 1. onboarding of customers, 2. credit, and 3. investment in securities processes through questionnaires and analysis of companies with public information and/or information obtained from sustainability data providers CB analyses recurrently its portfolio of customers with higher inherent ESG risks in order to comply with its ESG risk management commitments. Accordingly, in 2023, CB began a process of prioritising the customers in its portfolio. In order to enforce the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, a methodology will be applied to evaluate ESG risks, which will be implemented in the relevant onboarding processes applicable to the perimeter described in this Policy. As part of the analysis, consideration is given to environmental, social and governance risk, including aspects related to the company's ESG control framework and the existence or otherwise of ESG issues, the decarbonisation strategy, and compliance with the Equator Principles, where applicable. In other words, a holistic due diligence analysis of customers from an ESG perspective. This way, we will progressively align our lending and investment portfolio in line with our membership in the NZBA with the aim of being net emissions neutral by 2050, accompanying our clients to move towards a responsible transition to a carbon neutral economy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☒ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Social commitments

☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), International FSC Standard, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, Protected Areas IUCN, TNFD, etc.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The analysis of sustainability performance covers the whole portfolio of the organization as it is integrated into: 1. the onboarding of customers, 2. credit, and 3. investment in securities processes through ESG questionnaires and analysis of companies using public information and data from ESG providers. CaixaBank regularly analyses counterparties with higher exposure to ESG risks in accordance with its ESG risk management commitments. The Corporate Policy for managing ESG risks considers environmental degradation and natural resource depletion, including air and water pollution and shortage of fresh water, as part of environmental risk trends. In 2023, CaixaBank began prioritising clients in its portfolio based on ESG risk. The Declaration on Nature expresses CaixaBank's commitment to progressively integrate nature- and water-related risks and opportunities into decision-making processes. Sector-specific ESG considerations are applied in activities such as agriculture, dams and desalination, due to potential impacts on water availability and ecosystems. CaixaBank integrates environmental risks into its ESG policies, applied across client onboarding, credit, and investment processes. While there is no specific water module yet, water-related aspects such as scarcity or pollution are indirectly considered based on sector and country. The Statement on Nature reinforces this commitment.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Convention on Wetlands of International Importance-Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), International Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Standard, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, Protected Areas of the IUCN, Recommendations of the TNFD

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

ResumenEjecutivo_ProcedimientoAnálisisOB_update2025.pptx

[Add row]

(4.7) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	Select from: ☒ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

(4.7.1) Provide details of the policies which include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☒ Risk policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☒ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☒ Retail

☒ Apparel

☒ Services

☒ Fossil Fuels

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Infrastructure

- ☑ Materials
- ☑ Hospitality
- ☑ Transportation services
- ☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
- ☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

- ☑ Power generation
- ☑ International bodies

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

In line with the Bank's strategic plan (2022-2024 the Board of Directors approved in 2022 the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG Risks which have been updated in March 2024, and later in March 2025. The Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks establishes the criteria for ESG analysis in the Bank's client onboarding and credit approval processes. It states general and sector-specific exclusions where CB will not assume credit risk, linked to activities that could have a significant impact on the environment and climate. General exclusions apply to all clients, whereas sector-specific exclusions affect certain activities in the sectors of Defence, Energy, Mining, Infrastructure and Agriculture, Fishing, Farming and Forestry of the loan agreements included. The assessment of compliance of clients and operations with the new Policy requires the fulfilment of questionnaires in onboarding and the financing operation itself. According to the results of the onboarding ESG assessment, CB can decide to proceed with the operation analysis, or to block any additional financing to the client. A positive ESG risk opinion will happen if both the onboarding analysis and the operation ESG assessment are favorable. This Policy applies to companies with which CB considers establishing a commercial relationship, granting new financing, renewals and renegotiations of credit and guarantees, as well as other financing instruments such as factoring or confirming; companies in which CB invests on its own account in fixed and variable income; and companies managed through the investee portfolio. The general principles of the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks apply to the whole CB assets (100%). The sector-specific exclusions apply only to corporate and business client exposures. We consider that the policy reasonably covers the environmental and climate risks of our credit. For the prioritisation of the analysis, implementation phases have been established, prioritizing clients with activity in sectors with high environmental impact (focusing on new customers and current clients with larger size or with greater credit exposure).

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

- ☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

- ☒ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions
- ☒ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions
- ☒ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions
- ☒ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

- ☒ Commitment to set a science-based emissions reduction target

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

99

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

99

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

- ☒ In more than 5 years

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☒ Risk policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☒ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☒ Retail

☒ Apparel

☒ Services

☒ Materials

☒ Hospitality

☒ Transportation services

☒ Food, beverage & agriculture

☒ Biotech, health care & pharma

☒ Fossil Fuels

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Infrastructure

☒ Power generation

☒ International bodies

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

In line with the Bank's Strategic Plan 2022–2024, the Board of Directors approved in 2022 the Operating Principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing Sustainability/ESG Risks, updated in March 2024 and later in March 2025. This Policy establishes the ESG risk management framework that applies across the client onboarding and credit approval processes. It defines both general and sector-specific exclusions for activities with significant environmental or climate-related impacts. General exclusions apply to all clients, while sector-specific exclusions target activities in high-risk sectors such as Defence, Energy, Mining, Infrastructure, and Agriculture, Fishing, Farming and Forestry. As part of the onboarding and financing processes, clients are required to complete ESG questionnaires. Based on the results of the onboarding ESG assessment, CaixaBank (CB) may decide to proceed with the credit operation or block further financing. A positive ESG risk opinion is only issued when both the client onboarding and transaction-level assessments are favorable. This Policy applies to new financing, renewals, and renegotiations of credit and guarantees, as well as other financial instruments (e.g. factoring, confirming), and to companies in which CB invests directly or through the investee portfolio. The general principles apply to 100% of the Bank's assets, while sector-specific exclusions apply to corporate and business client exposures. Although there is no explicit module assessing water risks, elements such as the sector of activity and the country of residence—especially if classified as high water stress—are indirectly considered in the client ESG risk classification. This approach, combined with the identification of ESG controversies and compliance assessment of exclusion criteria, ensures that water-related issues can be flagged when relevant. A dedicated water question chapter is expected to be included into the internal ESG scoring methodology by the end of 2025 currently under development, including aspects such as water footprint, discharge management, and mitigation measures.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

99

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

99

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☒ In more than 5 years

[Add row]

(4.7.2) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries, activities and/or locations exposed or contributing to environmental risks.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☒ All fossil fuels

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

☒ Midstream

☒ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2023

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

- ☒ New business/investment for new projects
- ☒ New business/investment for existing projects
- ☒ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2029

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

1,973 /2,500 characters The Board of Directors approved the Operating Principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing Sustainability/ESG Risks in March 2025, updating the previous version from March 2022. This policy establishes the principles and mechanisms to ensure that ESG risks associated with clients and proprietary investments are governed, managed, and controlled in line with stakeholder expectations, while also supporting the energy transition of CaixaBank's clients. In 2025, the policy was strengthened to formalize exclusion criteria covering the full fossil fuel spectrum—coal, oil, and gas—across all stages of the value chain: upstream, midstream, and downstream. CaixaBank excludes credit risk exposure in new or renewed operations involving companies that exceed certain thresholds of revenue from fossil fuels, including coal-fired power generation, coal mining (thermal and metallurgical), mountaintop removal mining, oil sands, shale oil and gas, LNG, Arctic oil and gas, and ultra-deepwater drilling. For example, CaixaBank excludes clients with over 5% of revenue from thermal coal or involved in new coal developments, unless they have a credible plan to reduce this below 5% by 2030 or are financing renewable energy. Similar thresholds apply to companies with over 50% revenue from oil or natural gas (exploration, extraction, liquefaction, transport, power generation, etc.). In addition, the bank excludes projects involving oil sands, shale, Arctic, deepwater, fracking, new coal plants, and fossil gas infrastructure unless aligned with transition objectives. These exclusion criteria are applicable to both corporate clients and project financing. They are accompanied by due diligence processes to assess transition strategies and environmental performance. The goal is not only to avoid exposure to high-emission activities, but to guide clients toward alignment with CaixaBank's climate commitments, including its net-zero target and adherence to NZBA principles.

[Add row]

(4.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

- ☒ A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity
- ☒ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria
- ☒ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated
- ☒ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

- ☒ Retail loans
- ☒ Corporate real estate

☒ Asset finance
lending, green financing

- ☒ Corporate loans
☒ Project finance
☒ Retail mortgages

☒ Other, please specify :**Transactional banking, Microfinance, agricultural**

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

- ☒ All business/investment for all projects

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

100

(4.8.1.6) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

12.59

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

CaixaBank's Sustainable Finance Identification Guide defines the criteria to classify financing operations as environmentally sustainable. These criteria align with international frameworks such as the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the Green Loan Principles (LMA), and the Green Bond Principles (ICMA). The covenants enforce CaixaBank's environmental policies, including the Corporate Policy for Managing Sustainability/ESG Risks, and contribute to broader commitments like the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and the Paris Agreement. For green loans and project finance, covenants require that 100% of the proceeds be allocated to taxonomy-aligned activities. Clients must commit contractually to maintaining eligibility over the loan's lifetime and provide evidence of compliance with technical screening criteria. In cases of Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), pricing or margin is contractually linked to the achievement of pre-defined ESG KPIs. These KPIs must align with the borrower's sustainability strategy and are reviewed by CaixaBank's internal expert group. A Second Party Opinion (SPO) is often required to verify the relevance and ambition of targets. In the retail segment, CaixaBank offers green products such as mortgages for individuals, which require that borrowers meet specific environmental criteria to qualify. CaixaBank is also a signatory to the Equator Principles, applying them to all relevant project finance operations. Each year, the bank publicly reports the number and classification of such projects, in accordance with these principles. This reinforces CaixaBank's environmental risk management and transparency obligations for large infrastructure projects with potential environmental or social impact. These mechanisms ensure that CaixaBank's financing remains consistent with its environmental risk appetite and sustainability objectives, supporting the green transition and climate resilience.

Row 2

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

☒ A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity

☒ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria

☒ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated

☒ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☒ Retail loans

☒ Other, please specify :**Microfinance, agricultural lending, green financing**

☒ Asset finance

☒ Corporate loans

☒ Project finance

☒ Retail mortgages

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

☒ All business/investment for all projects

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

100

(4.8.1.6) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.05

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

CaixaBank's Sustainable Finance Identification Guide defines the criteria to classify financing operations as environmentally sustainable. These criteria align with international frameworks such as the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the Green Loan Principles (LMA), and the Green Bond Principles (ICMA). The covenants enforce CaixaBank's environmental policies, including the Corporate Policy for Managing Sustainability/ESG Risks, and contribute to broader commitments like the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and the Paris Agreement. For green loans and project finance, covenants require that 100% of the proceeds be allocated to taxonomy-aligned activities. Clients must contractually commit to maintaining eligibility throughout the loan's lifetime and provide evidence of compliance with technical screening criteria. In Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), pricing or margin is tied to pre-defined ESG KPIs aligned with the borrower's sustainability strategy and reviewed by CaixaBank's internal experts. A Second Party Opinion (SPO) is often required to verify the ambition and relevance of targets. Green retail products, such as mortgages, also require borrowers to meet specific environmental criteria. CaixaBank is a signatory to the Equator Principles, applying them to all relevant project finance operations, which reinforces environmental risk management and transparency for large infrastructure projects. Following the 2025 update to CaixaBank's Sustainable Funding Framework, specific water-related activities are now explicitly included as eligible green categories. These include financing of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater treatment, reuse and desalination, nature-based flood protection, and water access in residential areas. Therefore, water-related covenants are now covered under the same requirements as other environmental themes, including use-of-proceeds clauses, KPIs, and SPOs. This ensures consistent enforcement of water-related environmental objectives through CaixaBank's financing agreements.

[Add row]

(4.9) Does your organization offer its employees a pension scheme that incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings?

Climate change

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:

☒ Yes, as the default investment strategy for all plans

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

The CaixaBank Group Employee Pension Plan, in which employees are automatically included, is associated with the pension fund Pensions Caixa 30 (PC30), which has been a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2008 and was the first Spanish pension fund to join the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). CaixaBank maintains a long-term commitment to responsible investment through these affiliations. PC30 has received several recognitions, including the highest rating in Strategy and Governance by PRI (A). In 2023, it again achieved the top PRI rating. The pension plan follows a socially responsible investment (SRI) approach, integrating financial criteria with environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, and complies with the SFDR Article 8

framework, promoting investments in companies aligned with sustainability and good governance principles. Socially Responsible Investment is a core pillar of PC30's Strategic Plan and Investment Policy. It aims to foster sustainability through integration of international environmental protection standards and by reducing the fund's carbon footprint. In 2024, PC30 published new SRI targets in line with the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA), of which it is a member since 2023. The fund also formally incorporated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its responsible investment strategy, selecting three priority and two secondary SDGs to guide engagement efforts. PC30 continues to measure and disclose its carbon intensity, following its earlier adherence to the Montréal Carbon Pledge. In 2024, the carbon footprint was 136 tCO₂e/M€ in sales, covering 91% of the portfolio fund (excluding private equity). The fund's ESG rating remained stable at 6.6 (on a 0–10 scale), maintaining its strong position versus its benchmark. PC30 has also started publishing forward-looking climate metrics, such as Implied Temperature Rise (2.45°C), Climate VaR (–15.11%), and Transition and Physical Risk VaR. Additionally, 63% of the portfolio is estimated to contribute positively to the SDGs, with notable emphasis on gender equality and reducing inequalities. PC30 has also committed to the PRI's SPRING initiative to combat biodiversity loss and continues to enhance its thematic equity allocation to better focus on sustainable investments. These efforts confirm PC30's role as a leading responsible investor within CaixaBank's pension system, aligned with the climate and sustainability commitments of the Group.

Water

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:

☒ Yes, as the default investment strategy for all plans

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

The CaixaBank Group Employee Pension Plan, in which employees are automatically enrolled, is linked to the pension fund Pensions Caixa 30 (PC30). This fund has been a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2008 and maintains a strong, long-term commitment to incorporating ESG criteria into its investment approach. PC30 was the first Spanish pension fund to join the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and it has consistently received the highest rating (A) from PRI for Strategy and Governance. PC30 follows a socially responsible investment (SRI) strategy that integrates financial objectives with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. It qualifies under Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), which promotes investments in companies aligned with sustainability and good governance principles. SRI is a core component of PC30's Strategic Plan and Investment Policy. In 2024, the fund updated its SRI targets in line with its commitments as a member of the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA), which it joined in 2023. It also incorporated the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its responsible investment strategy, selecting three primary and two secondary SDGs to guide its engagement efforts. 63% of the PC30 portfolio contributes positively to the SDGs. Among these contributions, 0.7% of the fund's assets support SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation – reflecting its broader environmental alignment and positive impact on water-related sustainability goals. PC30 continues to measure and disclose its carbon intensity, maintaining its commitment under the Montréal Carbon Pledge. In 2024, its carbon intensity stood at 136 tCO₂e/M€ in sales, covering 91% of the portfolio (excluding private equity). The fund's ESG rating remained stable at 6.6 (on a 0–10 scale), outperforming its benchmark. The fund also publishes forward-looking climate metrics, including Implied Temperature Rise (2.45°C), Climate Value-at-Risk (–15.11%), and risk assessments under climate transition and physical scenarios. These indicators support robust climate risk management and long-term alignment with net-zero objectives. Additionally, PC30 participates in the PRI's SPRING initiative, which focuses on investor engagement to address biodiversity loss. The fund has also expanded its thematic equity allocation to increase

exposure to sustainable and impactful investments. Through these actions, PC30 demonstrates its leadership in responsible investment within CaixaBank's pension system and reinforces the Group's commitment to environmental sustainability in its employee pension offering.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ UNEP FI

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Equator Principles

☒ Climate Action 100+

☒ Net Zero Banking Alliance

☒ Collective Commitment to Climate Action

☒ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

☒ UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking

☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☒ Other, please specify :**UNEP FI TNFD Pilot Green Bond Principles and UNEP**

FI/EBF EU Taxonomy, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Financial Sector Statement on Biodiversity Accession to Poseidon Principles Spring

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

Equator Principles: Commitment to ESG risk assessment in syndicated operations with a term of 3 years or more and when CB individual commitment is between 7 million and 35 M. The procedure also applies to other operations to finance investment projects with a minimum term of 3 years and 5 million when the holder is a medium-sized, large or very large legal entity. CB signed up the Equator Principles in 2007. Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI): The CB Group Employee Pension Plan, in which employees are automatically included, is associated with the pension fund Pensions Caixa 30 (PC30), which has been a signatory to the UN PRI since 2008. In the RY CB has joined to Spring, a Collaborative dialogue on nature promoted by PRI, which seeks to contribute to the goals of the Montreal Agreement (COP15) to stop and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030. CB has been a member of the Spanish Network of the UN Global Compact since 2012 and the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been included in the 2030 Agenda. CB is committed to complying with the transparency recommendations of the TCFD (2018). UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking: CB has been a signatory since 2019. CB has been a member of UNEP FI since 2018, actively participating in: UNEP FI working group to draw up a guide for banking to adapt to the EU taxonomy and the second UNEP FI pilot project to implement the recommendations of the TCFD in the banking sector, contributing to one of the working group's resulting reports with a case study on transition risk scenario analysis. CB's participation in the Phase 3 has taken place in 2022. In line with the management and disclosure of climate risks and

opportunities, in 2023, having started in 2022, CaixaBank was involved in a pilot project launched by the TNFD and coordinated by UNEP FI, in which the draft TNFD framework was worked on. In addition, CB has been part of PRB Biodiversity community during the reporting year. Climate Action 100: An initiative that drives dialogue with the largest greenhouse gas emitting companies to boost the transition to clean energy and help achieve the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement (signed up since 2018). During 2023, 536 dialogues were held with companies and external managers on ESG issues. CB has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles since 2015. Since then, CB has participated in green bond placements for climate-positive projects. In February 2024, it issued a €1,250M Green Bond. In November 2019, CB joined the EBF/UNEP FI group on EU Taxonomy guidance. In 2020, this group collectively analysed challenges in applying the Taxonomy to banking and drafted case studies. CB joined its second phase in 2021. In December 2019, CB signed the UN Collective Commitment to Climate Action, pledging to align portfolios with a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy to keep global warming below 2°C. CB is also a signatory of the Climate Commitment by the Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks and the Spanish Banking Association. In 2020, CB supported the Manifesto for a Sustainable Economic Recovery, promoted by the Spanish Green Growth Group, calling for post-COVID stimulus to align with the European Green Deal. CB also signed the Green Recovery Call to Action, encouraging alignment of European recovery plans with the Paris Agreement. In April 2021, CB joined NZBA as a founding member, committing to net-zero emissions by 2050 in line with the 1.5°C goal. In July 2021, CB joined PCAF, committing to measure and disclose portfolio emissions using an internationally recognised methodology within 3 years. In 2022, CB signed the Poseidon Principles, assessing climate alignment in shipping finance. In 2023, it joined a nature dialogue led by PRI supporting COP15 biodiversity targets. In 2024, CaixaBank joined several new collaborative initiatives to reinforce its sustainability commitments. These include: the Pegasus Principles, promoted by the Climate Aligned Finance Standard for the Aviation Sector; the TNFD Forum and the Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF); the Value Balancing Alliance; and the European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition of the European Commission.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

INFORME_DE_GESTION_CONSOLIDADO_ING.pdf

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Voluntary government register

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

EU Transparency Register: 055017716307-39

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

All the agreements and positions agreed upon with the associations are discussed and validated internally, first with the areas in charge of the topics and later in working groups and high-level committees. The Regulation Committee is responsible for monitoring the regulatory environment and setting positions on developments that are relevant to the bank and the financial system. Based on an internal analysis, it identifies potential legislative proposals to ensure they are consistent with the company's vision. Internally, we monitor and identify any potential legislative proposal which might have an impact in the Group. The first analysis is made by the Department responsible of this topic, providing technical comments and assessing potential impacts. Moreover, it is discussed within Working Groups where there is a more interdisciplinary participation allowing a more lively and interdisciplinary discussion, analysing possible impacts in other areas. As a final step, the topics are submitted to the Regulatory Committee for approval and definition of the strategy to be followed. In order to clarify, the response to question 4.11 (question 1). Any external engagement on behalf of CaixaBank is made by the associations which is member and it does not establish engagement or any lobby

activity through an intermediary. Moreover, in 2025, at regional level in Spain, CaixaBank joined the transparency register of Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid and Castilla La Mancha.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :WSBI: International banking association and ESBG: European Banking association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Savings and Retail Banking Institute (WSBI) and European Savings and Retail Banking Group (ESBG)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Founded in 1924, WSBI focuses on issues of global importance affecting the banking industry. It supports the aims of the G20 in achieving sustainable, inclusive and balanced growth and job creation around the world, whether in industrialised or less developed countries. WSBI represents the interests of its members towards international policy makers and standard setters on the main regulatory and other issues that shape international retail banking policy. They also promote a vision for a pluralistic banking model and an enabling environment for financial inclusion. WSBI has the additional role of bringing together members to exchange knowledge through meetings at international level as well as technology platforms. WSBI-ESBG has been a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact since 2006, whose 10 Principles provide a complete description of the commitments to follow in social and environmental responsibility. Based on this, WSBI-ESBG pays deep consideration to the new set of 17 measurable Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), formally accepted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, and which range from ending world poverty to fighting climate change and further developments by 2030. WSBI-ESBG member banks recognise that the environmental challenge and climate change are some of the main collective hazards ever experienced worldwide. As part of their strong commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable development, WSBI-ESBG and its members contribute to the mitigation of climate change and therefore they: -Acknowledge the risks and opportunities caused by environmental issues and try to adapt their business accordingly. -Work towards mitigating the impact of their business on the environment, both directly in terms of own operations and indirectly in terms of customers and suppliers. -Promote projects in energy efficiency, green transport and energy, mainly via the loan business. -Promote products and services that respect social, environmental and sustainable development criteria. CaixaBank (CB) aligns with WSBI-ESBG's climate change vision and participates in working groups with them. This association, in turn, participates and influences policy makers in the development of policies in this sense.

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

100000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our bank is socially and environmentally committed to the surroundings in which we operate. We channel our efforts to improve financial well-being and sustainable economic growth by contributing to the strengthening of society as a whole. Throughout our history, CaixaBank has made significant commitments, collaborating with many associations, task forces and forums to develop and disseminate good practices, principles and values, seeking to foster progress in various fields. To advance

our commitment to sustainability and to be part of best practices, we take part in many initiatives related to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance). WSBI-ESBG is the European association we are involved for those purposes.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :WSBI: Confederation and banking association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

CECA (Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

CECA is a banking association committed to promoting, defending, and representing its associated companies' interests, giving them advice, and cementing their social mission. Represented in CECA are savings banks, banking foundations and credit institutions that can integrate, and maintain the functions and aims that it holds in accordance with the aforementioned regime, and others who are determining their statutes. The credit institutions associated with CECA are characterised by the so-called 3Rs, which identify all members of the WSBI (The World Savings and Retail Banking Institute): -Retail: Focused on the financing of families and SMEs; Responsible: Identified with the Social Projects and Corporate Social Responsibility; Rooted: Rooted in the community: Bound and committed to the areas in which they act. Finresp, the Financial Center for Sustainability in Spain, is an initiative of AEB, CECA, Inverco, Unacc and Unespa to meet the needs of the Spanish productive fabric, particularly SMEs, in their adaptation to the principles and standards of sustainability developed by the UN. Finresp presented its commitments to the environment and responsible finances within the framework of the Climate Summit COP25 In Madrid in 2019. In this sense, the CEO of CECA stated that "the role that the financial sector will play as a catalyst for a new production model based on a decarbonised economy is key. The European authorities they must facilitate this work in the design of the new Green Pact". CaixaBank aligns with CECA's climate change vision and participates in working groups with them. This association, in turn, participates and influence policy makers in the development of policies in this sense. In 2019, CaixaBank joined the UN Collective Commitment to Climate Action, which reflects the desire of the Bank to align its portfolio with the goals of the Paris Agreement, generate a positive impact and set targets. Additionally, CaixaBank signed on to the Commitment to the Climate that CECA and the AEB have been promoting for the Spanish banking sector.

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

1944540

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our bank is socially and environmentally committed to the surroundings in which we operate. We channel our efforts to improve financial well-being and sustainable economic growth by contributing to the strengthening of society as a whole. Throughout our history, CaixaBank has made significant commitments, collaborating with many associations, task forces and forums to develop and disseminate good practices, principles and values, seeking to foster progress in various fields. To advance our commitment to sustainability and to be part of best practices, we take part in many initiatives related to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance). WSBI-ESBG is the European association we are involved for those purposes.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

At national level, CaixaBank is part of the Spanish Green Growth Group (GECV), specifically its Water Working Group, which engages with policymakers and stakeholders on sustainable water management and related regulations.

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

100000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our bank is socially and environmentally committed to the surroundings in which we operate. We channel our efforts to improve financial well-being and sustainable economic growth by contributing to the strengthening of society as a whole. Throughout our history, CaixaBank has made significant commitments, collaborating with

many associations, task forces and forums to develop and disseminate good practices, principles and values, seeking to foster progress in various fields. To advance our commitment to water sustainability and to be part of best practices, we take part in GECV.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS
- ☒ Other, please specify :Banks UNEP-FI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Other, please specify :Finance of green projects, environmental

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

22-36, 142-149, 184-200, 236-272, 440-468

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

INFORME_DE_GESTION_CONSOLIDADO_ING.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Other, please specify :**Metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Climate_report_2023_June_2024_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

IAGC_2024_vWEB_ENG.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Other, please specify :**Metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Environmental_Declaration_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Emission reduction initiatives, finance of green projects & others.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Insufficient data

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

CaixaBank has not yet carried out scenario analysis related to water and nature-related risks, but it is at an early stage. To date, the organization has not carried out scenario analysis, mainly due to the lack of mature methodologies, including the non-existence of nature-related scenarios, and sufficiently granular data to enable this type of exercise. In 2024, CaixaBank launched a two-year project structured in three phases. Phases I and II have already been completed and focused on (i)

identifying impacts and dependencies in the corporate loan portfolio, and (ii) determining physical and transition risks arising from environmental factors. For this purpose, the Bank used tools such as the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) and WWF solutions, including the WWF Water Risk Filter, to generate heatmaps of physical risks (e.g., droughts, floods, water availability) and transition risks (e.g., regulatory and reputational). The third phase of the project, currently in progress, aims to evaluate the impact of nature-related risks — including water risks — on CaixaBank's prudential risks. In the next few years CaixaBank will start to use scenarios aligned with the climate risks of the company.

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :orderly transition

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2024 CaixaBank (CB) has conducted a qualitative and quantitative scenario analyses for climate risks. This analysis implied the study of the impact of physical and transition risk on credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational and strategic risks under different temperature/transition scenarios. The impact assessment is based on various climate change scenarios and different time horizons defined by the NGFS. The central scenario used was the Orderly Transition. Additionally, CaixaBank also used the Disorderly Transition scenario and the Hot House World scenario for the analysis. The qualitative analysis focuses on identifying the segments potentially most affected by the transition risk in sectors with portfolio material risks. Specifically, the analysis to date has focused on the most carbon-intensive sectors, identifying the greatest impacts by studying the main risk variables and establishing heat maps for different time horizons (2025, 2030, 2040 and 2050) for transition scenarios compatible with the Entity's decarbonisation commitments. The heatmaps for these sectors incorporate a granular analysis by activity at NACE level. The quantitative analysis exercises carried out have been taken as the basis for the recurrent deployment of climate risk analysis in the Bank. Both approaches have evolved from on the methodology developed in the UNEP FI working group, and they assess how climate transition risk can be translated into key financial metrics for companies in the short, medium and long term (2025, 2030, 2040 and 2050), under the most stringent transition scenario. To this end, the predictions of NGFS models are used as a baseline. To calculate the qualitative assessment of ESG risks impact in CB, ESG risks have been cross-referenced with traditional prudential risks using a scale based on the binomial of potential probability of occurrence and impact, resulting in a matrix of risks in the different time horizons contemplated. Qualitative analyses have been carried out which identify exposure by geographical risk areas under various climate scenarios for the main physical risks affecting the portfolio. It should be noted that climate change related risks are inherently uncertain. They will depend, among other factors, on the policies that are adopted globally. They are also characterised by a long-term time horizon.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Due to its special characteristics, climate risk is assessed using climate change scenarios over various time horizons. The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) has defined climate scenarios that provide a common starting point for analyzing the risks of climate change for the financial system and the economy. In line with supervisory expectations, CaixaBank has considered the following NGFS climate scenarios in its materiality assessment: Orderly transition, Disorderly transition and Hot House World (high level of global warming). Out of these three scenarios, CaixaBank has selected the orderly transition scenario as the base scenario for the materiality assessment because it is consistent with the commitments assumed by CaixaBank and is currently still the most likely scenario in the European Union framework. In terms of physical effects, this scenario is equivalent to the SSP1-2.63 scenario proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). However, consideration is also being given to the need to analyze the compatibility of the current assessment with the SSP2-4.5 scenario. To this end, new scientific developments are being closely monitored that point to rapid changes in the climate system that may rule out the 1.5°C scenario, as indicated in several reports
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Portfolio

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

The use of climate-related scenario analysis has been primarily aimed at understanding the materiality and impact of climate-related risks on our credit portfolio. Due to the increasing relevance of these risks, an in-depth evaluation of Sustainability Risk materiality is conducted annually, in addition to the regular Risk Assessment and Risk Taxonomy review processes. The time horizon considered for this materiality assessment ranges from short to medium and long term. The qualitative assessment includes evaluating the materiality of ESG risks in general and their interaction with traditional risks, with a detailed analysis of climate risks under a base case scenario of an Orderly Transition, currently considered the most plausible scenario in Europe. Key findings indicate that climate risks, especially transition risks, are material across all time horizons. In the long term, transition risk is assessed as medium for corporate, business, and private client segments, while in the short term, it is considered medium-low for corporate and business segments and low for the mortgage segment. Sectoral analysis identifies energy/utilities, transportation, and real estate as the most exposed sectors to transition risk. Regarding physical risk, it is rated as medium in the long term for all segments except consumers, and low in the mid-term, except for the business segment (medium-low). Since 2023, nature-related risks have also been considered potentially material, and an in-depth assessment of these risks is underway. Detailed heatmaps have been developed for both transition and physical risks, with more granular segment-level analysis. In parallel, a sensitivity analysis based on scenario analysis is being conducted for the most material sectors regarding transition risk (transportation, real estate, and energy). Climate-related risks are inherently uncertain, and impacts will depend, among other factors, on global policy developments. In this context, portfolio alignment has been completed within the framework of CB's commitment to the NZBA, joined in April 2021, with the publication of sectoral alignment targets for all high CO2 intensive sectors. CB measures emissions linked to its financing and investment activities to understand the overall carbon footprint of its financial operations. This information enables the development of decarbonization pathways that contribute to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. The climate stress test exercise has been a key step forward in managing climate risk and serves as a basis for its quantification. These exercises are aligned with the ECB's Climate and Environmental Risk Guide and constitute an essential tool for climate risk management. The identification, assessment, and management of risks and opportunities also create avenues for mitigation and control. From a strategic and financial planning perspective, new opportunities are being developed, such as offering new forms of financing for sustainable projects, including green loans. A notable example in 2023 was the launch of the green mortgage for all retail customers. In terms of business model and strategy resilience, changes in policies and regulations aimed at decarbonizing the economy have contributed to strengthening the long-term strategy. A key milestone was the update in 2024 and publication in March 2025 of CaixaBank's Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy. As a result of these actions, tangible progress has been observed across various business processes. ESG criteria have been integrated into the client onboarding process for financing operations, enabling better identification and management of sustainability risks from the outset of the commercial relationship. Additionally, specific emission reduction targets have been established for carbon-intensive sectors such as electricity, oil & gas, transportation, steel, or real estate. These targets are

complemented by commitment to phase-out of financing for coal-related projects, in line with CaixaBank's NZBA commitments. In terms of product adaptation, new sustainability-focused financial products have been developed, notably the launch of the green mortgage for retail clients, which promotes energy efficiency in the residential sector. Internal capacity building has also been critical to the effective implementation of these measures. In 2024, a total of 30,037 employees completed ESG training under the ESG 360° Training Plan, contributing to greater integration of sustainability criteria in operational and strategic decision-making. Finally, the execution of climate stress tests and sensitivity analyses has enhanced the quantification of climate risk in key sectors, thereby strengthening the resilience of the business model and supporting strategic planning aligned with future scenarios.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

CaixaBank's climate report, aligned with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), must integrate the Transition Plan within its relevant sections. The report also follows the recommendations of the TCFD and the banking sector-specific guidance. Additionally, CaixaBank is continuing to develop its Transition Plan and decarbonisation targets as part of its commitment to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). These targets are not submitted for approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM); instead, they are reviewed and approved by the Bank's governing bodies, including the Board of Directors. CaixaBank ensures strong internal oversight and governance through the following mechanisms: - Board Approval: The NZBA decarbonisation targets have been approved by the Board of Directors, ensuring the highest level of internal commitment and accountability. - Members from Environmental Risk, Risk Management, and Business and Climate Risk areas, meet weekly to review transactions that impact NZBA metrics. These groups ensure ongoing alignment with annual climate objectives. - Monthly reports on NZBA

progress are presented to the Sustainability Committee and the Global Risk Committee. - Annually, progress is reviewed by the Management Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the Risks Committee. Through these governance structures, feedback and oversight from key decision-making bodies are integrated into the implementation and ongoing evaluation of the climate transition plan.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

As a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance, CaixaBank has advanced on the decarbonization of the portfolio to reach net zero emissions by 2050. To reach this target, we have committed to interim science-based targets for 2030 for the most carbon intensive economic sectors, in line with what can be considered an orderly transition. For the Oil&gas, power, Iron & steel and automotive sectors, the targets are aligned with the NZE 2050 scenario by the International Energy Agency (IEA), where total CO2 emissions in 2050 are in line with the emission-reduction path required to keep the increase in global temperatures below 1.5°C. For the thermal coal sector, CaixaBank will stop financing companies whose revenues from thermal coal activities exceed 5% of the total. This phase-out is aligned with the recommendation of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to limit the increase in global temperature to a maximum of 1.5°C. In 2024. Additionally, CaixaBank has set decarbonization targets for more sectors. For the Commercial and Residential Real Estate sectors, 2030 targets consider the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) 1.5° pathway as a reference... For the shipping sector, that of the decarbonization pathway selected is the International Maritime Organization (IMO) 2018, which is aligned with limiting global temperature increase at 2°C. Nevertheless, the pathway is in process of revision under the revision of Poseidon Principals framework. For the aviation sector, the decarbonization pathway chosen is the Mission Possible Partnership "Prudent" 1.5° (MPPU 1.5°), aligned with the Pegasus methodology. Lastly, for the agriculture sector, the reference path chosen is the SBTi FLAG Commodity Pathways 1.5°C.

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

Since the establishment of its initial NZBA targets, CaixaBank has actively managed its sectoral portfolios to ensure a smooth transition toward its decarbonization goals and the fulfillment of its commitments. Aligned with NZBA guidelines, CaixaBank has identified nine high-impact sectors. Since the implementation of its climate commitments, the key performance metrics have shown notable improvements across the following sectors: Electricity Sector: CaixaBank has set a target to reduce emission intensity by 30% by 2030, aiming for a level of 95 kgCO2e/MWh. In the base year (2020), the intensity was 136 kgCO2e/MWh. By 2023, it had decreased by 23% to 105 kgCO2e/MWh. Oil & Gas Sector: A 23% reduction in absolute Scope 1+2+3 emissions is targeted by 2030, with a goal of 7 MtCO2e. In 2020, the metric stood at 9.1 MtCO2e, which decreased by 38% to 5.6 MtCO2e in 2023. Automotive Sector: The target is to reduce emission intensity by 33% by 2030, reaching 103 gCO2/vkm. In the base year (2022), the intensity was 154 gCO2/vkm. By 2023, it had decreased by 6% to 146 gCO2/vkm. Iron & Steel Sector: CaixaBank aims to reduce emission intensity by up to 20% by 2030, targeting 984 kgCO2e/ton of steel. In 2022, the intensity was 1,230 kgCO2e/ton. By 2023, it had dropped by 13% to 1,141 kgCO2e/ton. Real Estate Sector: The goal is to reduce emission intensity by 41% by 2030, with a target of 12.1 kgCO2e/m2. In 2022, the intensity was 20.5 kgCO2e/m2, and in 2023 it was reduced by 2%, reaching 20.1 kgCO2e/m2.

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

CB identified that climate change represents an opportunity to develop more low-emissions products in the short-term, but at the same time a risk associated with reduced revenues resulting from a lower demand for its products and services, and increased credit risk in part of its lending portfolio in the medium and long-term. To adapt the strategy of the company and mitigate these risks, CB decided, since 2007 with the signature of the Equator Principles, to manage environmental risks in its investment project financing and develop green products and services in all segments of activity. As a result, CB has been offering green products and services to the market for many years and has developed and pursued the continuous improvement of its lending portfolio environmental assessment tools with different climate-related risk metrics and, recently, scenario analysis.. In the reporting year, CB has participated in the financing of 6 projects worth 1,196 million. In 2021 CB conducted a case study on engagement with customers to be included in the engagement best practice report Leadership strategies for client engagement. In 2023, CaixaBank strengthened the ESG Advisory team to promote the sustainability of its corporate and institutional customers, through an engagement process based on a deep diagnosis and personalised advice based on the detected needs and opportunities. In addition, the topics that address this service have been extended, specifically regarding Net Zero and Clean Tech Advisory. In 2024, CaixaBank acted as ESG Sustainable Finance Lending Coordinator, providing ESG advice to corporate customers in the process of structuring financing solutions. In 2024, the CaixaBank participated in 16 operations out of a total of 102 syndicated loans

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

One of the most relevant climate-related issues identified by CaixaBank (CB) is associated with customer demand and supplier management. The Risk Global Management, Project Finance, Corporate and Institutional Banking and AgroBank are the most exposed areas related to corporate financing. CB identified that different climate-related risks can affect the solvency/ability to pay of its lending portfolio and induce credit risk to the company in a short and medium-term. To integrate these risks into CB's business strategy and value chain assessment, robust prevention measures have been incorporated into CB's Risk Admission Model such as specific criteria for financing sectors and clients whose potential climate risk is estimated to be higher and the incorporation of ESG criteria in asset management. Regarding suppliers, CB annually collects information in the corporate procurement procedure regarding CC aspects, e.g whether suppliers have the certification ISO 14001 calculate their carbon footprint or what is the origin of their energy sources. Additionally, 34 audits (31 in 2023) including all the categories of procurement have been carried out in the reporting year for companies that CaixaBank considers relevant for the entity. As part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the Supplier Development Plan was implemented in 2024 with the aim of helping them achieve a better position. The Plan consists of analyzing their current situation and proposing improvement plans, with the aim of attaining sustainability standards, including environmental aspects, aligned with those required by CaixaBank. By incorporating environmental criteria into the purchase of products and contracting of services, we extend our commitment to the suppliers and encourage them to adopt measures that minimize their activities' environmental impact. In 2024, CaixaBank further developed the Entity's Environmental Procurement Plan by defining new green procurement and contracting sheets and initiating the incorporation of compliance with these criteria into our supplier audits. With regards to the value chain as an opportunity, the investment activities of VidaCaixa and CaixaBank Asset Management are part of CaixaBank S.A.'s business as they form part of its value chain through the products and services they design. In this regard CaixaBank's strategy in this area needs to look for the best way to manage the climate Change related topics in connection with the engagement and stewardship practices with/of both subsidiaries.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

CaixaBank identified that climate change presents opportunities to develop more low-emission products and services that, in many cases, require investments in R&D, and to invest in R&D projects that contribute to a low-carbon economy. CB has identified that climate change risks represent an opportunity for the development of new services that allow them to accompany their clients on their path towards the decarbonisation of their activity. In this sense, several projects have been implemented. One of them is the development of a carbon footprint calculator associated with a catalog of recommendations on how to reduce it, which will allow the clients to measure their impact on the environment, follow its evolution over time and obtain a series of recommendations on how to reduce it. Additionally CB has invested in developing capabilities to capture in its systems energy efficiency certificates for all transactions related to the Real Estate sector and to collect relevant

information to assess risks and engage with the clients. Regarding knowledge management, CB has a training plan to empower its employees on different topics as sustainability. This Plan includes specific training itineraries for groups with specific sustainability needs, as well as voluntary materials for self-training. Recurring training plans are launched for the Risk Admission Centers and the International Branches, so that the analysts of these centers can help in the environmental and climate-related risk analysis. Concerning CB DayOne, a financial service created to support the entire innovation ecosystem, including technology-based companies, investors and ecosystem agents, with activity in Spain and Portugal and with high growth potential. On 12 December, the call phase for the 18th edition of the PEXXI closed, where 960 companies were presented. Another case study in this area is the Imagin, a digital ecosystem aimed at young people offering financial and non-financial products and services as the creation of a calculator that allows its clients to calculate their carbon footprint based on a questionnaire on lifestyle habits.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

One of the opportunities identified by CaixaBank (CB) is the reduced operational costs due to the implementation of Voluntary Standards such as ISO14001, EMAS and ISO50001, established in CB in 2003, 2004 and 2017 respectively. These standards have helped us reduce our operational costs related to energy, water and paper consumption. CaixaBank has defined 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan that aims to reduce the direct impact of CaixaBank's operations. This Plan includes a specific line related to minimizing and offsetting the operational carbon footprint. To do so, several actions have been put in place in 2024, including replacing fluorescent lights with LED lighting, replacing HVAC equipment with more efficient equipment, presence sensors and automatic light shut-off, single shut-off switches associated with the alarm connection, replacement of computer equipment, digitalization project, electronic invoicing, reduction of communications sent to customers, etc. CB's environmental commitment includes continuous improvement to increase the bank's environmental efficiency, minimizing emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) and offsetting those that cannot be eliminated. During 2024 CaixaBank has been working on updating the Environmental Management for the 2025-27 period. During the reporting year, the most substantial strategic decisions taken in this area were: the removal of 4 diesel tanks from the branch network, replacing the existing air conditioning equipment with heat pumps. Moreover, in 2024, the CaixaBank Group's energy consumption fell by 27.87% compared to 2023 (-31.86% if we look exclusively at CaixaBank, S.A.). This reduction was the result of the energy management and saving measures implemented and the synergies derived from the merger, as well as the changes in climate and lighting due to Royal Decree-Law 14/2022 on energy saving and efficiency measures.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities related to water availability, quality, and efficient usage have influenced CaixaBank's strategic development of products and services designed to address these challenges and support clients in their transition to a more sustainable model. CaixaBank, through AgroBank, its agri-food division, addresses water-related risks—such as scarcity and climate variability—by promoting sustainable practices and efficient water use. A notable initiative is a green loan (with MicroBank and EIF) for self-employed workers and microenterprises in agriculture, financing low-emission machinery, irrigation systems, and water reuse technologies (up to €75,000, 10-year term). AgroBank also runs the AgroBank Tech Digital INNovation program to support agri-food startups offering solutions in precision agriculture, water efficiency, and sustainability. To foster collaboration, CaixaBank launched the AgroBank Hub, a digital platform focused on innovation and responsible water and energy use in the sector. Beyond agriculture, CaixaBank promotes household water-saving technologies (e.g., Facilitea reverse osmosis system) and supports youth-led water reuse projects through the imaginPlanet Challenge. At scale, the bank led a €1.1 billion syndicated green loan for Aqualia in 2023 to finance water treatment and sustainability projects. Since 2007, CaixaBank has applied the Equator Principles to assess and manage environmental and social risks in project finance, including those related to water. This commitment is reflected in its former Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Financing Framework, which supported the issuance of 8 green bonds from 2020 to June 2024, aligned with goals such as SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation). In 2025, the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Financing Framework evolved into the Sustainable Funding Framework, adding new eligible asset categories, including those focused on water and marine resource protection and nature-based solutions for water management such as: Water supply infrastructure (e.g., irrigation communities) and Hydraulic infrastructure for flood/drought prevention. In 2024, CaixaBank executed 7 operations related to water totaling €93 million, with 5 operations directly contributing to SDG 6, clean water and sanitation, and 2 operations categorized as Sustainability-Linked Loans with KPIs tied to water objectives.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Environmental risks, including water-related issues, are embedded into CaixaBank's ESG evaluation processes for corporate clients as part of a broader ESG risk management strategy. This evaluation, conducted in the downstream segment of the value chain, is particularly relevant as this is where CaixaBank provides financing to companies across diverse sectors and geographies. During the onboarding process for corporate clients, CaixaBank performs an enhanced ESG due diligence based on three key dimensions: 1.Environmental risk exposure based on activity sector: Clients operating in sectors with potential high environmental impact are flagged using CNAE codes (Spanish sector classification). These sectors are cross-referenced with nature-sensitive materials and activities, and clients in these sectors are subject to deeper onboarding scrutiny. The onboarding process incorporates ESG-specific evaluation tools, including internal ESG onboarding protocols and IRMA (specific ESG approval process for financing operations), to ensure comprehensive screening. 2.Geographical risk exposure: Clients' fiscal domicile is assessed, among other aspects, with reference to country-level water stress indicators. Countries facing high or extreme water stress, as highlighted in external ESG data sources such as Sustainalytics, trigger reinforced due diligence measures. Environmental performance in water-scarce regions is treated as a material risk vector in the client's evaluation. 3.Policies and controversies review: Although CaixaBank does not yet require formal ESG ratings or water-specific scoring systems from clients, it does evaluate the existence of environmental policies and any associated controversies. These form a key part of the onboarding process. A dedicated water question chapter is expected to be incorporated included into the internal ESG scoring methodology by the end of 2025 currently under development, including aspects such as water footprint, discharge management, and mitigation measures. 4. While water-specific metrics are not yet mandatory at the client admission stage, water-related performance is being considered as part of complementary ESG evaluations and the framework is evolving to reflect growing regulatory and stakeholder expectations. Clients are screened consistently based on ESG risks, regardless of whether they are new or existing, and evaluations are conducted for any client with revenues over 40 million EUR, regardless of sector. This analysis is updated every 12 months.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

CaixaBank recognizes the role of innovation in addressing environmental risks and water-related challenges, and actively invests in research and development (R&D) through strategic initiatives that promote sustainability, technological advancement, and responsible water management. Through AgroBank, CaixaBank fosters innovation in the agri-food sector via its AgroBank Tech Digital INNOvation program. Now in its third edition, this initiative supports startups developing technological solutions to major challenges such as precision agriculture, circular economy, alternative energy sources, and efficient water management. The program provides selected startups with tailored acceleration support and is backed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), making it a benchmark in the Spanish AgroTech sector. The program also includes water-related themes as part of its strategic innovation goals. To further boost knowledge exchange, CaixaBank has partnered with the University of Lleida to establish the AgroBank Chair on Agri-Food Innovation, promoting scientific and technical knowledge transfer across the food value chain—from primary production to food processing. The Chair supports doctoral research and awards outstanding theses on quality and innovation, including areas related to sustainable water use and resource efficiency. CaixaBank also promotes innovation beyond agriculture. Through its DayOne division and in collaboration with ENISA, the bank organizes the EmprendeXXI Awards, recognizing high-impact startups across Spain. In 2024, Gravity Wave was awarded in the Valencia region for its work in marine plastic and fishing net cleanup, converting waste into new products. This initiative addresses both water pollution and circular economy challenges, reinforcing CaixaBank's commitment to environmental innovation and the blue economy. In addition, CaixaBank is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Real Instituto Elcano, a leading Spanish think tank. Through this role, the bank actively supports research and public dialogue on water-related challenges. One key initiative includes the report "Water in Spain: Public Opinions, Attitudes, and Priorities", which explores citizens' perceptions and expectations regarding water management. This collaboration strengthens CaixaBank's commitment to informed, evidence-based strategies for sustainable water use and reinforces its role in promoting public awareness and policy-oriented research on water stewardship in Spain.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

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

Water availability and local water stress have become increasingly relevant environmental risks, especially in regions facing frequent droughts. Recognizing this, CaixaBank (CB) has integrated water efficiency into its environmental strategy. As part of its 2022–2024 Environmental Management Plan, which prioritized efficiency and emission reductions, CB implemented concrete measures to reduce water consumption and optimize usage across its operations. These efforts are now being

expanded under the new 2025–2027 Environmental Plan. Although CB does not currently measure its corporate water footprint in quantitative terms, the bank actively monitors water consumption trends and is improving internal methodologies to enhance the accuracy of future estimates. To support this effort, CB developed in 2023 a tool that overlays geographic data on water stress zones with the location of its branches and offices. This analysis allows the bank to identify regions of high-water risk—such as Andalusia and Catalonia—and to prioritize efficiency measures accordingly. CB has implemented actions which have resulted in measurable improvements. In 2024, CB consumed 409,676 m³ of water, a 19.2% reduction compared to 2021. For 2025, all buildings certified under the ISO 14001 standard have set a specific target to reduce water consumption per user by 2% compared to the 2023–2024 average. In addition to these technical and strategic actions, CB actively promotes a culture of sustainability through internal good environmental practices. Employees are encouraged to reduce water waste in everyday tasks by turning off taps when not in use, reporting leaks immediately, and avoiding unnecessary flushing. Awareness messages — such as the fact that a dripping tap can waste up to 30 liters per day — are used to reinforce behavioral change. The bank also enables participation through an internal sustainability portal and a suggestion box where employees can propose environmental improvements, including those related to water use. This participatory model strengthens CB's environmental governance and fosters employee engagement in operational sustainability, reinforcing collective responsibility and continuous improvement across the organization.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Liabilities
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

CB Sustainable Banking Plan 22-24 set an ambitious sustainable finance mobilization target of 64Bn to capture and materialize the opportunity associated with climate change and the investment required by the energy transition. Currently the annual financial budgetary exercise looks after the inclusion of sustainable targets as part of the different business targets for the different business lines. And these such sustainable finance targets are linked to the variable remuneration of the business areas and corporate headquarters staff. Due to this approach, CB has seen an increase in revenues from green products and services. During 2024, CB promoted the financing of sustainable activities, with a concession of 27,651 million from which 10,673 M refers to green finance. As part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, CB supports environmentally friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects. Direct costs have also been influenced by the increase in internal projects specifically related to climate related risks and opportunities. Regarding capital expenditures and indirect costs, CB is annually working on its financial plan to have a dedicated budget to invest in technology and equipment to increase energy and environmental efficiency. This budget dedicated to energy efficiency and emission reduction measures is in the CB's Environmental Management Plan 2022-2024, approved by the Board of Directors, associated with several impact reduction objectives based on innovation and efficiency. One of the main climate-related risks identified by CB is the exposure of its credit book (Assets) to the potential substantial impact of physical risks and transition risks on the ability to pay back the loans by its customers that could potentially lead to a client's default on payment driven by an increase in its operating costs or its inability to do business. In addition, CB has been implementing different strategies to mitigate risk exposures which at the end could affect its protect its financial planning. Therefore, climate R&O has already influenced several elements of CB's financial planning and will continue to influence in the short- to long term.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

The implementation of an internal carbon price will be included in the environmental management plan 25-27 of CaixaBank S.A. The definition of the type of internal carbon price, scope and methodology is currently being assessed. The implementation of an internal price on water is not an immediate strategic priority for CaixaBank, as the priority is the implementation of the internal price on carbon.

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Clients	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.3) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your clients.

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

- ☒ Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Support clients to develop public, time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- ☒ Support clients to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

- ☒ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance
- ☒ Provide financial incentives for progress against climate-related targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from clients
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from clients

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with clients
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

One of CaixaBank's core strategic priorities is to become a leading reference in sustainability across Europe and to support the sustainable transition of businesses and society. To achieve this goal, the bank has developed a strategic engagement model that addresses both climate and water-related issues, aiming to promote environmental alignment and resilience within its corporate portfolio. The scope of this initiative is determined by the level of exposure to ESG risks and opportunities, as well as the potential environmental impact of clients, particularly in relation to climate change (e.g., carbon emissions) and water-related challenges (e.g., water scarcity, high-impact sectors). CaixaBank prioritizes engagement with companies that have significant credit exposure in sectors aligned with the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), and also considers geographic and sector-specific vulnerability to water risks. Furthermore, in its process of assessing ESG risks associated with clients, CaixaBank focuses on both climate change and water. This evaluation includes sector classification based on CNAE codes, geographic exposure to climate change and water stress, and the use of external risk data (e.g., Sustainalytics) to identify clients located in areas with high or extreme water risk. It also considers environmental policies and controversies, particularly those related to water use, discharge, or scarcity. Although specific scoring frameworks for water are still under development, CaixaBank currently includes water-related performance as part of a broader ESG risk assessment. The bank is working to improve its methodology and expand coverage through internal scoring systems, which will include dedicated water-related chapters by the end of 2025. In 2024, this engagement model was applied to 1–25% of clients based on emissions, and to 26–50% of the portfolio based on exposure. Under the new 2025–2027 Sustainability Plan, which integrates both climate and water priorities, coverage is expected to increase. The objective is to ensure strategic, risk-based engagement with sectors and clients that are environmentally material.

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

Since setting its first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has actively managed its sectoral portfolios to ensure alignment with the transition goals for each sector. With the aim of supporting clients in their decarbonization journey, the Bank has implemented several key actions: an engagement and dialogue service; assessment and classification of key clients' alignment with sustainability indicators; strategies to improve these indicators; and a range of products and services to support the transition. In 2024, the Corporate Banking department added a new sustainability team of 14 members, 11 of whom are based in regional offices. The value proposition for the corporate sector includes a baseline analysis of each client's initial sustainability position (alignment with key indicators). This is tailored to the client's sector, challenges, and opportunities. Experts in sustainable finance conduct evaluations that deliver tangible benefits and foster mutual trust. A support framework was also established, involving partnerships with top-tier consultants to help clients improve their ESG maturity and access sustainable finance. The model includes: -Initial phase – Commitment and Governance: Focus on senior management commitment, corporate governance, and policy frameworks. -Identification phase – Dual materiality analysis: Establish the baseline, identify material issues for stakeholders, conduct gap analysis, and identify IROs. -Concretion phase – Ambition and Sustainability Plan: Define KPI targets and develop the ESG Strategic Plan. CaixaBank plays a cross-cutting role in all three phases and acts as Project Monitor. To communicate its engagement strategy, CaixaBank has established a transparent and structured process, detailed on its corporate website under the Sustainability section. The subcategory "Engagement with Stakeholders to Promote Sustainability" features regularly updated reports on progress and outcomes. These updates keep clients and the public informed and provide insight into the strategies and actions being taken to foster effective stakeholder engagement. By keeping this information accessible and current, CaixaBank ensures transparency and encourages active participation in its sustainability efforts.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

Engagement_with_stakeholders.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☒ Specialized in-house engagement teams

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☒ Board members

☒ Board chair

☒ CEO

☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Directors or Financial Directors

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

In 2024, CaixaBank organized 10 of its own events and participated in 14 to disseminate its Sustainability value proposition. The Bank aims to continue engaging small and medium-sized companies in sustainability through face-to-face sessions across different sectors. CaixaBank has also created specific plans to promote the transition to a green economy for companies in sectors such as agri-food, transport, and chemical industries, requiring these companies to accelerate their sustainable transition plans. CaixaBank measures the success of these workshops by achieving 40% attendance and expanding the scope each year to reach more companies. Due to its strategic importance, CaixaBank focuses on engaging customers in the Agri-food sector and the entire value chain (production, processing, and marketing), with over 491,491 customers and 1,141 specialized branches. AgroBank is present at major Trade Fairs and Seminars. In 2024, these events attracted over 467,000 visitors, businesses, entrepreneurs, and professionals from the agricultural and fishery sectors, focusing on topics like water use, digital innovation, agri-food chain transformation, and sustainability (climate change, circular economy, gender gap in rural activities, etc.). To contribute to the transformation of Spain's countryside, CaixaBank launched AgroBank HUB, a digital platform for customers and non-customers to foster innovation, sustainability, and communication among sector agents. Currently, the Corporate Banking division is engaging 643 clients. Additionally, a commercial plan involving over 1,000 corporate clients has been launched to support their sustainable transition. The Bank also offers a "carbon footprint calculator," validated by AENOR, allowing customers to compare their footprint with national or European averages and understand their environmental impact. Since January 2025, CaixaBank offers businesses that have calculated their carbon footprint using the bank's calculator the option to verify this figure with AENOR.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

In 2024, CaixaBank scaled up its engagement initiative by expanding both the types of clients included and the number of participants reached. When engagement is initiated and a client does not show immediate interest or involvement, CaixaBank does not terminate the process. Instead, the bank reassesses and adjusts the value proposition to better align with the client's profile and needs. The client is then reintegrated into future rounds of engagement, including workshops, sectoral events, or one-to-one meetings. This iterative and adaptive process allows CaixaBank to maintain an open channel for dialogue while progressively building interest and participation. The focus remains on providing tailored support and demonstrating the business value of sustainability, both from a climate and water risk perspective, particularly for clients in environmentally sensitive sectors or water-stressed regions.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

One of the eight action lines of CB's 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan is the "environmentalisation" of procurement and contracts. By integrating environmental criteria into product purchases and service contracts, CB extends its commitment to all suppliers, encouraging them to adopt measures to minimize their environmental impact. In 2022, CB developed and published a new Procurement Standard, establishing the reference framework for Procurement Management within the Group. This standard incorporates ESG criteria. Concerning climate change, CB annually collects information on whether suppliers are ISO 14001 certified and if they calculate and offset their carbon footprint. Impact of engagement, including measures of success In 2024 CB introduced a new mandatory Carbon Footprint questionnaire for all suppliers with a turnover exceeding 0.5 million to ascertain their carbon footprint. This data will enable CB to more accurately calculate its carbon footprint, serve as a basis for setting targets to reduce indirect emissions and extend its sustainability commitment throughout the value chain. The bank seeks to establish quality relationships with suppliers using established criteria and control mechanisms, such as audits, to ensure compliance. In the reporting year, CB conducted 34 audits, analyzing 10% of active suppliers since these audits began in 2019. From a total of 2,037 suppliers, 387 (17%) confirmed they had implemented ISO 14001 certification, and 688 were certified in social and environmental management. During the emissions data request process for suppliers with an annual spend exceeding €0.5 million, CaixaBank provides guidance and recommendations on how to report and calculate their emissions. As a result, 78% of suppliers by spend in Categories 1 and 2 have reported 73% of the emissions associated with those categories.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CaixaBank actively engages in ESG matters with its shareholders and institutional investors to share priorities and learn their expectations. The bank has various training and information initiatives with shareholders, while also gathering their opinions through annual surveys. The information to shareholders is structured through

a monthly newsletter and emails on corporate events (sent to 216,650 shareholders), SMS alerts and other subscription materials available on the corporate website. The scope covers institutional and retail shareholders, with specific events and content focused on sustainability and ESG issues.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The engagement has led to several positive outcomes in 2024 • The Investor and Shareholder Relations Department held 26 roadshows with institutional investors specifically on ESG issues, which were attended by a total of 44 investors. • As for retail shareholders, activities were organised (events, newsletters, classroom training...) with specific content on sustainability to raise awareness of the importance of ESG and CB's efforts in this area. Periodic meetings were also held with the Advisory Committee of Shareholders to deal with sustainability issues. Moreover, CB also participates in UNEP FI working groups to advance impact measurement; financial inclusion, biodiversity, implementation of the objectives of the NZBA, and the recommendations of the TNFD. In addition, CB takes part in the evaluation processes of various analysts of sustainability and climate change and is committed to actively and transparently replying to their information requests. For this reason, CB is broadly recognised by the leading sustainability indexes and analysts on the market. As proof of this, CDP has recognized CB as a leader in climate change in 2024. The Company also ranks as the top 10 of most sustainable financial institution in the world, according to the DJSI. Also, CB was evaluated for the second time for a solicited ESG rating by Sustainable Fitch and was selected to be part of the new family of ESG indexes created in the Spanish market.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Think tanks, research institutions, startups and innovation ecosystem

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CaixaBank engages with a range of stakeholders across the value chain to promote sustainable water use, innovation, and knowledge-sharing. One key area of engagement is CaixaBank's role as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Real Instituto Elcano, a prominent Spanish think tank. Through this collaboration, CaixaBank supports water-related public dialogue and policy research. The initiative includes reports such as "Water in Spain: Public Opinions, Attitudes, and Priorities", which contributes to a better understanding of societal expectations regarding water management in Spain. CaixaBank also partners with the University of Lleida through the AgroBank Chair on Agri-Food Innovation, a university-business initiative that promotes the transfer of scientific and technical knowledge across the food value chain. The Chair supports research, doctoral theses, and academic recognition in areas including sustainable water use, resource efficiency, and innovation in agriculture. In the rural and agricultural segment, CaixaBank leads AgroBank, its specialized program to support sustainable rural development. With

more than 463,000 clients and over 1,140 specialized branches, AgroBank provides tailored financial solutions to promote sustainability across the agri-food sector. These include financing for energy transition, water-efficient technologies, and sustainable crop management. CaixaBank also promotes innovation beyond agriculture. Through its DayOne division and in collaboration with ENISA, the bank organizes the EmpreendeXXI Awards, recognizing high-impact startups across Spain. In 2024, Gravity Wave was awarded in the Valencia region for its work in marine plastic and fishing net cleanup, converting waste into new products. This initiative addresses both water pollution and circular economy challenges, reinforcing CaixaBank's commitment to environmental innovation and the blue economy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The collaboration with Real Instituto Elcano has led to broader dissemination of water-related policy insights, evidenced by the reach of reports and their use in public debates. The AgroBank Chair has delivered tangible academic outputs, including doctoral research and sector-focused events, contributing to knowledge transfer on efficient water use in agriculture. AgroBank's financial products for solar irrigation, reuse systems, and efficient crop production have been adopted by thousands of rural clients, directly linking engagement to measurable reductions in water intensity at farm level. Finally, support for startups such as Gravity Wave showcases CaixaBank's ability to foster innovative water solutions, with success measured by awards granted, partnerships created, and the circular economy impact achieved.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Universities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CaixaBank has established the Chair of Sustainable Economy in collaboration with Universidad Pontificia Comillas, as a clear expression of its strong commitment to sustainability, financial inclusion, and the generation of knowledge that contributes to social progress. This initiative is designed to serve as a meeting point for

professionals, companies, and institutions, where meaningful reflection can take place on the role of financial inclusion in addressing inequality and climate change. At the same time, it aims to foster rigorous academic research that can offer innovative solutions in these areas, while also promoting outreach and training activities that engage a wide range of social stakeholders. The collaboration with Comillas is fully aligned with CaixaBank's sustainability strategy and reinforces its determination to actively contribute to a more human, fair, and environmentally respectful economy, by bridging the gap between business and society through academic talent.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effects of this collaboration are already being realized through various lines of action. The Chair is promoting research projects at both national and international levels, managing scholarships for undergraduate theses focused on sustainable economy, and organizing conferences and seminars that encourage reflection, debate, and social engagement.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The organizational scope has been delimited under the operational control approach, so that issues resulting from transactions over which CaixaBank S.A. exercises control are accounted for under the same consolidation approach as used in the financial accounting, thus allowing for full convergence between the disclosures made.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

CaixaBank uses an operational control approach to measure its environmental performance. This means the bank focuses on areas where it has direct control over operations and decision-making, allowing it to effectively implement and enforce environmental policies. This method is considered the most suitable because CaixaBank can fully manage and influence the environmental impact of its activities wherever it sets the rules and procedures.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We are reporting both a location-based figure and a market-based figure.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5762.63

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32784.12

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

374.17

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8251.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3946.41

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122.64

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1359.62

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4094.93

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3192.9

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 1 GHG emissions inventory 2024 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those derived from the fuel consumption of the fleet of leasing vehicles, heating boilers and refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment. The emission factors used correspond to those published in the document "Emission Factors. Carbon footprint registry, compensation and carbon dioxide absorption projects" of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). Version 2024.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4688.61

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 1 GHG emissions inventory 2023 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those derived from the fuel consumption of the fleet of leasing vehicles, heating boilers and refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment. The emission factors used correspond to those published in the document "Emission Factors. Carbon footprint registry, compensation and carbon dioxide absorption projects" of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). Version 2023.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5626.12

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 1 GHG emissions inventory 2022 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those derived from the fuel consumption of the fleet of leasing vehicles, heating boilers and refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment. The emission factors used correspond to those published in the document "Emission Factors. Carbon footprint registry, compensation and carbon dioxide absorption projects" of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). Version 2022.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5762.63

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 1 GHG emissions inventory 2021 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those derived from the fuel consumption of the fleet of leasing vehicles, heating boilers and refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment. The emission factors used correspond to those published in the document "Emission Factors. Carbon footprint registry, compensation and carbon dioxide absorption projects" of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). Version 2021

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16392.87

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 2 GHG emissions inventory 2024 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those related to the electricity consumption of the installations. The emission factors used correspond to those published by Red Eléctrica Española (REE) for all electricity production in 2024 for the location-based method. On the other hand, CaixaBank has also used the market based approach as the organisation is using contractual instruments in the contracting of its electricity. In this case, the specific emission factor for each marketer has been obtained from the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC) from the latest available version (2024). For the calculation of GHG emissions derived from electricity consumption (EE) it must be taken into account that from 2024 CaixaBank acquires 100% of electricity from renewable energy sources from the certificate of guarantee of origin (GDO's).

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21082.12

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 2 GHG emissions inventory 2023 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those related to the electricity consumption of the installations. The emission factors used correspond to those published by Red Eléctrica Española (REE) for all electricity production in 2023 for the location-based method. On the other hand, CaixaBank has also used the market based approach as the organisation is using contractual instruments in the contracting of its electricity. In this case, the specific emission factor for each marketer has been obtained from the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC) from the latest available version (2023). For the calculation of GHG emissions derived from electricity consumption (EE) it must be taken into account that from 2023 CaixaBank acquires 100% of electricity from renewable energy sources from the certificate of guarantee of origin (GDO's).

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31994.66

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/11/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 2 GHG emissions inventory 2022 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those related to the electricity consumption of the installations. The emission factors used correspond to those published by Red Eléctrica Española (REE) for all electricity production in 2022 for the location-based method. On the other hand, CaixaBank has also used the market based approach as the organisation is using contractual instruments in the contracting of its electricity. In this case, the specific emission factor for each marketer has been obtained from the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC) from the latest available version (2022). For the calculation of GHG emissions derived from electricity consumption (EE) it must be taken into account that from 2022 CaixaBank acquires 100% of electricity from renewable energy sources from the certificate of guarantee of origin (GDO's).

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32784.12

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

374.17

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 2 GHG emissions inventory 2021 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those related to the electricity consumption of the installations. The emission factors used correspond to those published by Red Eléctrica Española (REE) for all electricity production in 2021 for the location-based method. On the other hand, CaixaBank has also used the market based approach as the organisation is using contractual instruments in the contracting of its electricity. In this case, the specific emission factor for each marketer has been obtained from the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC) from the latest available version (2021).

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4376.88

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Purchased goods and services refer to emissions derived from water consumption, virgin and recycled paper (for own use, sending documentation and communications to customers, receipts, reels and bank books), printer toner, cards and advertising vinyl. The calculation was done tracking the kg or units of each material purchased (this is provided by the purchasing department) and assigning an emission factor according to relevant LCA for the material. The emission factors used come from the Practical Guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Catalan Office for Climate Change and Ecoinvent.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1890.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods refer to the IT equipment (computers, laptops, screens, keyboards) acquired by CaixaBank over the year. This data is provided by the purchasing department and the emission factors used come from Ecoinvent (LCA).

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions derived from the electricity value chain (extraction and transportation of fuels for electricity generation) are included. For the calculation, the sum of the emission factors of the generation and transport and distribution of energy from the well to the tank (WTT) is used, predetermined factors according to the electrical mix of each country and available in the DEFRA database. On the other hand, the emissions derived from the loss in transmission and distribution of electricity are included. These types of emissions are the product of the loss of electrical energy due to inefficiencies in the distribution network and the emission factor comes from the International Energy Agency.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the results of the analysis of the materiality of indirect GHG emissions categories carried out in 2022 with the 2021 data, it has been determined that this category is not relevant. This study has been carried out through an approximate calculation of all scope 3 categories (screening) and it has been concluded that the only relevant one is category 3.15 Investments (99%). Without taking this category into account, the others that would be relevant are the purchase of goods and services and capital goods. For upstream transport and distribution GHG emissions, the estimation was based on spending on logistics and courier services.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

457.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste generated in operations refers to all the waste produced by CaixaBank's Central Services. This data is provided by the environmental management team. In the reporting year, the following waste fractions have been included: toners and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Only these two fractions of waste have been selected since they are the two that are managed globally throughout the organization (central services and branch network). The calculation was done tracking the kg of each kind of waste and assigning an emission factor according to its disposal treatment. The emission factors used come from Ecoinvent.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9422.44

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel category refers to: business travels by air, train, hired cars and vehicles owned by staff. Business travels are managed and controlled by El Corte Inglés company, which reports to CaixaBank the total km depending on the kind of transport and other factors (e.g. the distinction between short, medium and long flights). In the case of the trips made by the cars owned by the CaixaBank workforce, the mileage data provided by the organization (per expenses) has been used and, since the type of fuel is unknown, the average of the diesel and gasoline car emission factors has been used. The emission factors used come from the Practical Guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Catalan Office for Climate Change and DEFRA Emission Factors. The life cycle stages covered in our calculation is tank-to-wheel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the results of the analysis of the materiality of indirect GHG emissions categories carried out in 2022 with the 2021 data, it has been determined that this category is not relevant. This study has been carried out through an approximate calculation of all scope 3 categories (screening) and it has been concluded that the only relevant one is category 3.15 Investments (99%). Without taking this category into account, the others that would be relevant are the purchase of goods and services and capital goods. For employee commuting GHG emissions, the estimation was based on a mobility study carried on in 2019 and the total number of employees in 2021.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the results of the analysis of the materiality of indirect GHG emissions categories carried out in 2022 with the 2021 data, it has been determined that this category is not relevant. This study has been carried out through an approximate calculation of all scope 3 categories (screening) and it has been concluded that the only relevant one is category 3.15 Investments (99%). Without taking this category into account, the others that would be relevant are the purchase of goods and services and capital goods. The emissions associated to the electrical and fuel consumption of the offices rented have already been included in the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, because CaixaBank has the operational control of them. For this reason, including these emissions in scope 3 would lead to double accountability, as the emissions are already included in scopes 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the results of the analysis of the materiality of indirect GHG emissions categories carried out in 2022 with the 2021 data, it has been determined that this category is not relevant. This study has been carried out through an approximate calculation of all scope 3 categories (screening) and it has been concluded that the only relevant one is category 3.15 Investments (99%). Without taking this category into account, the others that would be relevant are the purchase of goods and

services and capital goods. This category would not apply to the organization in terms of transportation of sold products, although it does apply to the transportation of customers to the offices. The estimate was based on the number of people served and an average distance traveled and means of transport, although in this case, the majority of clients are considered to travel on foot.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the results of the analysis of the materiality of indirect GHG emissions categories carried out in 2022 with the 2021 data, it has been determined that this category is not relevant. This study has been carried out through an approximate calculation of all scope 3 categories (screening) and it has been concluded that the only relevant one is category 3.15 Investments (99%). Without taking this category into account, the others that would be relevant are the purchase of goods and services and capital goods. Specifically, this category is not applicable to the organization because the financial services offered by CaixaBank do not imply that there is an associated physical product with intermediate processing emissions associated.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

4733.79

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

979.45

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1436.76

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

8826.88

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

6345.07

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

1440.47

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1783.2

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

5689.98

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

8251.3

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

3946.41

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

122.64

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1359.62

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4094.93

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Informe_de_Gestion_Consolidado_2024_Maquetado_2_ENG.pdf, Informe_de_Gestion_Consolidado_2024_Maquetado_2_ENG.pdf, Management Report 2024 + Verification.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 714, 1 and 2. • Verification standard used: pages 714, 715, 1, 2 and 3. • Opinion and type of assurance: pages 715, 716, 3, 4, 5 and 6. • Statement relates to GHG emission and to Scope 1: pages 714, 1087, 1 (Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are the verification reports in English, found at the end of the PDF)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Management Report 2024 + Verification.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 714, 1 and 2. • Verification standard used: pages 714, 715, 1, 2 and 3. • Opinion and type of assurance: pages 715, 716, 3, 4, 5 and 6. • Statement relates to GHG emission and to Scope 2: pages 714, 1087, 1 (Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are the verification reports in English, found at the end of the PDF)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Management Report 2024 + Verification.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 714, 1 and 2. • Verification standard used: pages 714, 715, 1, 2 and 3. • Opinion and type of assurance: pages 715, 716, 3, 4, 5 and 6. • Statement relates to GHG emission and to Scope 2: pages 714, 1087, 1 (Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are the verification reports in English, found at the end of the PDF)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Investments

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Management Report 2024 + Verification.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 722 and 1 • Verification standard used: page 722, 1 and 2 • Opinion and type of verification/assurance: page 722, 1 and 3 • Statement relates to GHG emissions and selected portfolio: page 722, 1, 2 and 3. (Pages 1, 2, 3, are the verification reports in English, found at the end of the PDF)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Management Report 2024 + Verification.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 714, 1 and 2. • Verification standard used: pages 714, 715, 1, 2 and 3. • Opinion and type of assurance: pages 715, 716, 3, 4, 5 and 6. • Statement relates to GHG emission and to the selected Scopes 3: pages 714, 1087, 1 (Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are the verification reports in English, found at the end of the PDF)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

One of the milestones reached in 2022 was the certification through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the energy consumed by CaixaBank, so that the ZERO EMISSIONS target in Scope 2 was reached. With this measure, CaixaBank goes from consuming grid electricity with between 99-100% guarantees of renewable origin in 2021 to 100% in 2022, 2023 and 2024. As a result of a 100% renewable energy consumption in the reporting year and in the previous year, CaixaBank's related emissions change is 0%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1495.71

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

31.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

"CaixaBank implemented several Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction activities in the reporting year. In 2024, four diesel tanks were decommissioned across the branch network and replaced with heat pump systems, reducing fossil fuel use. Additionally, CaixaBank continued its energy efficiency efforts, leading to a 31.86% reduction in energy consumption for CaixaBank, S.A. These reductions resulted from energy-saving initiatives, synergies from the post-merger process, and regulatory adjustments in climate control and lighting (Royal Decree-Law 14/2022). One of the key actions was the implementation of the Monitoring Project. This initiative aggregates and analyzes energy consumption data from offices and buildings using control and monitoring software and integrated meter data. The insights enabled better investment prioritization and operational improvements, such as lighting and HVAC scheduling, temperature optimization, and improved equipment efficiency. These actions, combined with the replacement of inefficient air conditioning systems and the reduction of the vehicle fleet in prior years, have contributed to a significant decrease in Scope 1+2 emissions. As a result of the several scope 1+2 emission reduction activities implemented in the reporting year, CaixaBank achieved a reduction of 1495.71 tons of CO2. This emissions value was calculated in percentage following the CDP methodology for this question, as follows: 1495.71 tons of CO2 (scope 1+2 emissions attributed to the reason described in column 1)/ 4688.62 tons of CO2 (previous year Scope 1+2 emissions) * 100 31.90%"

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestment in the reporting year

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisitions in the reporting year

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers in the reporting year

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in output in the reporting year

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in methodology in the reporting year

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary in the reporting year

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating conditions in the reporting year

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Unidentified

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5030.18

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5030.18

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

160714.44

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

160714.44

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

160714.44

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5030.18

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

165744.62

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

160714.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

160714.44
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

1.387e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3192.9

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

23034112146.76

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

40.54

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

This intensity figure has decreased by 40.71% compared to last year mainly as a result of a 31.90% reduction in our scope 1+2 emissions and a 15.14% increase in revenue compared with the last period. Changes in emissions have been due to energy efficiency measures implemented. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to the removal of four diesel fuel tanks in its branch network, replacing existing air conditioning systems with high-efficiency heat pumps. On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been reached through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0873345365

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3192.9

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

36559.42

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

32.77

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

This intensity figure has decreased by 32.77% compared to last year mainly as a result of an 31.90% reduction in our scope 1+ 2 emissions and 1.30% increase in FTE compared with the last period. The FTE reported (36559.42) is the average of the year. Changes in emissions have been due to energy efficiency measures implemented. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to the removal of four diesel fuel tanks in its branch network, replacing existing air conditioning systems with high-efficiency heat pumps. On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been reached through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Absolute target
- ☒ Portfolio target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2010

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2009

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21110.01

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87744.73

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

108854.740

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

32656.422

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3192.9

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3192.900

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

138.67

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In CDP 2022 the target was revised from a 29% reduction to a 70% reduction, as the organization wanted to increase the ambition of the target and align it with the 1.5°C scenario, as the 70% exceeds the minimum reduction of 4.2% per year in 15 years (2009-2025). This long-term target covers 100% of CaixaBank's scope 1+2 emissions and aims at reducing 70% of these emissions through hiring 100% of the new energy contracts with renewable energy, reducing the vehicle fleet and fugitive emissions from air conditioning units. CaixaBank does not anticipate setting a Science-based targets within SBT initiative in the next two years because CaixaBank has already signed the Net Zero Bank Alliance (NZBA), an initiative that promotes net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from its activities. This is used to calculate its carbon footprint and establish actions to gradually reduce it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting its CO₂ emissions. As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralize the carbon footprint of its own activity for Scope 1 and 2. To achieve this objective, measures have been implemented to reduce its own emissions and to offset those that could not be avoided. Reduction of scope 1 and scope 2 operational emissions will be achieved through implementation of environmental efficiency measures, monitoring of indicators and implementation of an Environmental and Energy Management System in accordance with ISO 14001, ISO 50001 and the European EMAS regulation. This will enable us to perform our activity while protecting the environment as well as succeed on the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Scope 1+2 GHG emissions have been reduced by 97.07% between 2009 and 2024 and by 31.91% over the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to the purchase of electricity from 100% renewable sources, as scope 2 in base year 2009 accounted for 81% of the target scope. Apart from this action, it is worth highlighting the other energy efficiency measures that affect both the emissions of fuels and refrigerants in scope 1, as well as the emissions derived from electricity consumption. In 2024, four diesel tanks were decommissioned across the branch network and replaced with heat pump systems, reducing fossil fuel use. One of the key actions was also the implementation of the Monitoring Project. This initiative aggregates and analyzes energy consumption data from offices and buildings using control and monitoring software and integrated meter data. The insights enabled better investment prioritization and operational improvements, such as lighting and HVAC scheduling, temperature optimization, and improved equipment efficiency. These actions, combined with the replacement of inefficient air conditioning systems and the reduction of the vehicle fleet in prior years, have contributed to a significant decrease in Scope 1+2 emissions. On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been maintained through Guarantees of Renewable Origin for all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank, so energy efficiency measures associated with electricity do not show emission savings due to the purchase of electricity 100% renewable. Finally, between 2009 and 2024 a total of 105,661.84 t CO₂e of Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been reduced.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

4019.3

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

4019.300

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

4019.300

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

55

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

14

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

14

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3416.405

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1953.87

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1953.870

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1953.870

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

342.59

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2020 and covers more than 50% of this scope 3.1: Purchased goods & services in the base year, whose aim is to reduce paper and tonners consumption, specifically regarding paper for own use and toners. CaixaBank does not anticipate setting a Science-based targets within SBT initiative in the next two years because CaixaBank has already signed the Net Zero Bank Alliance (NZBA), an initiative that promotes net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from its activities. This is used to calculate its carbon footprint and establish actions to gradually reduce it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting its CO₂ emissions. As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to reduce the carbon footprint of its own activity for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions. To achieve this objective, measures have been implemented to reduce its own emissions and to offset those that could not be avoided. Some of the initiatives that have been implemented are the preferential use of recycled paper or thee digitalisation project which enables digital signatures for 100% of the processes The reduction of paper and tonners consumption will enable CaixaBank to perform its activity while protecting the environment as well as succeed on the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

GHG emissions included in the target were reduced by 51,4% between 2020 and 2024, so the target has already been exceeded. Due to the target year is 2025 and the company wants to maintain its compliance, it remains underway. In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented to reduce paper consumption: The digitisation project allows digital signatures for 100 % of processes. ATMs allow for deposits without an envelope and offer the option to view information on-screen and not print a receipt. -Invoicing is done electronically. CaixaBank S.A. has reduced paper consumption associated with sending communications to customers by 40% compared to 2021. Reduction of 32.75% in A4 paper consumption in corporate buildings and branches of CaixaBank, S.A. compared to the previous year. Reduction and centralisation of printers in multifunctional teams with a user identification system. Commitment to the preferential use of recycled paper, which at CaixaBank S.A. accounts for 93,3% of consumption. Publications are produced on paper with FSC and PEFC certificates. Finally, between 2020 and 2024 a total of 2065,43 t CO₂e of Scope 3 emissions covered by the target have been reduced.

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

8414.11

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

411.22

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

8825.330

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6177.731

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3192.9

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

212.74

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Both the 2019-2021 Environmental Management Plan and the 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan include very short-term reduction targets, as a new target is set every 3 years. In order to give value to the targets already achieved and to those that have been proposed in the new Plan, it has been decided to unify targets and thus comply with the short-term period of between 5-10 years. Starting from the base year of the previous Plan (2019) and setting a target year in 2024 (the end of the new Plan), scope 1+2 targets have been unified into a single one. On the one hand, the 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan defines a 15% scope 1 reduction target between 2021 and 2024 and a 100% scope 2 reduction target in the same period. If we add to this target the actual reduction already obtained between 2019 and 2021 for scope 1 and 2, we obtain a reduction target of 30%. By having a development period between 2019 and 2024 (5 years), and considering a 4.2% year-on-year reduction, this objective exceeds the criteria of alignment with a 1.5°C scenario (minimum $4,2\% \times 5 \text{ years} = 21\%$). The target is considered a revised target instead of a new target because it is an extension (in period and scope) of existing ones. In addition, the 2019 base year has been recalculated with the addition of Bankia within the scope of the organization, an acquisition that was not effective until 2021.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from its activities. This is used to calculate its carbon footprint and establish actions to gradually reduce it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting its CO₂ emissions. As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralize the carbon footprint of its own activity for Scope 1 and 2. To achieve this objective, measures have been implemented to reduce its own emissions and to offset those that could not be avoided. Reduction of scope 1 and scope 2 operational emissions have been achieved through implementation of environmental efficiency measures, monitoring of indicators and implementation of an Environmental and Energy Management System in accordance with ISO 14001, ISO 50001 and the European EMAS regulation. This has enabled us to perform our activity while protecting the environment as well as succeed on the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Scope 1+2 GHG emissions have been reduced by 63.82% between 2019 and 2024 and by 31.91% over the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to the purchase of electricity from 100% renewable sources. Apart from this action, it is worth highlighting the other energy efficiency measures that affect both the emissions of fuels and refrigerants in scope 1, as well as the emissions derived from electricity consumption. In 2024, four diesel tanks were decommissioned across the branch network and replaced with heat pump systems, reducing fossil fuel use. One of the key actions was also the implementation of the Monitoring Project. This initiative aggregates and analyzes energy consumption data from offices and buildings using control and monitoring software and integrated meter data. The insights enabled better investment prioritization and operational improvements, such as lighting and HVAC scheduling, temperature optimization, and improved equipment efficiency. These actions, combined with the replacement of inefficient air conditioning systems and the reduction of the vehicle fleet in prior years, have contributed to a significant decrease in Scope 1+2 emissions. On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been maintained through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank, so energy efficiency measures associated with electricity do not show emission savings due to the purchase of electricity 100% renewable. Finally, between 2019 and 2024 a total of 5,632.43 t CO₂e of scope 1+2 have been reduced.

[Add row]

(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.

Row 1

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2002

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Loans

☒ Project finance

☒ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA denominator please specify :MWh

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

136

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

105

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

75.60975609756098

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned**(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The main characteristics of the Electricity Generation target are the following:

- *Value chain: focus on the electricity generation segment, the part of the value chain on which decarbonization actions have the greatest impact on the reduction of global emissions in the sector. Integrated companies (active throughout the value chain) are also included.*
- *Scope of emissions: Scope 1 captures most emissions from electricity generation. The rest of the scopes are not included since the materiality of scope 2 is minimal and scope 3, in addition to being difficult to influence from generation, is covered by the objectives of other sectors.*
- *Metric: physical intensity metric (kgCO₂e/MWh), which allows growth into emission-efficient groups and comparison between customers of different sizes.*
- *Reference path: NZE2050 by the International Energy Agency.*
- *The ambition of CaixaBank's decarbonisation commitment is reflected in the broad base on which the decarbonisation targets have been set, covering approximately 99 % of scope 1 emissions financed in the electricity sector.*
- *2020 has been chosen as the base year for the decarbonisation targets set by CaixaBank, in order to set demanding targets based on robust data. There is a significant time lag*

between the end of the financial year and data reported by companies becoming available, especially for non-financial data (emissions). As a result, data availability for 2021 is currently lower than for 2020. This, therefore, has to be based on estimates and proxies to a larger extent. However, using 2020 as the base year introduces an additional challenge for decarbonisation ambition, as 2020 was an atypical year due to COVID-19. Also, releasing targets in October 2022 using 2020 as the base implies that 2021 (completed) and 2022 cannot be materially affected. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. The starting point for the electricity sector (136 kg CO₂e/MWh) is much lower than that of most entities that have disclosed targets to date for this sector and is even below the IEA's 2030 target metric. This is because CaixaBank has been financing renewable energies for years (which is reflected, for example, in the issuance of 7 green bonds since 2020). However, this low starting point poses a challenge when it comes to setting additional decarbonization targets. Thus, the 30% reduction together with a comparatively low starting point reflects CaixaBank's ambition to continue supporting the transition and leading the way in renewable energy financing. Following the recommendations of the UNEP FI Guidelines for Target Setting, the emissions reduction target has been set using the physical intensity of the portfolio (kgCO₂e/MWh) metric, based on the total committed lines. This metric supports the sector's transition in line with CaixaBank's Strategic Plan.

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Loans

☒ Project finance

☒ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :M t CO2e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

9.08

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

6.99

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

5.6

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

166.50717703349284

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the objective for the Oil & Gas sector are the following:

- *Value chain: includes companies primarily active in the upstream (exploration and extraction) and downstream (refining, distribution and marketing) segments and integrated companies (active throughout the value chain). This perimeter captures most of the sector's emissions.*
- *Scope of emissions: includes scopes 1, 2 and 3; In this sector, scope 3 is very material. This approach is aligned with the NZBA Guide, stakeholder expectations and peer practices.*
- *The segments of the value chain within the scope of the decarbonisation targets includes companies primarily active in the upstream (exploration and extraction) and downstream (refining, distribution and marketing) segments and integrated companies (active throughout the value chain). This perimeter captures most of the sector's emissions. This metric supports the sector's transition in line with CaixaBank's Strategic Plan.*
- *Metric: Metric of absolute financed emissions based on drawn risk, in order to avoid the over-attribution of financed emissions that would result from basing it on the granted risk. The approach is consistent approach with the PCAF methodology and facilitates comparison with reference peers.*
- *Reference path: NZE2050 by the International Energy Agency.*
- *2020 has been chosen as the base year for the decarbonisation targets set by CaixaBank, in order to set demanding targets based on robust data. There is a significant time lag between the end of the financial year and data reported by companies becoming available, especially for non-financial data (emissions). As a result, data availability for 2021 is currently lower than for 2020. This, therefore, has to be based on estimates and proxies to a larger extent. However, using 2020 as the base year introduces an additional challenge for decarbonisation ambition, as 2020 was an atypical year due to COVID-19. Also, releasing targets in October 2022 using 2020 as the base implies that 2021 (completed) and 2022 cannot be materially affected. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. A decarbonization target based on an absolute emissions metric is in line with industry expectations. The decarbonization of the oil and gas sector is expected to be driven both by improvements in energy efficiency and by the direct substitution of these fuels as an input into other processes (demand effect). For the energy sector, the last few years have been atypical due to the impact of the global geopolitical situation on energy security. From the point of view of lending activity, this has been reflected in an increase in 2022 in exposure to O&G sectors focused on securing energy supply in the short/medium term. However, this increase in O&G funding, which responds to the current extraordinary situation, does not alter CaixaBank's commitment to decarbonisation in the medium and long term, but it is foreseeable that this increase will result in high volatility in the metric.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Loans

☒ Project finance

☒ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

68

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :g CO2

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☒ Vehicle km

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

154.1

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

103.1

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

146

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.882352941176459

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the objective for the automotive sector are the following:

- *Value chain: focus on the segment of manufacturers - OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers) - of light duty vehicles (passenger cars and vans), on which the European initiatives to decarbonise the sector are focused.*
- *Scope of emissions: Scope 3 Category 11 (vehicle use) tank-to-wheel emissions, i.e. emissions produced using the vehicle over its lifetime, are included in the target; These are by far the most relevant emissions within the sector's value chain.*
- *Metric: A physical intensity metric, which describes the emission efficiency per km driven over the lifetime of the vehicle, expressed in gCO₂/vkm.*
- *Reference path: NZE2050 by the International Energy Agency. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. One of the sectors prioritised by the NZBA as being CO₂ intensive is the transport sector. Given the heterogeneity of activities that make up the sector and following best practices in target setting, it has been decided to divide this sector into 3 subsectors: automotive, aviation and shipping. The automotive sector represents a significant percentage of CaixaBank's loan portfolio and a concentration of financed issues (approx. 15% of the total emissions financed for the transport sector as a whole in 2021). There are also methodologies and scenarios for calculating decarbonization targets. The target has been set at a consolidated level, including exposure to CaixaBank and BPI's loan and investment portfolios. This metric supports the sector's transition, in line with CaixaBank's Strategic Plan. will result in high volatility in the metric.

Row 4

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por4

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Loans
- ☒ Project finance
- ☒ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- ☒ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

50

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- ☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Ton iron and steel

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- ☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1230

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

984

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

1141

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

36.17886178861789

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the Iron & Steel target are the following: • Value chain: iron and steel manufacturing segment, including smelters and integrated groups (foundry + processing); Foundry is the phase that concentrates most of the emissions from manufacturing. • Scope: scopes 1 and 2, which are the relevant emissions in the production process; The use of the final product and its upstream supply chain are of little relevance in terms of relative emissions. • Metric: physical emissions intensity per tonne of steel produced expressed in kgCO₂e/t steel. • Reference path: International Energy Agency's NZE2050 benchmark pathway. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. In view of the relatively low exposure in this sector and its high concentration in a few counterparties, the current technological limitations of a "hard to abate" sector and the uncertainty in the face of methodological and scenario changes, it has been decided to establish a target in the form of a range for the iron and steel sector. CaixaBank recognizes the difficulty implicit in the decarbonisation of this sector, which leads to a certain level of prudence in terms of the margin for managing the decarbonisation of the portfolio. However, CaixaBank is also aware of the existence of certain levers for the decarbonisation of its portfolio, which depend substantially on the ambition of its main customers. Through engagement processes and rebalancing of its portfolio, CaixaBank will pursue an intermediate target compatible with the 1.5°C target. Thus, the range (reduction of between 10% and 20%) reflects CaixaBank's ambition.

Row 5

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por5

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

06/29/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Loans

☒ Project finance

☒ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

100

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :€M

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

2845

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

3154

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

-10.86115992970123

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned**(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Following the IPCC guidelines, CaixaBank will stop financing companies related to thermal coal, reducing its exposure to zero by 2030 ("phase-out"). CaixaBank will continue to finance the energy transition towards a carbon-neutral economy and support those customers who have an exit strategy from thermal coal until 2030. Metric: million €. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. As thermal coal is one of the most emitting technologies and can be replaced by clean technologies, the focus of decarbonisation is on the entity's full exposure to thermal coal. For this purpose, exposure is defined as the presence in the portfolio (incl. credit and investment of both CaixaBank S.A. and BPI) of companies whose economic group is dependent on thermal coal for more than 5% of revenues. As of December 2022, exposure to companies in this area was €2,845 million. However, this exposure is mostly to counterparties with mitigating factors: counterparties to which CaixaBank is only financing energy transition or counterparties with their own phase-out commitments before 2030. According to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to reach the Paris Agreement's goal of a maximum rise of 1.5°C, OECD countries should stop using coal completely by 2030.

Row 6

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por6

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/28/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Loans

☒ Project finance

☒ Equity investments

☒ Real estate

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

3

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☒ Meters squared

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

20.5

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

12.1

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

20.1

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

4.761904761904745

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the Commercial Real Estate objective are the following:

- *Value chain: the objective is focused on decarbonising the "use" phase of the property, where 85% of greenhouse gas emissions are produced: owner (groups with non-residential activity).*
- *Scope of emissions: scope 1, direct emissions from burning fuel in the building (e.g. heating) and scope 2, indirect emissions from purchased energy (electricity, steam, heat and cooling).*
- *Metric: physical intensity (kgCO₂e/m²), which incentivizes exposure to relatively more emissions-efficient assets and facilitates comparison between assets of different sizes.*
- *Reference path: CRREM 1.5° REC scenario adapted to the proportions by asset type of nonresidential stock in Spain and Portugal. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. Commercial Real Estate is a complex sector and, as of today, the availability of actual emissions information is still limited, so the use of proxies in alignment calculations is still important. In addition, it is a sector with significant geographical variations, so reference paths can substantially vary the objectives. Taking these circumstances into account, CaixaBank has set an ambitious target for the sector. However, given the limited availability of real information for the assets in the portfolio in this sector, in the short-term priority will be given to improving the availability of EPCs and information on the issuances of the assets in the portfolio. It is important to note that the fulfilment of the target set will be subject to compliance with the projections in terms of efficiency and energy mix included in the current PNIEC1 and other related projections (future draft PNIEC, Fit for 55, etc.).

Row 7

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por7

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/28/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Loans
- ☒ Project finance
- ☒ Equity investments
- ☒ Real estate

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- ☒ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

100

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- ☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Meters squared

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- ☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

23.57

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

19.03

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

23.7

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

-2.8634361233479964

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The target ambition is not strictly aligned to +1.5° due to the social implications of the housing market.

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the Residential Real Estate objective are the following:

- *Value chain: the objective focuses on the use of housing: mortgage credit to individuals for the purpose of "home acquisition". This is where 85% of the emissions of the residential real estate value chain are concentrated.*
- *Scope of emissions: scopes 1 (direct emissions from combustion in homes, e.g. heating) and 2 (indirect emissions from consumption of purchased energy) account for most of the emissions; Scope 3 emissions are very limited.*
- *Metric: physical intensity (kgCO₂e/m²), which incentivizes exposure to relatively more emissions-efficient assets and facilitates comparison between assets of different sizes.*
- *Reference path: CRREM1 1.5°C for Spain and Portugal, specific to the real estate sector for the EU. Given the characteristics of the residential real estate segment, its social sensitivity, the long maturation periods and the dependence on exogenous levers for its transformation (regulatory requirements and public aid for the improvement of energy efficiency), the objective set for the Residential Real Estate Sector is not initially aligned with the CRREM reference path. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. Given the characteristics of the residential real estate segment, its social sensitivity, the long maturation periods and the dependence on exogenous levers for its transformation (regulatory requirements and public aid for the improvement of energy efficiency), the objective set for the Residential Real Estate Sector is not initially aligned with the CRREM reference path. CaixaBank will have to leverage the changes resulting from government policies and environmental and climate regulations, as well as changes in consumer behavior, by taking part in and contributing to the collective effort necessary for the transition to a net-zero emissions economy. Specific products are also being launched to finance energy-efficient reforms.

Row 8

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por8

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

- ☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

- ☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/28/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

- ☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- ☒ Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Loans
- ☒ Project finance
- ☒ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

65

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :%AD

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

11.9

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

2.38

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

80

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the objective for the Shipping sector are the following:

- Value chain: the segment to be decarbonised is that of the Owner/Operator (transfer of cargo from port to port), since 'use' concentrates most of the emissions (approx. 92% of all emissions in the value chain).
- Scope of emissions: Scope 1: emissions from fuel consumption while sailing. These are the most material emissions in the sector and are currently covered in the Poseidon Principles.
-

Metric: Alignment Delta (AD), a metric that defines the degree to which the carbon intensity of a ship or portfolio of ships is aligned with the underlying decarbonization trajectory for each asset typology that meets the International Maritime Organization (IMO) target.

- Reference path: IMO initial scenario (2018), aligned with the 2°C target, which seeks a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050 compared to the 2008 base year. The path is currently in the process of being

updated within the framework of the Poseidon Principles. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. The calculation of the target for this sector has been carried out in line with the methodology of the Poseidon Principles, to which CaixaBank adhered in 2022. The AD% for NZBA (11.9%) is as published in the Poseidon Principles report for cargo ships; the perimeter of the target excludes, for the time being, passenger ships (fast ferries and cruise ships) due to methodological inconsistencies and errors in the alignment paths that are being evaluated globally within the framework of the Poseidon Principles. The design of the target for this sector will be adjusted within the framework of the Poseidon Principles.

Row 9

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Por9

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☒ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☒ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/28/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☒ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☒ Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☒ Loans

☒ Project finance

☒ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

30

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA metric please specify :g CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, SDA denominator please specify :RPK = revenue passengers kilometre

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☒ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

102

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

71

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

115

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

-41.935483870967744

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the objective for the Aviation sector are the following:

- *Value chain: the segment to be decarbonized is the owner/operator (passenger/cargo transport and airlines), since most of the sector's greenhouse gas emissions (>90%) are concentrated in the operation phase of aircraft.*
- *Emissions Scope: Scope 1 (tank-to-wake approach): emissions from in-flight fuel consumption. These are by far the most relevant emissions in the value chain.*
- *Metric: physical emissions intensity (gCO₂e/RPK1) that describes greenhouse gas emissions per kilometer traveled in the year (passenger approach).*
- *Reference path: Mission Possible Partnership "Prudent" 1.5° (MPPU 1.5°) scenario, aligned with the Pegasus methodology. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. The calculation of the target for this sector has been carried out in line with the Pegasus methodology, a standard to which CaixaBank has adhered. Initially, the perimeter focuses on corporate financing to airlines, excluding Asset Finance and lessors, given the limited availability of technical data at the individual asset level: aircraft type, cargo type, flight hours, fuel type. CaixaBank will extend the scope of the metric to these assets as the information becomes available, so it is foreseeable that the baseline and the level of arrival will also be adapted.

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
- ☒ Net-zero targets
- ☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2010

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

- ☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

- ☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2009

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1+Abs3

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CaixaBank has a policy and a target of having 100% of the electricity consumed by the company certified through Guarantees of Renewable Origin. The target coverage considered is company-wide, because it includes all central services, branch network and other company buildings. The target covers the consumption of purchased/acquired renewable electricity. CaixaBank wants to highlight the level of excellence in terms of electricity consumption and the achievement of the target of zero scope 2 emissions. The present target had a target year set at 2040, but it is a target that not only wants to be reached punctually, it also wants to be maintained over the years in the long-term. CaixaBank approved the signing of a PPA (power purchase agreement) with Naturgy for 110GW at 5 years. This proposal represents between 40 and 50% of the consumption forecast today for the years 2022 to 2026. Due to the new PPA applies until 2026 and new contracts and projects will be signed before 2030, it has been decided to advance the target year from 2040 to 2030. Anyway, the goal was reached in 2022. By 2024, 100% of the electricity comes from the purchase of 100% renewable electricity. Since the maintenance of this target requires a relevant annual investment, it has been considered that it is already achieved, but the company wants to still achieve it every year in the future.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from its activities. This is used to calculate its carbon footprint and establish actions to gradually reduce it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting its CO₂ emissions. As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralize the carbon footprint of its own activity for Scope 1 and 2. To achieve this objective, measures have been implemented to reduce its own emissions and to offset those that could not be avoided. Reduction of scope 1 and scope 2 operational emissions will be achieved through implementation of environmental efficiency measures, monitoring of indicators and implementation of an Environmental and Energy Management System in accordance with ISO 14001, ISO 50001 and the European EMAS regulation. This will enable us to perform our activity while protecting the environment as well as succeed on the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In order to achieve and maintain the target of consuming 100% electricity from renewable sources, CaixaBank operates in two lines of action: on the one hand, energy efficiency measures, and on the other, the purchase of Guarantees of Renewable Origin for the remaining consumption. In recent years, several initiatives

have been implemented that have led to a reduction in energy consumption: - CaixaBank has implemented an automation project that allows it to monitor energy consumption in corporate buildings and the branch network, evaluate the energy savings of the measures implemented and define new efficiency initiatives. -In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented to reduce consumption in the branch network, based on the savings potential: Replacing fluorescent lights with LED lighting, replacing HVAC equipment with more efficient equipment, presence sensors and automatic light shut-off, single shut-off switches associated with the alarm connection, replacement of computer equipment, etc. -The two Data Processing Centres (DPCs) have LEED certification, with the silver and gold category, respectively. In 2024, CaixaBank electricity consumption fell by 7% compared to the previous year. This reduction was the result of the energy management and saving measures implemented as well as the changes in climate and lighting due to Royal Decree-Law 14/2022 on energy saving and efficiency measures. Energy efficiency measures developed in 2024 affecting Scope 2 are also described in question 7.55.2.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

☒ metric tons of paper consumed

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1246.22

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1059.29

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

838.03

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

218.3651634302

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 2

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

One of the targets included in the 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan is the reduction of A4 paper consumption by 15% between 2021 and 2024 (page 99, 2023 Climate Report). The target coverage considered is company-wide, because it includes all central services, branch network and other company buildings.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from its activities. This is used to calculate its carbon footprint and establish actions to gradually reduce it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting its CO₂ emissions. As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to reduce the carbon footprint of its own use of A4 paper by 15% between 2021 and 2024 (page 99, 2023 Climate Report). To achieve this objective, measures have been implemented to reduce its own emissions and to offset those that could not be avoided. Some of the initiatives that have been implemented are the preferential use of recycled paper or the digitalisation project which enables digital signatures for 100% of the processes. The reduction of A4 paper consumption will enable CaixaBank to perform its activity while protecting the environment as well as succeed on the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented to reduce paper consumption: -The digitisation project allows digital signatures for 100 % of processes. - ATMs allow for deposits without an envelope and offer the option to view information on-screen and not print a receipt. -Invoicing is done electronically. -CaixaBank S.A. has reduced paper consumption associated with sending communications to customers by 40% compared to 2021. -Reduction of 32.75% in A4 paper consumption in corporate buildings and branches of CaixaBank, S.A. compared to the previous year. -Reduction and centralisation of printers in multifunctional teams with a user identification system. -Commitment to the preferential use of recycled paper, which at CaixaBank S.A. accounts for 93,3% of consumption. Publications are produced on paper with FSC and PEFC certificates. The target for 2024 is a 15% reduction in consumption and a reduction of 32,75% has been achieved.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Green finance

☒ Green finance raised and facilitated (denominated in currency)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

16729

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

64000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

86770

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

148.1690677159

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is company-wide, including the whole business in Spain. It was set for the three year period 2022-2024, and 2021 has been considered as base year (18,531 M€). The target was set based on a proforma figure for 2021 and including macroeconomic projections by the banks's Research team and hypothesis based on the Plan Nacional Integrado de Energía y Clima (PNIEC) with regards to the investment and financing needs for the period 2021-2030.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

CaixaBank is committed to sustainability through the design and marketing of products that integrate ESG criteria and promote environmentally sustainable activities that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy. The third strategic line of the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan aims to consolidate CaixaBank as a benchmark in sustainability in Europe. CaixaBank has set a target of mobilising €64 billion of sustainable production over the period 2022-2024 for its business in Spain.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

To date, the cumulative mobilisation of sustainable funds is showing a very positive evolution, having surpassed the target, reaching 136% of the 2024 goal, with €86.77 billion mobilised since the start of the Plan. To achieve this target, we support and advise our customers on environmental and climate issues, offering sustainable solutions in financing and investments for all groups, leading positive social impact and promoting financial inclusion.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/24/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Abs1 | ☒ Por4 |
| ☒ Abs3 | ☒ Por5 |
| ☒ Por1 | ☒ Por6 |
| ☒ Por2 | ☒ Por7 |
| ☒ Por3 | ☒ Por8 |
| ☒ Por9 | |
| ☒ Low1 | |

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), promoted by the United Nations, CaixaBank is committed to being carbon neutral by 2050 and we are working to move the portfolio towards zero greenhouse gas emissions. We have set intermediate emission reduction targets for 2030 in our financing and investment portfolios, specifically in the sectors with the highest intensity of greenhouse gas emissions (Power generation, oil and gas, automotive, iron and steel, agriculture, real estate (residential and commercial), aviation, shipping and agriculture). The target coverage applies to the bank's lending and investment activities (Scope 3, Category 15). Although CaixaBank's own Scope 1, Scope 2 and non-category 15 Scope 3 emissions are not addressed in the NZBA's Target Setting Guidelines, CaixaBank is already operational-carbon-footprint neutral (for scope 12 3.6 business travel). This is why the absolute targets set at the operational level

(7.53.1) have been indicated as emission targets linked to this net-zero target. Finally, CaixaBank has a organization-wide target coverage which includes both portfolio emissions (scope 3.15) and operational emissions (scope 123.6 business travel).

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is a critical issue, which will require action across public and private sectors. Financial institutions have an important role to play, including in the measurement, disclosure and reduction of their Scope 3 emissions. Signing the NZBA is an increase in climate ambition with respect to the Bank's previous commitments, such as the Collective Commitment to Climate Action, as it requires realignment with the objective of limiting temperature increases to 1.5C above preindustrial levels.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The operational carbon footprint mitigation strategy is centred upon the following phases: calculation, reduction and offsetting emissions that could not be avoided both in corporate buildings and throughout the commercial network (scopes 1, 2 and 3.6). As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralise the carbon footprint (Carbon Neutral) of its own activity for Scope 1, 2 and for category 3.6 corporate travel of Scope 3. To achieve this goal, measures have been implemented to reduce own emissions as well as to offset emissions that could not be avoided. In 2024, a qualitative leap was made regarding the offsetting of these emissions, since 100% of the offset projects focused on GHG emissions removal, compared to previous years when both emission reduction and removal projects were considered. The projects chosen to offset 2024 emissions were: 50% of the tonnes offset were compensated through the Reforestation Project in the Community of Montes Vecinales en Mano Común de Couso in the Municipality of Avión, located in Ourense (Galicia), verified under the MITECO Verification Standard. Vintage 2023. 40% of the tonnes offset were compensated through the Forest Project in Montes del Este, located in Uruguay, verified under the VCS (Verified Carbon Standard). Vintage 2019. 10% of the tonnes offset were compensated through the Forest Project in Quintana Roo, located in Mexico, verified under the CAR (Climate Action Reserve) Standard. Vintage 2022. Additionally, among the projects funded through carbon credits, CaixaBank has two of its own CO2

absorption projects, which consist of reforesting areas burned by fire in the Montserrat mountains in Barcelona and in the town of Ejulve in Teruel, which it has promoted, financed and managed. Both projects are included in the Register of carbon footprints, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects validated by MITECO. To manage the permanence risk, the Ministry reserves a portion of the absorptions allocated to the guarantee fund. The emissions absorbed by this forest were calculated following the methodology established by the Climate Change Office of MITECO.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

The Bank has committed to achieving zero net emissions in 2050, supporting customers in their transition to a carbon-neutral economy, and to publish intermediate decarbonisation targets. Additionally, CaixaBank will stop financing companies involved in thermal coal activities (clients whose revenues from thermal coal mining and/or coal-fired power generation exceed 5% of the total), reducing its exposure to zero by 2030. In line with its ambition to be a reference in sustainability in Europe, CaixaBank continues making progress in setting decarbonisation targets in accordance with its commitment as a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance. The phase out is as well aligned with the recommendation of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to limit the increase in global temperature to a maximum of 1.5°. CaixaBank will continue financing the transition to a carbon-neutral economy and supporting clients committed with a coal phase out by 2030. As explained in the previous column, at the operational level, CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralise the carbon footprint (Carbon Neutral) of its own activity for Scope 1, 2 and for category 3.6 corporate travel of Scope 3. To achieve this goal, measures have been implemented to reduce own emissions as well as to offset emissions that could not be avoided. In 2024, a qualitative leap was made regarding the offsetting of these emissions, since 100% of the offset projects focused on GHG emissions removal, compared to previous years when both emission reduction and removal projects were considered.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

CaixaBank will publicly disclose its targets and report annually on its progress. The financed emissions profile of the bank's portfolio will also be calculated and disclosed on an annual basis. The Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks will evolve in line with best practice, development of scientific knowledge and availability of methodologies and tools following reasonable intervals in updates. Version 1 of the Guidelines was published in April 2021, Version 2 of the Guidelines was published in April 2024 and the next revision is anticipated by April 2027. CaixaBank will follow this guidelines when reviewing its targets.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	2	287.36
Implementation commenced	1	113.76
Implemented	5	1474.84
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

185.12

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2264082

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Diesel emissions linked to the renting car fleet at the branch network decreased by almost 185.12 tones CO₂e between 2023 and 2024. This reduction is associated to the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 121 units in Caixabank which translates into a saving of almost 77,130 litres of diesel and gasoline. There is no investment since it is about reducing the number of leasing contracts. The annual monetary savings include the saving in diesel and gasoline consumption (€126,738) and the annual renting costs (€2,137,344).

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

267000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in corporate buildings: modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc. The budget associated with these measures is included in the recurring budget, which means that there is no investment. The reduction in electricity consumption was about 1,900 MWh. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in this buildings in 2024 (€0.141/kWh) has been considered.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

289000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

462000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in stores (offices): modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc. The budget associated with these measures is included in the recurring budget, which means that there is no investment. The reduction in electricity consumption was about 2,100 MWh. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in this stores in 2024 (€0.138/kWh) has been considered. An initial investment of €462,000 in home automation has been considered, which includes the integration of monitoring systems for four buildings and various modifications to offices and stores.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1217.76

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

193599

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In the tasks of replacing air conditioning equipment, priority is given to replacing those that have broken down and cannot be repaired, usually equipment that contains R22 gas and are very old. Secondly, those that are older and break down more often are replaced, equipment that normally also works with R22. During the reporting year, 302 high-consumption air conditioning equipment were replaced in the offices of our branch network (BN), avoiding not only the recharge of refrigerant gases with high GWP, but also an electrical saving due to the greater efficiency of the new equipment. The monetary savings are calculated based on the savings in electricity consumption (912,644 kWh/year) and the electricity price in 2024 (€0.138/kWh) and savings in gas substitution from the decrease in kg reloaded between 2023 and 2024, considering the average price of the most representative gases (R407C and R410A) and their associated rates and taxes.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

71.96

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25385

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8536

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, 4 diesel tanks were removed from the branch network, replacing the existing air conditioning equipment with heat pumps. Approximately 26,443 liters of C diesel and the equivalent of €25,385 have been saved. The project investment has been €85,363.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In May 2021, the Board of Directors approved a new Strategic Plan 2022-2024, a plan that is structured through three strategic lines, among which Consolidating CaixaBank's position as a benchmark in sustainability in Europe stands out. The Sustainability Master Plan (also called Sustainable Banking Plan) forms part of the Company's Strategic Plan as one of its main lines of action. The Plan constitutes CaixaBank's proposal during the 2022-2024 period to mitigate challenges such as inequality, climate change and the promotion of the real economy. To do this, more than €64 billion will be allocated to sustainable activities, mainly energy transition initiatives and microloans. The Sustainable Banking Plan 2022-2024 is structured around three ambitions and eleven strategic guidelines. The first line is to promote sustainable transition of companies and society, with the commitment to decarbonise the Group's lending and investment portfolio. From this Plan emanates the new 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan, which has been published during the first half of 2022, with the aim to reduce the direct operational impact of the Group's activities. This new plan has 8 action plans, 27 initiatives and more than 200 projects. Among them, there is the objective of 100% renewable electricity consumption in 2024, the reduction of energy consumption by 10% from the implementation of reduction measures (2024 vs 2021), the reduction of consumption/waste of paper by 15% (2024 vs 2021), etc. All these plans are backed by a budget that has been carried out in this period.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In May 2021, the Board of Directors approved a new Strategic Plan 2022-2024, a plan that is structured through three strategic lines, among which Consolidating CaixaBank's position as a benchmark in sustainability in Europe stands out. The Sustainability Master Plan (also called Sustainable Banking Plan) forms part of the Company's Strategic Plan as one of its main lines of action. The Plan constitutes CaixaBank's proposal during the 2022-2024 period to mitigate challenges such as inequality, climate change and the promotion of the real economy. To do this, more than 64 billion will be allocated to sustainable activities, mainly energy transition initiatives and microloans. The Sustainable Banking Plan 2022-2024 is structured around three ambitions and eleven strategic guidelines. The first line is to promote sustainable transition of companies and society, with the commitment to decarbonise the Group's lending and investment portfolio. From this Plan emanates the new 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan, which was published during the first half of 2022, with the aim to reduce the direct operational impact of the Group's activities. This new plan has 8 action plans, 27 initiatives and more than 200 projects. Among them, there is the objective of 100% renewable electricity consumption in 2024, the reduction of energy consumption by 10% from the implementation of reduction measures (2024 vs 2021), the reduction of consumption/waste of paper by 15% (2024 vs 2021), etc. All these plans are backed by a budget that has been carried out in this period.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Forest replanting project in Orense (Spain), focused on carbon removal through local reforestation efforts.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9868

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :MITECO

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Not assessed

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

No other issues required by the program.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Carbon Dioxide Absorption Projects section is part of the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO). This section focuses on projects aimed at enhancing the natural absorption of CO2 through activities such as afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable forest management. These projects contribute to carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, and the prevention of soil erosion, thus playing a crucial role in mitigating climate change and promoting ecological balance. The section provides guidelines, methodologies, and certification for projects that meet the required standards for carbon absorption, ensuring their contribution to Spain's climate goals.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Forest project in Uruguay contributing to CO₂ removal via tree planting and conservation. The project involves afforestation of degraded grasslands with FSC-certified eucalyptus and pine plantations. It also promotes sustainable land use, biodiversity protection and local socio-economic development through responsible forest management.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7894

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring and compensation
- ☒ Temporary crediting
- ☒ Other, please specify :AFOLU risks analysis

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream/downstream emissions
- ☒ Activity-shifting
- ☒ Market leakage
- ☒ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

One extra approach by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk is the risk analysis conducted using the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. The project includes afforestation activities on degraded grasslands in the Central East region of Uruguay, with plantations certified under FSC standards. The non-permanence risk assessment takes into account biophysical, financial, and management-related risks, with a buffer applied accordingly to the total ex-ante estimates. The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) also requires projects to implement best practices for environmental and social safeguards. In this case, the Environmental Management Plan includes actions to mitigate any potential adverse impacts, including stakeholder engagement, monitoring, mitigation measures, and compliance with local regulations. As part of the project's co-benefits, the initiative promotes sustainable development in a socioeconomically vulnerable area through local employment generation, support for sustainable livestock management, and the promotion of responsible forestry. The FSC certification process further ensures high standards in labor, biodiversity, and ecosystem preservation.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the Group has undertaken to neutralize the carbon footprint (Carbon Neutral) of its own activity for Scopes 1, 2 and for category 3.6 Corporate travel of Scope 3.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Forestry project in Mexico focused on long-term carbon sequestration and ecosystem benefits. This project reduces carbon dioxide by increasing natural forest growth to capture and store CO2 in the forest. Carbon credits are removals. Only incremental forest growth is counted for crediting. The project does not consider avoided emissions from projected deforestation. Projects have a 100-year commitment to maintain forest stock, a reversal buffer pool, and permanent zoning for protection.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1974

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

☒ Other, please specify :Buffer pool system

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

☒ Other, please specify :Leakage belt monitoring

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The CAR standard requires forest projects to address additional topics such as permanence, community benefits, biodiversity co-benefits, and alignment with social and environmental safeguards. These aspects are reviewed as part of project documentation and independent verification.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Climate Action Reserve (CAR) uses a standardized approach to ensure environmental integrity. For reversal risk, the project contributes to a buffer pool that acts as insurance in case of unintentional carbon loss. Leakage risks are evaluated through market and activity-shifting assessments, and specific leakage mitigation measures (e.g., monitoring adjacent areas) are included in the project design. The project also includes long-term monitoring and community involvement to support co-benefits and long-term sustainability.

[Add row]

C12. Environmental performance - Financial Services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1) We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.1.2) Disclosure metric

Select all that apply

☒ Financed emissions

(12.1.8) We measure the impact of our portfolio on water

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.9) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on water

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(12.1.10) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on water

CaixaBank, in its Double Materiality Assessment, concluded that water-related topics were not material to its business. However, the bank has observed growing interest in this issue among its stakeholders. As a result, CaixaBank is actively working to define specific Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) related to water within its portfolio. These indicators are expected to be published in the coming years as part of the bank's ongoing commitment to environmental responsibility and transparency.

(12.1.11) We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.12) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.1.13) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on biodiversity

In recent years CaixaBank has undertaken initiatives to lessen the negative impact on nature, to preserve it and to contribute to strengthening biodiversity and ecosystems. In 2024, having started in 2022, CaixaBank was involved in a pilot project launched by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and coordinated by UNEP FI, in which the draft TNFD framework was worked on. Nevertheless, CaixaBank is not currently measuring the biodiversity impact of its whole portfolio, this is likely due to a combination of the complexity of measurement, the lack of tools, data and procedures and the prioritization of other ESG issues. However, this could change as biodiversity issues gain more prominence globally.

[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Loans
☒ Project finance
☒ Bonds
☒ Equity investments
☒ Real estate

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

85.9

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

19677113000.00

(12.1.1.5) % of financed emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees (optional)

32.5

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology*Select from:*☒ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)**(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)**

3.3

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

45436973.65

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/30/2021

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, 2 and 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF.

[Fixed row]

(12.1.2) Disclose or restate your financed emissions for previous years.

Past year 1 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2023

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

77730814.28

(12.1.2.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

88.8

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

23.32

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☒ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. In all cases, CO2e emissions are estimated from intensity factors based on physical activity published by official sources. When there are no intensity factors in terms of CO2e, the intensity of emissions built from CO2 is taken as the best proxy. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class, to which a numerical code of two, three and four digits is assigned respectively, the last being the one with the highest level of detail on the activity that develop the counterpart. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2e emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF corresponding to the NACE and the company's geography.

Past year 2 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2022

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

70330721.59

(12.1.2.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

90.7

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☒ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. In all cases, CO2e emissions are estimated from intensity factors based on physical activity published by official sources. When there are no intensity factors in terms of CO2e, the intensity of emissions built from CO2 is taken as the best proxy. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class, to which a numerical code of two, three and four digits is assigned respectively, the last being the one with the highest level of detail on the activity that develop the counterpart. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2e emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF corresponding to the NACE and the company's geography.

Past year 3 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2021

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

45436973.65

(12.1.2.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

- ☒ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published.

[Fixed row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown
Banking (Bank)	Select all that apply ☒ Yes, by asset class

	Portfolio breakdown
	☒ Yes, by industry ☒ Yes, by scope

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Real estate

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

90.8

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

4562000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

69000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

4562000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Retail mortgages

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

99.99

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

113213000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2459000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

113213000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 3

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Project finance

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

67.1

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

16028000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

3151000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

16028000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 4

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Loans

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

6305000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1587000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes**(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts**

6305000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). This line only includes loans related to automobiles.

Row 5**(12.2.1.1) Portfolio**

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Variable income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

0.05

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

500

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

0.09

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

500

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 6

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Fixed income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

99

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

16430000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

343000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

16430000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 7

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

251619000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

19494000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

251619000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 8

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 2

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

251619000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2343000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

251619000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 9

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

251619000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

49421000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

251619000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 10

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Fossil Fuels

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

3419000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

12763000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

3419000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 11

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Power generation

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

14016000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

7526000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

14016000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 12

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Transportation services

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

18304000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

13518000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

18304000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 13

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

13825000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2620000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

13825000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). This category only includes CRE.

Row 14

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Materials

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

2248060000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2026140

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

2248060000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). This category only includes steel, iron, aluminum and cement.

Row 15

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Food, beverage & agriculture

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

3556000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

3658000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

3556000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 16

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Services

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

55738000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

24635000

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

55738000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 17

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Loans

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

74.6

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

95081000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

63648205

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.2.1.10) Value of assets covered in the calculation based on outstanding loan amounts

95081000000

(12.2.1.11) Value of assets covered in the calculation including undrawn loan commitments

0

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). This line only includes loans related to business.

[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

5936200000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

201300000

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

3.4

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for fossil fuel assets include the sum of all coal, oil and gas industries.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

1700000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

200000

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

13.5

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for thermal and met coal includes the CNAES 0510, 0520 and 1910.

Lending to met coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

It is not feasible to obtain metallurgical coal data as there is no CNAE related to this activity. The previous row includes all coal.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

3310000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

198200000

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

6

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for oil include the CNAEs 0610, 0910,1920, 4671, 4730 and 4950

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

2624600000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

2900000

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for gas include the CNAEs 0620, 3521, 3522 and 3523

[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

Banking (Bank)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.5.2) Taxonomy under which portfolio alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(12.5.3) Total assets in your portfolio (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

22907000000.00

(12.5.4) Total assets covered in the calculation of the taxonomy KPIs in the reporting year

414314000000

(12.5.5) Total assets excluded from the calculation of your alignment KPIs in the reporting year

561055000000

(12.5.6) Aligned assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

12549000000

(12.5.7) Share of aligned assets based on turnover of investees out of total assets in the reporting year

3

(12.5.8) Eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

177278000000

(12.5.9) Share of eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year out of total assets in the reporting year

42.8

(12.5.10) Aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

16303000000

(12.5.11) Share of aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

3.6

(12.5.12) Eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

180167000000

(12.5.13) Share of eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

32.5

(12.5.14) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

3

(12.5.15) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.1

(12.5.16) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.6

(12.5.17) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.18) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.19) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.20) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

3.9

(12.5.21) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.1

(12.5.22) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

1

(12.5.23) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.24) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.25) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is enabling based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.32) “Do No Significant Harm” requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(12.5.33) Details of “Do No Significant Harm” analysis

All assets considered in the GAR are aligned with all the criteria established in the regulation. CB's GAR is based on the KPIs reported by the NFRD counterparts who, in turn, have already considered all the criteria established in the regulation, among which is the DNSH.

(12.5.34) Details of calculation

The values reported in this question are related to CaixaBank Group because these are the ones reported and verified in the IGC2024. The weight of CaixaBank S.A.'s total assets in the consolidated figures is 82%. Although the total assets of the portfolio (column 4) contains the self-calculated value with scope CaixaBank SA (question 1.10), the rest of the columns are linked to a total value of the CaixaBank Group portfolio that amounts to 56,105,500,000 Details of the calculation: 1. Eligibility analysis An economic activity eligible for the Taxonomy will be as described in the Regulation, regardless of whether or not said economic activity meets the criteria for considering an activity as environmentally sustainable. Therefore, the eligibility ratio reflects the relationship between all of CaixaBank's activities included in the Taxonomy, and the assets covered. In the previous two years, CaixaBank published the eligibility ratios for the first two environmental objectives (climate change mitigation and adaptation). In 2024, the eligibility ratios for the remaining four objectives and the new activities added in 2024 to the climate objectives were first published. 2. Alignment analysis For the Banking Group, the main indicator for measuring this alignment is the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which establishes the percentage of assets covered by the banking group that are used for activities that meet the criteria of the Taxonomy. The GAR is the ratio of the volume of assets intended for activities that meet the requirements of the Taxonomy and the assets covered. 3. Exposure to economic activities involving fossil gas and nuclear energy This year, the Group is reporting its exposure to economic activities related to fossil gas and nuclear energy for the first time, in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022, which amends Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 - on the selection criteria and not causing significant damage to these energy economic activities, and (EU) 2021/2178, on the disclosure indicators.

[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply
☒ Mitigation
☒ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Loans

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☒ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☒ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☒ Energy efficiency measures

☒ Green buildings and equipment

☒ Low-emission transport

☒ Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products. Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". By type of sustainability variables to which

loans are benchmarked, those that contribute to climate risk mitigation (such as the intensity of the carbon footprint in its different scopes, the percentage of installed capacity of renewable sources, etc.) predominate, as well as the variables that contribute to improving the sustainability governance profile in companies (e.g. the percentage of women in managerial positions, hours of training per employee, sustainable profile of suppliers, among others). In the reporting year CB granted a total of EUR 10,994 MM for loans linked to ESG indexes or environmental indicators which were conditional upon recognition of good performance by the company regarding sustainability, measured according to ESG criteria applied by independent bodies. In addition, EUR 2,878 MM in corporate financing with known use of proceeds were granted for renewable energy financing. It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2024, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1.10.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

3.2

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☒ Mitigation

☒ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Project finance

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☒ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☒ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

☒ LMA Green Loan Principles

☒ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☒ Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. It includes the following types of financing: i) Renewable energies and energy efficiency ii) Certified energy-efficient property iii) Access to clean mass transport systems iv) Efficiency in the use and quality of water v) Activities that contribute to the prevention, minimisation, collection, management, recycling, reuse or processing of waste for recovery vi) Protection of healthy ecosystems and mitigation of climate change in the agricultural sector. 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products. Green financing

has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". As part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, CaixaBank supports environmentally friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects. An important part of this is the financing of renewable energy projects through project finance. In the reporting year, the bank helped to finance 11 projects for a total of 1,527MM. Renewable energy project finance portfolio exposure represents 36% of the total project finance exposure of CB.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.24

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☒ Mitigation

☒ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Real estate

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☒ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☒ LMA Green Loan Principles

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☒ Green buildings and equipment

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. It includes the following types of financing: i) Renewable energies and energy efficiency ii) Certified energy-efficient property iii) Access to clean mass transport systems iv) Efficiency in the use and quality of water v) Activities that contribute to the prevention, minimisation, collection, management, recycling, reuse or processing of waste for recovery vi) Protection of healthy ecosystems and mitigation of climate change in the agricultural sector (forests and woods) 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards, such as LMA or ICMA. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products (household appliances and energy-efficient vehicles). Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, for which there is documentary evidence of an A or B rating energy efficiency certificate, are considered environmentally sustainable. In the reporting year EUR 940 MM were granted to energy efficient promotions, with EUR 965 MM for the financing for Commercial Real

Estate. In addition, EUR 1,901 MM in mortgage loans were granted to individuals on homes with an A or B energy efficiency certificate (green mortgages). It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2024, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1.10.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.63

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☒ Mitigation

☒ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☒ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☒ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☒ Green buildings and equipment

☒ Low-emission transport

☒ Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

We refer to green bonds issued by corporate clients to finance eligible green categories under their respective Sustainable Bonds Frameworks. CaixaBank is a signatory of the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) since 2015. Since then, the Bank has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. The proceeds of the bonds have been used to support projects related to renewable energy and green building. In 2024, CaixaBank has participated in the placement of 10 green bonds for EUR 802 MM.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.33

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors*Select from:*☒ No**Row 5****(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue***Select all that apply*☒ Water**(12.6.1.3) Portfolio***Select from:*☒ Banking (Bank)**(12.6.1.4) Asset class***Select from:*☒ Loans**(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification***Select all that apply*☒ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective**(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics***Select all that apply*☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities☒ LMA Green Loan Principles☒ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Flood/drought resilience
- ☒ Nature-based solutions
- ☒ Wastewater treatment infrastructure
- ☒ Water supply and sewer networks infrastructure
- ☒ Water treatment infrastructure

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

CaixaBank promotes sustainable financing through the internal "Prima Verde" incentive programme. In 2024, a total of 104 green operations were submitted, of which 13 were aligned with SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation, representing €93 million, or 13% of the total amount. These projects are classified according to internal methodologies, the EU Taxonomy, and LMA Green Loan Principles. Eligible water-related activities may include infrastructure for water treatment and supply, wastewater management, and efficient water use. The programme supports CaixaBank's commitment to redirect capital toward sustainable activities, and tracks both volume and impact of the operations aligned with environmental objectives. In 2025, CaixaBank updated its internal classification framework (Norma 227) to explicitly include water-related categories as eligible for green financing. These include water supply for irrigation communities, nature-based hydraulic works to prevent floods and droughts, and activities related to the efficiency and quality of water use. These categories are formally recognised as part of CaixaBank's sustainable financing perimeter, and are used as part of the internal review and approval process for operations eligible under the Prima Verde incentive scheme.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.05

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

- ☒ No

Row 6

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☒ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☒ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☒ Wastewater treatment infrastructure

☒ Water treatment infrastructure

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

In line with SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, CaixaBank allocated €0.45 billion in 2024 to finance water and wastewater management projects, representing 3.4% of its total green bond portfolio (€13.4 billion as of 31 December 2024). The funding was delivered through two loans, with an average amount of €225.7 million and

an average maturity of 0.96 years. The projects financed focus on integrated water resource management, improving water quality, and increasing the efficacy and efficiency of wastewater treatment. Activities include the construction, upgrade, and operation of urban wastewater infrastructures (treatment plants, sewer networks), water treatment facilities (excluding desalination and fossil fuel wastewater), and infrastructure to expand access to clean drinking water. These investments have enabled the treatment of 124 million m³ of wastewater annually (equivalent to 0.27 Mm³ per €Mn invested), avoiding the release of hazardous chemicals and materials into vital waterways, protecting ecosystems, and supporting regions facing acute water stress. 100% of the loan proceeds were disbursed in 2024.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.001

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(12.7) Has your organization set targets for deforestation and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring?

Water

(12.7.1) Target set

Select from:

☒ No, we have not set such targets, but we plan to within the next two years

(12.7.2) Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation- and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring

CaixaBank has not yet established specific targets related to water-secure lending, investing, or insuring. According to the double materiality assessment carried out in alignment with the CSRD requirements, topics such as water and forests have not been identified as material at this stage. However, CaixaBank acknowledges the growing relevance and stakeholder concern around these environmental issues, particularly in the context of evolving European regulatory expectations. While no formal water-related targets have been set to date, CaixaBank is committed to progressively building the internal capabilities, methodologies, and knowledge base needed to respond to future sustainability requirements in these areas. The bank aims to strengthen the integration of water-related aspects into its broader sustainability approach, especially in sectors where such considerations may become increasingly relevant. These efforts are expected to support the potential definition of dedicated targets in the future and reflect CaixaBank's ambition to demonstrate leadership in integrating environmental considerations into its financial practices.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

- Environmental performance – Financial services
- ☒ Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy
 - ☒ Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ Spanish Institute of Registered Auditors (ICJCE)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Consolidated management Report 2024 has been verified with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 of CaixaBank, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries which forms part of the accompanying Group's Consolidated Management Report. Verification takes place on an annual basis with the following verified content: • 'Law 11/2018 and Taxonomy Regulation; • Table of contents' • 'Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)' • 'Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)' • United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)' sections: 2.1 Impact Analysis, 2.2 Target Setting, 2.3 Target Implementation and Monitoring, and o 5.1 Governance Structure for Implementation of the Principles • EU Directive 2022/2464 on Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSRD) • European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) • 'Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)' sections regarding risks, impacts, and metrics referenced and specifically identified by a footnote.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Inf Aseguramiento razonable CABK 31-12-24_ENG.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Pillar 3 2024 Report: Focuses on risk management, capital adequacy, and regulatory compliance. It provides detailed information on various types of risks (credit, market, operational, etc.) and how the organization manages these risks to ensure financial stability and compliance with regulatory standards. NZBA Decarbonization Metrics Report: Discusses the design and implementation of decarbonization metrics as part of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). It outlines methodologies, targets, and strategies for reducing carbon emissions in line with global climate goals. Sustainable Financing Guide: Provides guidelines for identifying and implementing sustainable financing practices. It covers criteria for sustainable finance, procedures for assessing environmental and social impacts, and best practices for integrating sustainability into financial products and services.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

CaixaBank_CDP_info_.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ No

