

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your 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.

CaixaBank’s merger with Bankia strengthened its leadership in retail banking in Spain. The Group has geared all its efforts towards integrating the upwards of 6 million customers from Bankia and the branch network, offering the best possible customer experience at all times. The combined Entity is now Spain’s largest banking group, holding 20.2 million customers, and has successfully completed the largest technological and commercial integration ever conducted in Spain

This year was particularly poignant for CaixaBank as we successfully completed the integration of Bankia. The complete integration of processes, teams, branches and businesses was completed during the year, as was the voluntary departure of 6,500 professionals. Now the integration is complete, 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.

The number of linked customers has continued to rise, representing 70.4% of the retail customer base in Spain. The healthy credit portfolio grew by 2.4%, and financing for families and businesses increased by 34%. In long-term savings, a traditional area of strength and importance for the CaixaBank Group, combined market share of investment funds, pension plans and savings insurance continued to improve, reaching 29.7%, with a balance of more than €212,000 million euros. Total revenue increased by 5.6% in the year (on a comparable basis), while recurring expenses fell by 5.6% thanks to synergies from the integration. As a result, efficiency improved by more than 6 percentage points in the year. Added to this, the cost of risk remained very low, attributable profit was €3,145 million, up 29.7% on a comparable perimeter.

The bank continues to make a firm commitment to sustainability. This year CB has mobilized more than €23.5 billion in sustainable finance, 37% of the target for 2022-2024. In addition, since 2018, CB has been carbon neutral in our operational footprint and in 2022, as signatories of the Net Zero Banking Alliance, CB has set its decarbonization targets starting with a credit portfolio with emission ratios that are far lower than those of other financial institutions. CaixaBank aims to reduce the average intensity of its lending portfolio in the electricity sector by 30% by 2030, and issuances financed by the oil and gas sector by 23%.

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 (61.8% of total income).

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Spain

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

	Does your organization undertake this activity?	Insurance types underwritten	Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Exposed to all broad market sectors
Investing (Asset manager)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	ES0140609019
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CABK
Yes, a CUSIP number	E3641N103
Yes, a SEDOL code	B283W97

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>CaixaBank (CB) Board of Directors (BD) is the company's most senior representative, management, and administrative body with powers to adopt agreements on all matters. It approves and oversees the strategic and management directives established in the interest of all Group companies, establishes and oversees the risk strategy and risk management policies, including the management of environmental and climate change issues. The Climate Change Statement which reflects the Entity's environmental and climate commitment has been approved by the Board of Directors in January 2022.</p> <p>The BD is also responsible for approving, supervising and monitoring the effectiveness of the CSR Master Plan, which includes Environment as one of the 5 lines of action aimed at investing and financing to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The BD has specialized committees with supervisory and advisory powers.</p> <p>The highest management body with responsibility for managing sustainability risk, including climate and environmental risk, is the Sustainability Committee (SC), which was set up and approved by the Management Committee (MC) in April 2021. The SC meets on a monthly basis and reports directly to the Management Committee, which in turn reports, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the latter reports to the BD. In addition, in matters related to the sustainability risk policies, the SC reports to the Global Risk Committee (GRC), which submits them to the Risk Committee and later to the BD.</p> <p>In March 2021, the Sustainability Directorate was created. It is responsible for defining the principles of action in managing ESG risks, advising on their application criteria, and validating and transferring them to the corresponding analysis tools. To enhance the oversight of climate risks, in January 2022 Climate Risk Management was created.</p> <p>Among other functions, the SC is responsible for overseeing the Sustainability Master Plan 2022-2024 (SMP), monitoring projects to implement the SMP, promoting the integration of sustainability criteria in business management, analysing the regulatory requirements in terms of sustainability, approving the information to be disclosed regarding sustainability, reporting the Sustainability Management's agreements to the MC and submitting the issues relating to the sustainability risk management policies to the GRC.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities Climate-related risks and opportunities to our investment activities The impact of our own operations on the climate The impact of our banking activities on the climate The impact of our investing activities on the climate	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The BD approves the Sustainability / CSR policy and strategy, and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in all meetings of the board (14 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.</p> <p>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 (11 meetings in RY).</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Furthermore, some relevant events that have taken place in 2022 are the signing of the Financial Sector statement on biodiversity, the approval of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, the Corporate framework for the integration ESG in the provision of investment services and asset management and the approval by the Board of Directors in January 2022 of the Climate Change Statement which reflects the Entity's environmental and climate commitment.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>The Appointments and Sustainability Committee supervises CB's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting to the Board the proposals it deems appropriate in this matter. It is worth mentioning that two of the five members of this committee (40% of the representation) have experience in the field of Environment and Climate Change and all of them have experience in Risk Management. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the Sustainability Director, who has extensive experience in direction and coordination tasks prior to joining CaixaBank. These abilities, adding to the deep understanding of sustainability acquired during its current duties imply that the Sustainability Director is currently fully competent on climate-related issues.</p> <p>The Appointments and Sustainability Committee takes into account the balance of knowledge, experience, capacity and diversity required and elaborates and constantly updates a competency matrix which contains requirements on education or experience in the financial sector as well as other specific expertise in certain areas such as Environment and Climate Change.</p> <p>It reviews both the training and education of directors and their work experience in sectors related to environmental issues. In addition, is analysed the accumulated experience of directors in governing bodies with relation to climate or sustainability issues, such as membership of other Boards, sustainability or risk committees. Once all these nuances have been analysed, it has been established that during the reporting year three members of the Board of Directors had competencies in sustainability-related issues.</p> <p>Where applicable, the results of applying the matrix may be used to identify future training needs or areas to strengthen in future appointments. In terms of training for the members of the company's Board of Directors, in 2022, a training plan was conducted with 9 sessions that analysed different topics, such as different business areas, sustainability or corporate governance, among others.</p> <p>Further to this specific on-the-job training, CaixaBank has also an ongoing commitment to sustainability training: ESG training is provided to all employees, with a particular focus on those who carry out their functions within the area of sustainability. In 2022 3,178,202 hours of training were given, 70.2 hours per employee, reaching a total number of 343,173 hours and 31,315 employees who have passed the ESG training.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our banking
Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities
Risks and opportunities related to our own operations

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

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 Risks Committee is chaired by the Chief Risks Officer.

This Committee periodically reviews issues related to the management of sustainability and climate-related risks. In 2022, 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.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Disclosure of climate-related issues)

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our banking
Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities
Risks and opportunities related to our own operations

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

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.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	CaixaBank provides incentives for the management and oversight of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets. These are detailed in the following question C1.3a.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The targets of the CEO include the deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or with 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 that is resistant to climate change, in accordance with the Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI).

The CEO has a long-term share-based incentives plan linked to the 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 that are compatible with a low-carbon economy, managing the risks associated with climate change, minimizing and compensating 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 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 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 it is set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure in the period 2022-2024 as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the SMP. Target = €63,785bn. 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.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate 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.

Entitled to incentive

Board Chair

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The targets of the President include the deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or with 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 that is resistant to climate change, in accordance with the Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI).

The President has a long-term share-based incentives plan linked to the 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 that are compatible with a low-carbon economy, managing the risks associated with climate change, minimizing and compensating 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 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 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 it is set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure in the period 2022-2024 as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the SMP. Target = €63,785bn. 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.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate 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 (see details in the IARC), Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)
Increased alignment of portfolio/fund to climate-related objectives

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The targets of the CSO include the deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or with the 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 that is resistant to climate change, in accordance with the Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI).

The CSO has a variable remuneration plan linked to the fulfilment of the objectives related to the establishment of the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and the measurement of the portfolio's exposure to carbon. The RAF is a comprehensive and 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 needs to comply with is to align the business strategy with responsible social action, with the application of the highest ethical and governance standards, as well as with the consideration of the 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 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 it is set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure in the period 2022-2024 as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the SMP. Target = €63,785bn. 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.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate 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.

Entitled to incentive

Buyers/purchasers

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

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.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2022, the new Procurement standard was developed and published, which establishes the reference framework for Procurement Management in the CaixaBank Group, which includes best practices and optimization of the Purchasing processes in the bank, including ESG criteria.

Since 2020, new supplier certifications have been taken into account in the registration and approval process with regard to corporate social responsibility: OHSAS18001/ISO45000 certification and social audit and/or certification SA8000/BSCI/Responsible Business Alliance. In 2022, there are 249 Suppliers certified in social and environmental management, of which: 186 Suppliers have provided the ISO 14001 certification. In 2022, as part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the supplier's development plan was implemented to help our strategic suppliers achieve a better sustainability position.

Last year, 10 development plans were carried out and the objective is to double this figure in 2023. In addition, supplier contracts include a specific clause on Human Rights.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

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 it is set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure in the period 2022-2024 as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the SMP. Target = €63,785bn. 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.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate 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.

C-FS1.4

(C-FS1.4) Does your organization offer its employees an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change?

	Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change	Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated	Provide reasons for not incorporating ESG criteria into your organization's employment-based retirement scheme and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes, as the default investment option for all plans offered	<p>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. CaixaBank maintains its commitment as signatory to the UN PPRI in the long term, and is a member of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as the first State Pension Fund that joins the initiative to disclose the risk associated with climate change.</p> <p>The PC30 has been awarded several prizes, including a maximum score in socially responsible investment by PRI (A+ in Strategy and Governance). In 2022, the PC30 was awarded the highest rating in the UN PRI.</p> <p>CaixaBank's Employee Pension Plan also proved its commitment to Socially Responsible Investment, combining financial criteria with extra-financial, environmental, social and good governance criteria, while complying with the statement "Fund that promotes social and environmental initiatives by investing in companies that follow good governance practices", according to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) is a cornerstone of the PC30's Strategic Plan and Investment Policy. The main objective of integrating SRI principles in the PC30 is to foster sustainability in its investments.</p> <p>Some of the SRI strategies implemented by PC30 include the analysis and selection of companies based on compliance with international environmental protection standards, with the aim of reducing the portfolio's carbon footprint (CF) and improving its ESG notation. Implementing a metric that allows determining the environmental impact helps the assessment of the portfolio with respect to the ESG commitments assumed in the PRI.</p> <p>In recent years, CaixaBank has made progress in the process of implementing ESG criteria in the PC30. Some of the main milestones are the signing of the PC30 commitment with the TCFD in 2021, declaring itself a promoter of sustainability under Article 8 of the European legislation on investment instruments (SFDR) in 2022 and joining the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance in 2023.</p> <p>In the reporting year, the carbon footprint of PC30 was 136 tCO2e/M\$. This metric covers 91% of the fund, excluding Private Equity. PC30 wants to gradually reduce the value of this intensity metric. The intensity can be accessed through the memory that PC30 has published on the CaixaBank website.</p>	<Not Applicable>

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the 3-years period as short-term. This decision is in line with the time horizon used in the bank's strategic plans and in the Bank's Global Risk Management Plan. Additionally, as can be seen from the short time between the storms Gloria and Filomena, a 1-year interval between the two, which impacted different sectors of the Spanish economy, this 3-year horizon is essential to take into account the risks associated to acute physical events in the Bank's R&O analysis. Storm Gloria was the most intense in recent decades in Catalonia due to the intensity, persistence, and widespread effects along the Catalan coast. During the 5 days of storm, there were strong winds, snowfalls and intense rains, waves between 5 and 7 meters, disappearance of coastal areas and overflows of rivers. Storm Filomena was an extratropical cyclone in early January 2021 that was most notable for bringing unusually heavy snowfall to parts of Portugal and Spain, with Madrid recording its heaviest snowfall since 1971.
Medium-term	3	8	In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the 8-years period as medium-term, in line with standard market practices that look at 2030 as an intermediate milestone (2030-2022 = 8 years). This 8-years period is important for the risk assessment process related to changes in the legal framework resulting from climate change 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	8	78	In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the long-term period to be the years between the medium-term and 2100 (2030-2100), which explains the value in the previous column (2100-2022=78). 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.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

To define the different financial impacts, CaixaBank has an internal risk categorization by cost regarding operational losses, based on the expected loss and on the value at risk. According to this, risks are categorized as with low criticality (where the expected loss is under 10,000 EUR and the value at risk is under 100,000 EUR), moderate criticality, high criticality and finally very high criticality (where the expected loss is over 1,000,000 EUR and the value at risk is under 10,000,000 EUR).

The goal of strategic risk management processes is to identify, measure, monitor, control and report on risks. To this end, the processes include three key elements, which are developed below: risk assessment (identification and evaluation), the risk catalogue (taxonomy and definition) and the risk appetite framework (monitoring). With respect to sustainability risk (ESG), it is considered as a cross-cutting factor affecting several risks in the Catalogue (credit, reputational and other operational risks), also adding mentions of climate change and other environmental risks in the definitions of legal and regulatory risk.

The consideration of sustainability risks (ESG) as a cross-cutting factor is also the approach adopted by most financial institutions and regulators/supervisory bodies. Within the ESG risk factors, climate risks in particular are highly complex to measure. The climate risk assessment is based on climate change scenarios and takes into account various time horizons. In line with supervisory expectations, CaixaBank has taken into account in its materiality assessment the orderly transition climate scenario laid down by the NGFS as its central scenario given that it is consistent with the commitments assumed by CaixaBank and is currently still the most likely scenario in the European Union framework. In a scenario of an orderly transition, the main impacts of climate risk relate to the long term in legal persons' credit portfolios, whereas the impact on the rest of financial risks is lower or circumstantial.

With regards to the strategic impact of climate risks, CaixaBank aims to ensure that procedures and tools for the identification, assessment and monitoring of climate risks are applied and integrated into its standard risk, compliance and operational processes. To achieve this, the Board of Directors approved the Corporate sustainability/ESG risk management policy in March 2022. This Policy combines the previous Environmental Risk Management Policy and Corporate Policy on Relations with the Defence sector.

At this moment, CB expects the importance of an impact on its strategy, to depend on customer characteristics, such as: business segment, proportion of sustainable practices (e.g., % of renewable energy), level of carbon emissions, and geography.

During the RY, CaixaBank has concluded a materiality analysis for climate-related risks on traditional risks, which define high risk as a scenario with a very high probability of materialization and with a potential impact on the Entity that could significantly affect the business model and the solvency of the Entity. We do not currently consider this level of risk in any segment. 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. From a dual materiality perspective, the assessment focuses on outside-in financial materiality.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

CaixaBank (CB) conducts a self-assessment process every 6 months to identify, assess and classify climate-related risks and opportunities (CC R&O) to update CB's Risk Taxonomy. The process is conducted through internal interviews with the risk department and areas affected by each risk to prioritize the identified risks. The most representative areas and subsidiaries (Sustainability Directorate, CSR, Facilities Management, Building Center, Project Finance, AgroBank, etc) contribute to the identification, weight and prioritization of CC R&O that might have a financial or strategic impact on the business. Once CC R&O are identified, CB determines the likelihood of their financial impacts in the short, medium or long term (from unlikely to very likely), the gross impact magnitude (from low to high) and the net impact magnitude taking into account management actions. Relevant climate-related risks (CC R) are those likely or very likely with medium to high gross impact. Financial implications of CC R are assessed, qualitatively for all scenarios considered and quantitatively for the most relevant. At present.

Owing to the increasing relevance of ESG risks, an in-depth evaluation of the materiality of Sustainability Risk was carried out on top of the regular Risk Assessment and Risk Taxonomy review processes and is due to be periodically updated.

The ESG Risk Materiality Evaluation is the assessment of the materiality of ESG risks, which affect several risks in the Risk Taxonomy (credit, reputational and other operational risks) adding mentions of climate change and other environmental risks in the definitions of legal and regulatory risk. Liquidity and market risks are not explicitly mentioned given the low level of materiality applicable to them, but in any case it has been assessed that the stress tests carried out are of sufficient magnitude to include impacts in these areas of climate-related origin.

The process deep dive into climate risks (transition for specific sectors and physical for a mortgage) considering a base case scenario of an Orderly Transition, currently the most plausible scenario in Europe. Detailed heatmaps have been carried out for transition risk for the most intensive sectors (energy, oil & gas, transportation, construction, cement, aluminium, iron & steel and agriculture) and physical risk (mortgage portfolio) with more granular analyses by segments following the risk assessment and considering the materiality analysis. The lending portfolio is managed with the intention of aligning its indirect impact on climate change with its commitment to sustainability goals.

CaixaBank manages and analyses climate risks in accordance with the regulatory framework the recommendations of the TCFD and the EC's Guidelines on Non-Financial Reporting. In addition, CB is progressing towards its alignment with the expectations of the ECB's Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks. The pillars for climate risk management are as follows:

- (i) Governance: The Sustainability Committee is responsible for analysing and approving proposals received from the different functional areas concerning CB's climate strategy, and of identifying, managing and controlling the associated risks. The Sustainability Committee is a delegated body of the Management Committee, which in turn reports, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the latter reports to the Board of Directors. Therefore, the process to assess and manage CC R&O is integrated into the company-wide risk assessment and management process.
- (ii) The Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy, which consolidates the previous Environmental Risk Management Policy and the Corporate Policy on relations with the Defence sector, establishes the principles of risk management, focused on priority sectors for CaixaBank (such as energy, oil and gas) that are among the highest-risk sectors identified.
- (iii) Metrics. Since 2018, CB has measured its lending exposure to highly CO2 emitting activities (carbon-related assets). Supplementary management metrics are currently being developed. In addition, CB uses both a qualitative and quantitative approach and a positive and negative screening approach (as explained in C-FS2.2c) to assess climate risk in its lending portfolio
- (iv) Taxonomy: In 2022 CaixaBank continued to make progress in the roll-out of the Taxonomy Regulation. In line with the technical criteria, operational and documentary criteria have been established for the classification of transactions in the most relevant sectors in CaixaBank's portfolio and their implementation in the processes and information systems. The data as at 31 December 2022 have been prepared based on the best effort to adhere to the applicable regulations and will evolve in the future as further information becomes available from counterparties and new regulatory developments. The ratios presented have been prepared using the most representative data of the CaixaBank Group entities, which include 95% of the total assets and are presented separately to allow for a better interpretation

In addition, in April 2021, CaixaBank signed, as a founding member, the NZBA, by which it commits to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 and setting first intermediate decarbonisation targets by October 2022. The following milestones were achieved before - and in a complementary manner to - setting the targets: 1) Adherence to PCAF; 2) Estimate of the financed emissions for residential and non-residential mortgages, debt securities (corporate bonds), equity instruments (stocks and shares) and corporate loans and advances (without specific purpose); 3) and Assessment of the materiality of ESG risks based on detailed heatmaps.

Additionally, it should be noted that CaixaBank Group has a sustainable policy framework to ensure that its activity contributes to sustainable development. Among them stands out, the Involvement Policy assets in the portfolios managed by the management company, except indexed funds, and VidaCaixa's insurance business investments and its clients' investments under management, which allows for analysing and monitoring systematically the Principal Adverse Impacts and, if necessary, take the measures of adequate mitigation. These measures may consist of non-investment, divestment, reduction of exposure, an active voting and engagement policy or the placing under the observation of certain assets or issuers; starting the involvement actions that, where appropriate, are considered necessary.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

Relevance & inclusion	Please explain

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Not relevant, included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified that the type of risks resulting from Current Regulation is not as relevant as other types, but is still included in the assessment as an indicator of compliance. Despite low relevance, the bank considers that management of regulatory risks is important to safeguard the Group's legal integrity.</p> <p>There is always a potential loss or decrease in the profitability of the Group as a result of the incorrect implementation of these regulations in the Group's processes and of the inappropriate interpretation of the same in various operations. Therefore, the bank manages to anticipate and mitigate these issues by monitoring regulatory implementation in the banks processes, developing a predictable, efficient and sound legal framework, and implementing measures in the credit process to identify, assess and classify customers and operations according to their compliance with climate-related current regulations. An example, with respect to CaixaBank's own and lending customers operations, is the increased operational costs resulting from the inability to comply with regulations regarding the emission of refrigerant gases, including the substitution of the most pollutant gases or the requirements to prevent leaks, such as the Spanish Royal Decree RD 115/2017 from 17th February.</p> <p>There is a potential operational risk (banks perspective) and credit risk (lending portfolio) for increased costs resulting from the fines established in this Royal Decree, from increased emissions of refrigerant gases from CaixaBank's central services buildings and from our 4,966 offices of the branch network, and from lending portfolio. Another example is the Climate Change and Energy Transition Bill approved by Spain in 2020. PLCCTE aims to achieve emissions neutrality by 2050 represents a positioning instrument in terms of modernizing the economy, attracting investment, generating employment and reindustrializing, which incorporates all economic sectors into the climate action in the decarbonization process.</p> <p>Financial institutions, such as CaixaBank, must publish specific targets for the decarbonization of their loan and investment portfolios in line with the Paris Agreement from 2023 onwards. CB has committed to set these targets as per the signature of the Net Zero Banking Alliance and has already set targets for power and oil & Gas and coal.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified that the type of risks resulting from Emerging Regulation is relevant for the Group due to its potential substantial impact on the Group's operational risks due to increasing costs and forcing procedures changes, and credit risks in its lending portfolio due to the possibility that a customer may default on payment due to the increase in its operating cost. The potential losses or decrease in the profitability of the Group because of changes in legislation is relevant and CB believe that legal and regulatory risks need to be managed to safeguard the Group's legal integrity and to anticipate and mitigate future economic harm by monitoring regulatory changes, participating in public consultation processes, helping to build a predictable, efficient and sound legal framework, and interpreting and implementing regulatory changes.</p> <p>The Group also tracks the regulatory changes planned, particularly regarding sustainable finance, climate-related obligations, and environmental corporate governance. As an example, with regards to CaixaBank's own operations and lending portfolio, is the operational risks and credit risks associated with the increased indirect operational costs due to the potential application of carbon pricing mechanisms such as tax increases on electricity, fuels and water (related to price of HVAC, transportation, etc.) that would affect Spain.</p> <p>In the reporting year CB's electricity consumption was 196,182 MWh, so an increase in energy prices in Spain as a result of these potential carbon pricing mechanisms would imply an increase in the electricity costs, both for the central services and for our 4,081 offices of the branch network. This is a potential and relevant risk for the bank based on the evolution of electricity prices, which increased 121% between 2021-2022 (source: European commission). Another example is the publication of the ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks. Supervisory expectations relating to risk management and disclosure implies a potential risk in case of non-fulfilment, given that the ECB has announced that the guide will be included in the SREP process, which could potentially imply capital add-ons in case of non-fulfilment. CaixaBank has already performed self-assessment exercises and set up action plans in order to comply with the 13 expectations in the guide.</p>
Technology	Not relevant, included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified this category more as an opportunity rather than a risk, and therefore Technology as a risk type is not considered relevant and it is included in our risk assessment.</p> <p>The Group see Technology as an opportunity to increase digitalization of its processes and services: for example, through increased use of the mobile phone's APP by its digital customers, which in addition allows to achieve a reduction in the overall emissions related to the customer's travel to bank branches. Another example takes place in the agricultural sector, where CaixaBank has started to promote different products and credit lines for the financing of sustainable transition and the procurement of green agricultural machinery as well as water and electricity efficiency methods, pesticide reduction and sustainable fishing methods.</p>
Legal	Not relevant, included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified that the type of risks resulting from climate-related litigation claims (Legal Risks) is not as relevant as other types in internal operations, but is relevant for the lending portfolio and is included in the assessment as an indicator of customers compliance with climate-related legal framework. Although of low internally relevance, the bank considers that management of legal risks is important to safeguard the Group's legal integrity.</p> <p>Regarding the lending portfolio, the risks are relevant and measures are implemented in the credit process to identify, assess and classify customers and operations according to their compliance with climate-related legal framework. As an example of this risk type, the potential increased costs for CaixaBank's customers in order to comply with environmental legal requirements, such as in the energy and utilities sector, as well as the transport, chemical and livestock sector, which can potentially be affected. Both transition risk heatmaps and the materiality analysis carried out indicate that legal requirements can be aggressive depending on the level of immediacy and activity of transition policies towards a low carbon economy.</p> <p>In any case, significant impacts in these sectors are already expected in the medium term. Thus, this is an example of a potential credit risk associated with our client's inability to comply with general environmental regulations, that could lead to withdrawal of environmental or operational permits and consequentially, this could affect their solvency, and therefore generate a risk of credit repayment. This risk could also affect, for example, the Oil&Gas sector, which has been exposed to a dynamic effort by the regulator to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as to various exclusion policies that could be an obstacle to the sector's survival in the medium term.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified that the type of risks resulting from Market changes is relevant for the Group due to its potential substantial impact on the Group's operational risks (increasing costs and forcing changes in procedures), Group's product portfolio (changes in demand for products related to high carbon intensity activities), and credit risks in its lending portfolio due to the carbon-intensive customer's default on payment.</p> <p>There is an increasing risk in the market that some of the bank's current carbon-intensive clients (credit portfolio companies with a high exposure to CO2 emissions) will become more exposed to transition risks as a result of climate change and less profitable. Consequently, rating agencies will lower their rating, making it more difficult for these companies to access loans or other financial products. In this sense and considering CaixaBank's current exposure to such activities (about 2% of the total portfolio of financial instruments), there is a potential risk associated with the loss of profits from these clients, since CaixaBank may be led to exclude them to reduce the risk of this part of bank's lending portfolio.</p> <p>Another example, the increased production costs due to changing input prices (e.g. water or raw materials for cement production) and output requirements (e.g. water treatment or concrete manufacturing) for CaixaBank and the customers and/or companies in the investing portfolio depending on natural resources that affect their credit solvency. This risk could potentially affect one of CaixaBank's subsidiary, Agrobank, a business line specialized in the agricultural sector as well as in the agro-food industry. To mitigate the impact from this loss of value, with impact on results or solvency of a portfolio (set of assets and liabilities), due to unfavourable movements in prices or market rates, CaixaBank has a team dedicated to climate risk management that works to keep the risk low, stable, and within the established risk appetite limits. In addition, improvement of the tool to access external sources and investments in IT systems are being rolled out.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified that the type of risks resulting from Reputation aspects is relevant for the Group due to changes in the sensitivity of stakeholders and clients to climate-related aspects that may be critical and might impose stress on its future profitability and sustainability.</p> <p>Reputation risks can increase market risks and, to a certain extent, liquidity risk. As an example, the reduced revenues from services and products of CB due to a bad perception of customers about CB's products adapted to the sustainable and climate approach they are seeking, especially the products linked to carbon intensity activities. To mitigate this risk type and enhance related opportunities, the Group has been offering green products and services for many years now. However, these products could be directly affected by the change on the consumers' behaviour, which may require a broader range of low carbon products and services, or improved versions of them. If this is the case, CB would see its revenues from some of these products and services reduced.</p> <p>Another important risk identified is the potential deficiencies in the accuracy, integrity and criteria of the process used when preparing the data and information necessary to evaluate the financial, lending portfolio and equity position of the CaixaBank Group, as well as the information disclosed to market and stakeholders that offers a holistic view of positioning in terms of climate change and sustainability and that is directly related to environmental, social and governance aspects (ESG principles).</p> <p>These deficiencies have a high potential for impact on the bank's reputation and, therefore, considered relevant in the materiality assessment. In order to prevent this risk from materializing, CB is strengthening its control framework for sustainability public information.</p> <p>CaixaBank's Global Reputation Index (GRI) is a metric of the Company's Risk Appetite Framework and the Strategic Plan, which includes the perceptions of stakeholders regarding CaixaBank and is considered to be a best practice in the sector due to its multi-stakeholder approach. The GRI, together with the Materiality Study, allows us to capture the sensitivity of stakeholders to different aspects that may be critical for CaixaBank and that might impose stress on its future profitability and sustainability.</p>

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified that the type of risks resulting from Acute Physical events is relevant for the Group due to the potential increase in operating costs and the inability to do business, both for the Bank's own operations and for those of its lending portfolio customers. An example of this risk type is the increase in operating costs and the inability to do business as a result of extreme weather events that may cause severe damage to CB's assets and those of its client and affect the business continuity.</p> <p>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 CaixaBank central services (SSCC) buildings and/or Data Processing Centers (able to carry out more than 25,000 transactions per second) and its client's facilities in Spain. This would mean a decrease in revenues from sale of products or services, and an increase in operational costs from the inability to carry out any transactions, or any of daily business actions. Storms Gloria and Filomena are examples of this kind of events that happens in the last years in Spain. As well as business continuity, acute physical risk could affect the value of physical assets (premises, Data Centers, ATMs...), and an extreme operational risk scenario has been developed to capture the potential effects of heavy rains in the Mediterranean Coast, or an overflow of the Ebro river, included in 2022 ICAAP.</p> <p>Additionally, another important example is related to the common practice of using properties as collateral for private and corporate loans. If a region becomes more exposed to climate-related natural disasters such as floods or windstorms, property prices could go down, which could result in a loss of confidence in the local economy and may even trigger a credit crunch.</p>
Chronic physical	Not relevant, included	<p>CaixaBank's process to assess and manage climate-related R&O through its materiality analysis, in line with the TCFD guidelines, identified that the type of risks resulting from longer-term shifts in climate patterns (Chronic Physical) is not as relevant as other types, but is still included in the assessment as an indicator of the financial health of its operations and its lending portfolio. The increase in costs of its own operations and of its lending portfolio resulting from chronic physical events, such as rising temperatures, could affect the financial health of the Bank and its customers.</p> <p>An example of this risk type, with regards to CaixaBank's own operations, is the increase in indirect operational costs as a result of increased refrigeration consumption at the 4,081 offices of the branch network.</p> <p>IPCC predicts for the Mediterranean region, where bank operate, a future increase in the mean and maximum temperatures, which would lead to a higher consumption of our refrigeration equipment at our offices in Spain. As a result of the increasing temperatures and increased refrigeration consumption CaixaBank would potentially see an increase in its electricity costs, as well as increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The same is true for CaixaBank lending portfolio.</p> <p>Another example of a chronic physical risk is the inability to do business and respective reduced revenues of the lending clients in "high-risk" locations such as facilities in flood areas or agricultural crops that could be affected by the increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts, fires or hail in Spain. According to IPCC, these climate events will increase in frequency and intensity in the Mediterranean region in the future. This risk could potentially affect, for example, one of CaixaBank's subsidiary, Agrobank, a business line specialized in the agricultural sector as well as in the agro-food industry. Although the risk is considered not relevant at this time, CB is carrying out scenarios analysis from different economic sectors in order to better measure this risk and perhaps reconsider its relevance.</p> <p>The main results of this the current materiality analysis have shown that Madrid and Barcelona, enclaves in which CaixaBank has a large mortgage exposure, do not stand out for their potential physical impact. However, some cities on the Levantine coast with higher potential exposure such as Tarragona, Alicante and Murcia have a high potential physical risk. physical risk.</p>

C-FS2.2b

(C-FS2.2b) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2c

(C-FS2.2c) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities
Banking (Bank)	A specific climate-related risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Scenario analysis Stress tests Internal tools/methods	<p>CB is analysing climate risk transition scenarios with a qualitative and quantitative approach based on participation in the UNEP FI methodology. Following a materiality analysis for the full portfolio, qualitative analysis has so far focused on Energy (power and oil & gas), Transport, Construction, Aluminum, Iron & Steel, Cement and Agriculture sectors and identified the segments at NACE level potentially most affected by transition risk by studying their main drivers and establishing heatmaps for different time horizons (2025, 2030, 2040 & 2050), and climate scenarios, considering the characteristics of CB's loan portfolio.</p> <p>This granular analysis was conducted for transition scenarios compatible with CB's decarbonisation commitments (1.5°C scenarios in territories committed to net zero emissions by 2050). CB aims to align its indirect impact on climate change with the Bank's risk appetite and its commitment to sustainability goals. Since 2018 it has measured its lending exposure to CO2 intensive economic activities. This represented c.2% in 2022, including assets from Bankia's portfolio. CaixaBank has developed a framework for measuring both physical and transitional climate risks and has started to integrate them into its monitoring of the lending portfolio in 2022.</p> <p>The measurement framework covers a wide range of physical risks. It takes into account the impact of the occurrence of these events on the value of mortgage guarantees and on the economic activity of customers. In addition, it also addresses the transition risk in the credit quality of companies, considering the carbon emissions, prices, decarbonization pathways and investments required for the transition, as well as the impact of an increase of production costs on the turnover and margins. Lastly, this framework includes another tool to quantify the impact of the transition on mortgage guarantees, assuming that less energy-efficient properties will be less attractive in the future. To qualitatively assess of the impact of ESG risks in CaixaBank, 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.</p> <p>In the case of the quantitative assessment, an in-depth analysis of CaixaBank's portfolio of legal entities was carried out, based on the joint position of the Corporate and Rest of Companies portfolios. To this end, a new sectorial grouping of the portfolios has been carried out, seeking to obtain a sectorial label that is appropriate for the analysis carried out. The risk of each sector has been defined by crossing the parameters of legal entities' exposure of the portfolio in millions of euros and the level of impact of each type of risk.</p> <p>With regard to the assessment of physical risks derived from climate change, the initial focus of analysis is the mortgage portfolio in Spain, due to its volume. To this end, 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 (rise in sea level, floods and fires resulting from the increase in temperature). The analyses conducted concludes that the exposure of the Company's portfolio to these three risks is limited.</p> <p>Also in the area of credit risk, CaixaBank participated in the climate stress test conducted by the ECB in the first half of 2022. The exercise is a key step forward for managing climate risk and as a basis for quantifying it. This climate stress exercise is aligned with the ECB's Climate and Environmental Risk Guide and, in turn, constitutes a key tool for managing climate risk.</p>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2d

(C-FS2.2d) Does your organization consider climate-related information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider climate-related information	Explain why you do not consider climate-related information and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2e

(C-FS2.2e) Indicate the climate-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee
Data provider

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

In March 2022, the Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, which establishes the criteria for ESG analysis in the processes of customer admission and credit approval processes. The policy institutes the criteria for accepting new customers and operations, with general and sector-based exclusions in which CaixaBank will not assume the linked climate-related credit risk.

When assessing a customer in the lending and investment process, the Group uses questionnaire and meetings to prospect information and to feed the client screening, risk assessment and due diligence processes. The questionnaire is used to identify, assess and classify customers and operations according to their climate and environmental risks, and forms part of the environmental and climate-related risk analysis that is part of the credit process for business and corporate customers. The client questionnaire is used to assess the following questions during the client onboarding (Due Diligence): (i) compliance with CaixaBank's Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks (in terms of general and sector specific exclusions); (ii) Environmental risk, based on the activity, ESG management, sanctions, etc. (iii) GHG emissions and iv) transition plans. The questionnaire is reviewed on a yearly basis.

Based on the questionnaire an environmental risk assessment is generated. In addition to the client questionnaire, during the credit approval process, the specific transaction is assessed as well in accordance with the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks. The assessment of environmental risk in the credit approval process is currently being rolled out by phases. The assessment is carried out based on an environmental risk assessment questionnaire, where the exclusions defined in the policy are reviewed and the environmental risk is assessed in 5 categories.

In addition, and as part of the scenario analysis process within the framework of the UNEP FI pilot (explained above), the risk of climate transition in the utilities and oil & gas sectors has been assessed and the Top 9 clients in these sectors have been analysed individually. To complete this analysis, meetings were held with the clients to get their vision on their exposure to climate risks in the short, medium and long term and their decarbonization strategies.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Operational risk

Company-specific description

This risk is associated to the increased operational costs for CaixaBank due to the potential application of carbon pricing mechanisms such as tax increases on electricity, fuels and water (related to price of HVAC, transportation, etc.) that would affect Spain, where we operate. In the reporting year CaixaBank's electricity consumption was 196,182 MWh, so an increase in energy prices in Spain as a result of these potential carbon pricing mechanisms would imply an increase in our electricity costs, both for the central services and for our 4,081 offices of the branch network.

This increase in our operating costs, derived from carbon pricing mechanisms, may arise from government measures (taxes), market causes or a combination of both. CaixaBank is already mitigating this risk through its Environmental management plan 2022-2024 (and the previous plans from previous years), implementing several energy efficiency measures, which in the reporting year included replacing fluorescent lights with LED lighting, replacing HVAC equipment with more efficient equipment and the implementation of the 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.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2645443.75

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

2921700.99

Explanation of financial impact figure

It is difficult to predict exactly how will these potential carbon pricing mechanisms materialize in the future, due to the many factors that affect it. The price paid for the organization's electricity consumption between 2021 and 2022 has increased by 13%, going from €0.19/kWh in 2021 to €0.22/kWh in 2022.

To estimate the financial impact of this risk, we have used the forecast of the increase in the price of green electricity in Spain between 2022 and 2025 (short term of 3 years) from the source Enerdata, which places the average increase at 6.46% (average year-on-year growth of 2.03%). Considering that electricity consumption remains constant in this period (although due to energy efficiency measures it will be reduced), it is estimated that the price in 2025 will stand at €0.23/kWh. The difference between the current cost and the projected cost in 2025 (€45,874,200) is €2,782,572.

Due to changes in electricity price fixing in the last year, it has been considered more appropriate to focus the financial impact of this risk on a range of prices, considering a variation of +/- 5%. With this adjustment, the expected impact is between €2.6M and €2.9M.

Cost of response to risk

3590000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The approach used in the assessment of this risk to mitigate, control, transfer or accept the risk is as follows:

- Situation: the potential application of carbon pricing mechanisms such as tax increases on electricity, fuels and water that would affect Spain is associated to the increased operational costs for CaixaBank.
- Task: The cost of managing this risk is directly associated to the investment in energy efficiency. Since 2017, CaixaBank has had in place an Energy Committee in addition to the Environmental Committee, which is charged with supervising the optimization of the bank's energy management. Moreover, CaixaBank renewed its Environmental and Energy Policy in 2018, reinforcing its commitment with promoting the purchase of energy efficient products and services designed to improve and optimize energy use.
- Action: In the reporting year the investment in energy efficiency related with electricity represented around €3,590,000 for CaixaBank. This budget includes the replacement of 1,246 fluorescent with LED lighting in the offices (€90,000), and the replacement of 12655 high-energy consumption air conditioning units with more efficient ones in the branch network in Spain (€3,500,000). Other measures implemented included in the recurring budgeted and no extra investment are the implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in 86 corporate buildings and 452 stores including the modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations and also extra measures related to temperature limitation.
- Result: These projects achieved in the reporting year an overall energy consumption reduction of 12,712 MWh (See question C4.3b for more details for electricity related measures). The energy consumption has decreased yearly as a result of the implementation of these energy efficiency projects, and the bank will continue to work in this line to reduce energy consumption and mitigate this risk.

The Environmental Management Plan aims to reduce the direct impact of the Group's activity through the measures proposed to mitigate this risk and which require the following cost breakdown: €3,500,000 + €90,000 = €3,590,000.

The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Plan and will continue until 2024. The assessment of this risk and the measures proposed to mitigate it are updated annually based on the operating results achieved by CaixaBank in each reporting year.

Comment

In addition, >99 % of the energy consumed is from renewable sources, which is currently a way of mitigating part of this risk too.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Banking portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced profitability of investment portfolios

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Credit risk

Company-specific description

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. 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 fight against climate change and less profitable.

Consequently, rating agencies will lower their rating, making it more difficult for these companies to access loans or other financial products. Since 2018 CaixaBank measures the exposure of its lending portfolio to economic activities considered to be linked to high CO2 emissions. In the reporting year, such activities accounted for around 2% of the total financial instruments' portfolio (credit, equity and fixed income), a metric disclosed in CaixaBank's 2022 Management Report following TCFD recommendations and detailed in C-FS14.1b of this questionnaire. In this sense, considering 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.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

138331512

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The estimated financial impact of this potential risk is associated to 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 (credit, equity and fixed income), which accounts for around 2% of the total financial instruments' portfolio, as disclosed in the 2022 Management Report following TCFD recommendations.

On the other hand, we have used CaixaBank's gross balance sheet interest margin (0.99%) as disclosed in the 2022 Management Report. These two values allow us to estimate the value at risk due to this transition risk, which accounts for around €138.33 million, as a potential gross profit loss for the Group. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying the total intensive assets (2%*698,644MM€=13,973MM€) by the associated interest margin (0.99%*13,973=138.33M€).

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 (2% of the total financial instruments' portfolio) x Gross Balance Sheet Interest Margin (0.99%).

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".

Cost of response to risk

1147645

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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 climate change and 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 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 around 2% of the total financial instruments' portfolio in the reporting year. This risk metric is complemented by an additional carbon-intensity metric to monitor the carbon intensity of aggregated exposure in accordance with the risk appetite.

- Action: The scenario analysis started in 2019 is also aimed at identifying and managing the portfolio exposure to climate risk prioritizing the sectors with a higher potential transition risk in our portfolio. On the Business side, CB already 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. During 2022, a training plan was launched for the Risk Admission Centers and the International Branches, so that the analysts of these centers could help in the climate-related risk classification.

- Result: Currently, CB has 32 Full time employees (FTEs) with regards to climate under the Sustainability Directorate. In addition, a dedicated Sustainable Finance Team

(6 FTEs) was set up to pursue business opportunities. Also, a team of 9 FTEs in the Risk Area is fully dedicated to ESG analysis at credit onboarding. In addition, improvement of the tool to access external sources and investments in IT systems are being rolled out.

Cost breakdown: (€1,147,645 per year) has been estimated on a best effort basis considering the IT adaptations needed and the implementation of processes and methodologies (€200,000), the access to external data and information resources (€100,000) and 47 equivalent FTEs considering 25% of their working day (€72,140*47*25%= € 847,645).

The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024 with an annual update each reporting year.

Comment

Other actions we are carrying out to manage this risk:

- The Board of Directors approved the Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy in March 2022. This Policy combines the previous Environmental Risk Management Policy and Corporate Policy on Relations with the Defence sector, establishing criteria for ESG analysis in the Entity's customer admission and lending approval processes.
- In 2019 CB signed the UN Collective Commitment to Climate Action to align our portfolio to reflect and finance the low-carbon, climate-resilient economy required to limit global warming to below 2°C.
- In April 2021, the Net Zero Banking Alliance was subscribed with CB as one of its founding signatories.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods)
----------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Operational risk

Company-specific description

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 and Filomena are good examples of this kind of events that happens in the last years in Spain.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

75000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact 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), the financial impact is estimated to be of around €75 million (frequency 1/100), associated with compensations to customers, regulatory sanctions, losses from critical processes' disruption or updating and replacement of TI assets.

Cost of response to risk

4175000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The approach used in the assessment of this risk to mitigate, control, transfer or accept the risk is as follows:

-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 as a result of the increase in operating costs.

- Task: CaixaBank finds it a priority to implement a Business Continuity Management System according to ISO22301:2019 certified by BSI. This action allows the group to continue with daily work even after unusual incidents such as fires, floods, etc.

- Action: 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. Before choosing the location of new DPCs, CaixaBank 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. Also, CaixaBank was designated as Critical Operator in July 2017 due to the implementation of the EU Council Directive 2008/114 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection. This Law, as well as the Spanish Committee on Business Stability (CESFI), requires CaixaBank to have Security and Protection Plans regarding its DPCs, including their installations in parallel connection in order to have a back-up and avoid possible breaks. Additionally, CB is working on a new Data Center in Madrid, offering a Rapid Recovery Center in the event of unavailability of the 2 DCs in Barcelona. A 4th copy of the production databases is already available in the cloud.

- Result: To help mitigate the impact of these extreme events a 2nd DPC is in-place, with annual maintenance, energy and investment costs around € 4.18 million.

The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024. The assessment of this risk and the measures proposed to mitigate it are updated annually based on the results of the materiality assessment in each reporting year.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

This opportunity is associated to the reduced operational costs due to the implementation of Voluntary Standards such as ISO14001, ISO 50001, Ecolabels and EMAS, (established in CaixaBank since 2003, 2017 and 2004 respectively), which helps to reduce operational costs related to energy, water and paper consumption, emissions, etc. In a world increasingly aware of the need to protect the environment in which we live and carry on our activities, and as part of our on-going improvement policy, CaixaBank specified its actions to respect and protect the environment through the implementation of an environmental and energy management system, in line with the European regulation EMAS 1505/2017, and the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 standards. This aspiration is reflected in the other responsible policies of the company, such as the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and the Declaration on Climate Change.

As a result of the implementation of these voluntary standards, in 2022, electricity consumption fell by 16.8% compared to 2021. In 2022, paper consumption has also been reduced by 34.69% compared with 2021, as well as 10% reduction in toner waste generation and a 21% reduction in water consumption.

CaixaBank will continue to implement these standards.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

4433883

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

As a result of the implementation of the voluntary standards, CaixaBank has reduced its electricity consumption by 16.8% in the reporting year compared to 2021 (196,182 MWh in the reporting year compared to 235,857 MWh in 2021). In 2022, thanks to the implementation of several energy efficiency measures, cost reductions amounted to €2,346,076. In this sense, the financial implications of this opportunity are associated to the reduced operating costs as a result of these energy savings achieved through the implementation of several energy efficiency actions, both in our Branch network offices and in our corporate buildings in Spain.

The value of the savings related to energy efficiency has been calculated adding the cost savings of several measures implemented in the reporting year, and included in the CDP question C4.3b, which specifically are the implementation of an automation project in our Branch network, replacement of fluorescent lights with LED lighting and the replacement of high-consumption air conditioning equipment (total €2,346,076). Added to this value, are the savings resulting from the reduction in paper consumption (€75,905) and toner consumption (€289,550). Finally, the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 145 units has also led to energy, economic and GHG emission savings

(€1,722,352).

Total financial impact = €2,346,076 + €1,722,352 + €75,905 + €289,550 = €4,433,883

Cost to realize opportunity

3590000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The approach used in the assessment of this opportunity to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization is as follows:

- Situation: operational costs related to energy, water and paper consumption, emissions, etc can be reduced due to the implementation of Voluntary Standards such as ISO14001, ISO 50001, Ecolabels and EMAS, which helps to reduce operational costs related to energy, water and paper consumption, emissions, etc

- Task: The realization of this opportunity is ensured by the environmental and energy management system implemented, in line with the European regulation EMAS 1505/2017 and the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 standards, also reflected in other policies of the entity, such as the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and the Declaration on Climate Change.

- Action: CaixaBank annually revise its Environmental Declaration, which is public on the website, and establish and monitor energy efficiency targets, among others. In this sense, the plan in 2022 includes Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in 86 corporate buildings and 452 stores. It also includes the replacement of 1,246 fluorescent lights with LED lighting in the renovation the offices and, the replacement of 126 high-energy consumption air conditioning units with more efficient ones in the branch network in Spain.

- Result: These projects achieved in the reporting year an overall electricity consumption reduction of 12,712 MWh (See question C4.3b for more details for electricity related measures).

The cost of managing this opportunity is directly associated with the investment in energy efficiency measures, as well as the budget for the team, tools, and infrastructure needed to design and guide the implementation of other actions related with waste, paper and fuel consumption. In the reporting year, the above-mentioned energy efficiency actions represented an investment of €3,590,000.

The reduction in the number of vehicles shows no investment. With regard to paper and toner saving measures, such as the reduction in the amount of waste generated, no associated investment has been valued as they are part of the company's continuous improvement. Cost breakdown: €90,000 (lighting) + €3,500,000 (replacement of air conditioning equipment) = €3,590,000.

The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024 being updated annually.

Comment

Other methods to realize this opportunity include the implementation and improvement of CaixaBank's Environmental and Energy Policy, renewed in 2018. Since 2017, CaixaBank has had in place an Energy Committee in addition to the Environmental Committee, which is charged with supervising the optimization of the bank's energy management.

Moreover, CaixaBank renewed its Environmental and Energy Policy in 2018, reinforcing its commitment with promoting the purchase of energy efficient products and services designed to improve and optimize energy use.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Banking portfolio

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Increased diversification of financial assets (e.g., green bonds and infrastructure)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased diversification of financial assets

Company-specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increasing number of investors demanding green bonds and the associated increased diversification of financial assets for CaixaBank. CaixaBank acknowledges the key role that financial institutions play in helping to mobilize capital for the transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and inclusive economy, as well as the importance of meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a result, in July 2019, the Board of Directors approved CaixaBank'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 framework envisages the issuance of green bonds. In 2022, CaixaBank issued 2 green bonds, which add to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 and the 3 green bonds issued in 2021. The € 2 billion obtained from the two bonds issued in 2022 have been allocated to financing projects that promote two of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

Furthermore, CaixaBank has been 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. In the reporting year, CaixaBank participated in the placement of 7 green bond issues for investment in sustainable assets with a total volume of €4,700 million (6 for €4,700 million in 2020).

It also participated in the issuance of 4 sustainable bonds for € 3 billion. This opportunity allows CaixaBank to generate more access to capital when CaixaBank acts as a bond issuer, and increased revenues when it acts as a bond underwriter. This opportunity would allow CaixaBank to obtain potential funds and to diversify the scope of investors.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

970000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

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 the reporting year, CaixaBank issued 2 Green Bonds for € 2 billion, which add to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 for €1,000 million and to the 3 green bonds issued in 2021 for €2,582 million.

The proceeds of the bonds have been used to support projects related to renewable energy and green building, participated in the placement of 7 green bond issues for investment in sustainable assets (projects with a positive climate impact) with a total volume of €4,700 million, and in the issuance of 4 sustainable bond for € 3 billion.

Cost to realize opportunity

144280

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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 the reporting year, CaixaBank issued 2 Green Bonds for € 2 billion, which add to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 for €1,000 million and to the 3 green bonds issued in 2021 for €2,582 million.

The cost of realizing this opportunity is associated to the salary of the team responsible for the offers of sustainable bonds and for the works towards capturing new opportunities in this sense. The salary is estimated at € 72,140 a year, which is the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year x 2 (number of managers).

The timescale 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 based on the number of managers working in the company each reporting year.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Banking portfolio

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increased revenues from environmentally sustainable credit transactions. CaixaBank 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, sustainable hotels, precision farming, etc. CaixaBank designs and markets green products and services in all segments of activity. Especially relevant in its activity are our retail segment and the Corporate & Wholesale segment.

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, (ecoLoans and ecoMicrocredits for green purposes, such as purchasing efficient vehicles, investments that improve efficiency in the consumption of resources, ecological products, etc.).

CaixaBank has been offering green products and services for many years now, such as the EcoFinancing (since 2013). In the reporting year, the Company granted a total of 611 loans for €65 million linked to EcoFinancing . 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 sustainable finance initiatives launched by the EU Commission and banking supervisors and regulators. Overall, the wholesale green loan market is increasing since the first green loan issued in 2014. Thomson Reuters reported global borrowing by issuing green bonds and loans, and equity funding through initial public offerings targeting green projects, swelled to \$540.6 billion in 2021 from \$5.2 billion in 2012. This rising trend creates an opportunity for CaixaBank as a Green Facility Agent.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

180318600

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

As an estimation of the financial impact for this opportunity, we consider CaixaBank's (CB) gross balance sheet interest margin (0.99%) as disclosed in the 2022 Management Report and CaixaBank's total volume of environmentally sustainable activities in the reporting year, which was of €18,214 million. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying this figure by the interest rate differential ($€18,214,000,000 \times 0.99\% = €180,318,600$). 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 €1,098 million were granted to energy efficient promotions, with €1,098million for the financing for Commercial Real Estate and €465 million to finance non-commercial Real Estate. In addition, €880 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 6 projects for a total of € 948million, funding 5,921 MW of installed capacity. Renewable energy portfolio exposure represents 82% of the total finance energy project portfolio. In addition, €2,047millions in corporate financing with known use of proceeds were granted for renewable energy financing. Finally, €70million in loans have been granted to individuals for the installation of photovoltaic panels.

-EcoFinancing with the following specific lines: purchase of efficient vehicles and domestic appliances, home improvements to increase energy efficiency, investments to improve resource efficiency or ensure a smaller environment impact, and sustainable development farming projects. In the reporting year, the Company granted a total of 611 loans for €65 million.

-Loans linked to sustainability variables: In the reporting year CB granted 1152 loans linked to ESG indexes or environmental indicators for a total of € 11,543 million which were conditional upon recognition of good performance by the company regarding sustainability, measured according to ESG criteria applied by independent bodies.

Cost to realize opportunity

721400

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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 8,074 million of green projects, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects, as exposure to renewable energy accounts for 82% of the Project Finance energy portfolio.

The cost of managing this opportunity has been estimated at €721,400 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 € 72,140 (calculation as follows: $€ 72,140 \times 10 \text{ managers} = €721,400$).

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.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

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

Description of feedback mechanism

The Annual General Meeting of CB is the ultimate representative and participatory body of the Company shareholders. During the reporting year, one meeting was held. It is at this meeting that the board of directors approves the annual management report and non-financial information statement, included management processes and information related to climate change.

On the other hand, the mission of the Advisory Committee is to propose, promote and assess the actions and channels of communication between CaixaBank and its shareholders, as well as the content and quality of said communications, in order to improve the dialogue between the company and its shareholders. A minimum of 3 meetings are held per year.

Finally, with the aim of identifying financial, economic, social and environmental issues that are priorities for our stakeholders, we carry out an annual Materiality Study, the conclusions of which are used as a guide for the Management of the Sustainability Strategy and the Strategic Plan of the Entity and determine the correct dimensioning of the information to be reported.

Consequently, the low-carbon transition plan will be approved at the Annual General Meeting, at the Advisory Committee meetings or during the annual Materiality Study.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

2021_June2022_CaixaBank_Climate_report_compressed.pdf

Informe_de_Gestion_2022_ENG.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transition scenarios</td> <td>NGFS scenarios framework</td> </tr> </table>	Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2022 CaixaBank has conducted a qualitative and quantitative scenario analyses for climate risks. This analysis implied the study of the impact of 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.</p> <p>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 energy, transport and construction 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.</p> <p>The quantitative analysis exercises conducted to date are being used as the basis for the recurrent deployment of the Entity's climate risk analysis, which is currently underway. Both approaches are based on the methodology developed in the UNEP FI (TCFD Banking Pilot) 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 the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) and the IAM model (Integrated Assessment Models) are used as a baseline.</p> <p>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. In the case of the quantitative assessment, an in-depth analysis of CB's portfolio of legal entities was carried out, based on the joint position of the Corporate and Rest of Companies portfolios.</p> <p>With regard to the assessment of physical risks derived from climate change, the initial focus of analysis is the mortgage portfolio in Spain, due to its volume. To this end, 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.</p>
Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios framework				

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Are climate risk material for CB?

What is the impact of climate risks for CB?

For what time horizon is the risk going to be analyzed?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Use of scenario analysis for climate-related has been mainly used to understand the materiality and impact of climate-related risks on our credit portfolio. Owing to the increasing relevance of these risks, an in-depth evaluation of the materiality of Sustainability Risk has been carried out on top of the regular Risk Assessment and Risk Taxonomy review processes. The timeline considered for this materiality assessment ranges from the short term to the medium and long term according to the time horizons defined in question C2.1a.

1. Qualitative assessment:

1.1 ESG Risk Materiality Evaluation: assessment of the materiality of ESG risks in general and in its interaction with the traditional risks; deep dive into climate risks considering a base case scenario of an Orderly Transition, currently most plausible scenario in Europe. Main outcomes:

- Climate risks and especially transition risks, are material in the short, medium and long term
- In the long term, transition risk is evaluated as medium risk for corporate, business and private client portfolio segments except for consumers. In the short term, the corporate and business segments have a medium-low transition risk and the mortgage segment is evaluated as low.
- Sectoral assessment concludes that sectors where transition risk is most relevant considering inherent risk and exposure are energy/utilities, transportation and real estate.
- In the long term, physical risk is rated as medium for all portfolio segments except for consumers. In the mid-term, the physical risk is assessed as low, except for the business segment (mid-low).
- Sectoral assessment concludes that sectors where physical risk is more material include energy/utilities, tourism, agriculture, real estate and transportation.

1.2 Detailed heatmaps have been carried out for transition risk (energy, oil & gas, transportation and construction) and physical risk (mortgage portfolio) with more granular analyses by segments

2. Quantitative assessment

- A sensitivity analysis (based on scenario analysis) has been performed on most material sectors with regards to transition risk (transport, real estate and energy) with similar conclusions. The risks associated with climate change are intrinsically uncertain and impacts will depend, among other factors, on the policies adopted at the global level.

3. Portfolio alignment is underway in the framework of the adherence to the NZBA commitment to which CB adhered to in April 2021. Financed emissions have been calculated for a relevant part of the credit and investment assets and, according to the commitment, alignment objectives were disclosed in October 2022.

4. Climate Stress Test. The exercise is a key step forward for managing climate risk and as a basis for quantifying it. This climate stress exercise is aligned with the ECB's Climate and Environmental Risk Guide and, in turn, constitutes a key tool for managing climate risk.

This process helps to answer the focal questions.

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>CB identified that climate change represents an opportunity to develop more low-emissions products in a 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 a 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.</p> <p>During 2022, the most substantial strategic decisions taken in this area were i) CB issued two green bonds for an amount of €2 billion, ii) CaixaBank Asset Management and VidaCaixa publishes the Statement of Main Adverse Impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, iii) CB is first Spanish bank to adhere to Poseidon Principles, iv) the publication of the 2030 interim decarbonisation targets for the electricity and oil&gas sectors in CB's credit portfolio as per the NBZA. v) the launch of CB's first climate report as the European benchmark bank in sustainability.</p> <p>In the reporting year, CB has participated in the financing of 6 projects worth €948 million. In 2021 CB conducted a case study on engagement with customers so as to be included in the engagement best practice report Leadership strategies for client engagement: advancing climate-related assessment on the UNEP FI website. This case study helped CB in the development of knowledge to address the best strategy to manage green financial services and its due diligence process to support viable projects that are compatible with a low-carbon economy and solutions for climate change in the short and medium-term and to launch an ESG advisory service in 2022. As an example of a result, since 2020 energy efficiency certificates are required for all transactions related to the Real Estate sector to collect relevant information to assess risks and engage with the clients.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>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 (explained in C2.2a).</p> <p>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, specific criteria for financing sectors and clients whose potential climate risk is estimated to be higher and 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 (186 suppliers with ISO14001), calculate their carbon footprint or what is the origin of their energy sources. Additionally, 30 audits including all the categories of procurement have been carried out in the reporting year for companies that CaixaBank considers relevant for the entity. Sustainability risk is currently included in the Corporate Risk Catalogue as a transversal factor in several of its risks: since 2020, climate risk has been incorporated a level 2 of credit risk and, since 2018 environmental risk has remained a level 2 risk of reputational risk. In addition, since 2021, the climate risk has been incorporated as a level 2 of operational risk.</p> <p>In 2022, as part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the supplier's development plan was implemented to help our strategic suppliers achieve a better sustainability position. In 2022, 10 development plans were carried out and the objective is to double this figure in 2023. 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 minimise their activities' environmental impact. In 2022, CB 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.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Another project is the provision to our clients (legal entities) of a self-assessment questionnaire on ESG performance. Additionally, and with our Innovation department, we are working on the selection of startups whose services can complement the carbon footprint calculator to offer our clients a platform where they can offset their CO2 emissions, as well as (for legal entities) the possibility of drawing up an emission reduction plan.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 with high growth potential, on 15 December, the call phase for the 16th edition of the PEXXI closed, where 1,135 companies were presented, a record of participation (+48% compared to 2021).</p> <p>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.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>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 2022, 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 (CB has been carbon neutral since 2018). During the reporting year, the most substantial strategic decisions taken in this area were: the participation in the "Reuse me", a plan for the branch network with the aim of donating both IT equipment and furniture to social solidarity entities, and the deployment of remote work tools and online communication options with customers (such as the Wall). The former implies more sustainable management of these assets, which are no longer considered waste to become a resource for new needs and generate a strong social and environmental impact (in the reporting year 46,184 items were donated). The latter helps to reduce the number of physical journeys, which reduces the emissions associated with business travels. CB has renewed its Environmental Strategy, so this area will keep being impacted in the short to long term.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Liabilities	<p>In recent years, CaixaBank (CB) has seen an increase in revenues from green products and services. During the reporting year, CaixaBank made available to its clients € 8,074 million in green financing, representing 39% of the total new sustainable financing (€20.633 million) granted during the year. Additionally, the Bank has participated with €476 million in the placement of 7 green bonds with a total volume of €4,700 million, issued by corporate clients to finance projects with a positive impact on climate. The demand for this type of product has grown in recent years, influencing CB's financial planning and its product portfolio. CB believes that this demand, and related revenues, will continue to grow and intends to provide annually new lines of financing with environmental requirements or for projects with a positive impact on fighting climate change.</p> <p>CB as a signatory of the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) since 2015, also access the capital markets to fund its green financing activity. In the reporting year CaixaBank issued two green bonds for a total amount of €2 billion. These two bonds sum up to the four green bonds previously issued since 2020. Proceeds from these bonds have been allocated to financing green projects contributing to either SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 15, as per the eligible assets for CaixaBank green debt instruments as stated in CaixaBank's SDGs Funding Framework.</p> <p>Direct costs have also been influenced by the increase in internal projects specifically related to climate related risks and opportunities, such as the project for setting decarbonization targets for our financing and investments portfolio (NZBA). With regards to indirect costs, these are influenced by several factors. Since the creation of the Sustainability Directorate in March 2021 and the appointment of a Chief Sustainability Officer, the sustainability team grew in 2022 and continues to do so in 2023, slightly increasing indirect cost in terms of personnel and staffing. Nevertheless, major indirect costs come from energy and water consumption in CaixaBank's premises.</p> <p>Regarding capital expenditures and indirect costs, CB is annually working on its financial plan in order to have a dedicated budget to invest in technology and equipment to increase energy and environmental efficiency, resulting in reductions in its carbon footprint and in its overhead costs.</p> <p>During the reporting year, CB invested €90,000 in its energy efficiency measures. In 2022 the lighting in the office network was replaced with 1,246 LED units (savings of 230,000 kWh/year). Due to the purchase of 100% renewable electricity in the entire branch network, no savings in GHG emissions are observed. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2022 (€0.17/kWh) has been considered. In addition, during the reporting year, CB invested €3,500,000 in the modernization of 126 air-conditioning systems, replacing them with equipment with greater energy efficiency and which uses a refrigerant gas with less Global Warming Power. This action resulted in energy savings of €89,832 and a reduction in carbon emissions of 661.77 tCO2e. 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, priority lines of action and initiatives to foster good working practices. CB estimates that this area will continue to be influenced by issues related to climate change and intends to renew the plan in the future with measures aimed at the short and medium term that will seek to implement a Net Zero strategy. The main influence on capital allocation occurs in research and development (R&D). In recent years, La Caixa Foundation, manager of part of the CB's R&D budget, started to create investment lines for projects and organizations that contribute to a low-carbon economy. Currently, La Caixa is funding the "Fundación Empresa y Clima: fight against climate change", created to identify and develop business opportunities deriving from the fight against climate change. In addition, CB is investing in the development of applications to strengthen the growth of the digital bank, which contributes to the reduction of travel by its customers and consequently reduces GHG gas emissions related to transport. The digital ecosystem Imagin is a good example of this type of influence (explained in C3.3).</p> <p>With regards to capital allocation, CaixaBank is very aware of the regulatory and supervisory agenda relating prudential treatment of ESG risks, and particularly the expected report by the European Banking Authority on this topic by mid-2024. To promote sustainable finance and to propel the shifting of the credit book into a more sustainable one, in 2022 CaixaBank put in place an internal incentive mechanism for the origination of sustainable operations (green and social), which encourages the origination of green and social transactions by the Bank's business teams. The mechanism is implemented as an Internal Transfer Price based on the observed/estimated liquidity premium from the issuance of Green/Social Bonds. The application of this incentive for green assets came into force in the financial year 2022 and its extension to social assets comes into force in the financial year 2023.</p> <p>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 to having a dedicated team to climate risk management that works to keep the risk low, stable, and within the established risk appetite limits, CB has been implementing different strategies to protect its financial planning, including: exclusion criteria in the due diligence process, as per the Sustainability Risks Policy, the incorporation ESG (Sustainability) risk in the Risk Catalogue as a cross-cutting factor affecting several risks in the Catalogue, adding mentions of climate change and other environmental risks in the definitions of legal and regulatory risk; and the strengthening of the governance structure to manage climate issues at the highest level of the bank, the Risk Committee, one of the delegated committees of the Board of Directors. 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.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with both our climate transition plan and a sustainable finance taxonomy	At the company level only

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

17066000000

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

48.3

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

48.3

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

48.3

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

For 2023, EU Taxonomy requires eligibility ratio so this is the data disclosed by CB, alignment ratio (this is GAR) and the 7 Credit Institutions templates will be disclosed in 2024, according to the regulation. Voluntarily, in its "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Funding Framework" CB commits to a full alignment with the technical screening criteria of the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act. Between August 2019 and November 2022, CaixaBank has executed a total of 10 issuances under the SDGs Bond Framework: 6 Green Bonds and 4 Social Bonds for a total Euro equivalent issue volume of €9.6Bn, becoming one of the leading issuers among Financial Institutions in the Euro market.

The information's preparation follows the Delegated Acts establishing the technical selection criteria (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139) and technical disclosure standards (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178). The FAQs issued by the European Commission have been considered

Definitions and reconciliations

1. Total assets Subject to Taxonomy Regulation:

The total reserved balance of the reported entities is considered, excluding the following balance sheet sections:

- > Intangible assets.
- > Tax assets.
- > Tangible assets (includes real estate collateral obtained through taking possession in exchange for the cancellation of debts).
- > Other assets.
- > Changes in the fair value of hedged items in a portfolio hedged for interest rate risk.
- > Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale (including real estate collateral obtained by taking possession in exchange for the cancellation of debts).

Total Assets Covered by the GAR (Green Asset Ratio): The following sections of the reserved balance sheet of the entities are considered, calculated excluding exposures to central governments and central bank: .

- > Cash and cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits.
- > Financial assets not mant. for compulsory trading fair value through profit or loss.
- > Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- > Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income.
- > Financial assets at amortised cost.
- > Derivatives – Hedge accounting.

2. Eligibility

Taxonomy-eligible economic activities only include information about the non-trading book with counterparties based in the EU. This includes information on financial companies, non-financial companies subject to the NFRD, households (only mortgages, home renewal loans and vehicle purchase loans) and local governments. When reporting the proportions set out in the Delegated Act, there are limitations regarding the availability of the information of counterparties.

For the year-end 2022, the differentiation between companies subject to NFRD and companies not subject to NFRD has been carried out in cooperation with an external provider.

To determine eligibility in the case of financial corporations and non-financial corporations, the eligibility key performance indicators (KPIs) reported by the corporations themselves have been considered, differentiating between the KPI related to turnover and the CapEx of the underlying assets. This information has been surveyed in cooperation with an external provider. In order to determine eligibility for households, mortgage guarantee exposures, home renewal loans and vehicle purchase loans have been considered.

By year-end 2022, only the Climate Change Mitigation criteria have been considered, as the KPIs reported by the counterparts do not support that the counterparts have conducted a climate risk and vulnerability assessment and that plans are in place to implement adaptation solutions.

3. Best effort

The data as at 31 December 2022 have been prepared based on the best effort to adhere to the applicable regulations and will evolve in the future as further information becomes available from counterparties and new regulatory developments.

Financial Metric

Other, please specify (Assets / Credit portfolio)

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

20633000000

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

7.21

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

7.21

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

7.21

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

The 2022-2024 Strategic Plan 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 initiative 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.

During 2022, CaixaBank promoted the financing of sustainable activities, with a concession of €20,633 M€. This metric includes as examples:

- Green finance (8,074M€). It 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.

- Social financing (1,016M€). It mainly includes amounts corresponding to microloans and other impact finance granted by MicroBank.
- Loans linked to sustainability factors (11,543M€). These are loans linked to ESG indicators where the financing conditions will vary depending on the achievement of sustainability objectives.

To calculate the percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year we have used in the denominator the sum of total value of corporate lending, personal and mortgage lending and SME lending.

The figures between the alignment with the climate transition plan and the alignment with the sustainable finance taxonomy differ because this second row reports the metric associated with the volume of financing granted to customers in activities considered eligible by the bank as sustainable financing.

Our organization's assets volume aligned with our climate transition is estimated to increase over time but since we cannot report a specific percentage, we have kept it the same as in the reporting year.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

In accordance with the provisions of Law 11/2018 of 28 December on non-financial information and diversity, CaixaBank presents in the Statement of Non-Financial Information, among other matters, the information necessary to understand the evolution, results and situation of the Group, and the impact of its activity with respect to environmental issues considering compliance with the Taxonomy for the purpose of classifying the mortgage portfolio. The response to EU Taxonomy is included in the Annual Management Report of CaixaBank, within the Non Financial Reporting section which has a limited assurance report signed by PWC.

The eligibility key performance indicators (KPIs) reported have been considered differentiating between the KPI related to turnover and the CapEx of the underlying assets.

C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Does the policy framework for your portfolio activities include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities that include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies	Explain why the policy framework for your portfolio activities do not include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Row 1	Yes, our framework includes both policies with climate-related client/investee requirements and climate-related exclusion policies	<Not Applicable>

C-FS3.6a

(C-FS3.6a) Provide details of the policies which include climate-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of policy

Risk policy

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

Disclosure of Scope 1 emissions

Disclosure of Scope 2 emissions

Set a science-based emissions reduction target

Set an emissions reduction target

Be on track to achieving a science-based emissions reduction target

Develop a climate transition plan

Develop pathways to net-zero by 2050 or sooner

Other, please specify (Respect for human rights, employees safety and climate and environmental -related requirements, specific to each sector)

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations only

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy

Materials

Capital Goods

Commercial & Professional Services

Transportation

Automobiles & Components

Consumer Durables & Apparel

Consumer Services

Retailing

Food & Staples Retailing

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

Household & Personal Products

Health Care Equipment & Services

Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences

Software & Services

Technology Hardware & Equipment

Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment

Telecommunication Services

Media & Entertainment

Utilities

Real Estate

Other, please specify (Defense)

Exceptions to policy based on

<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria required, 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. The policy establishes the criteria that are currently being implemented in the Bank's client onboarding and credit approval processes. 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 favourable.

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, prioritising those sectors in which there is a greater impact from an ESG point of view, including not only environmental or social issues (high-risk countries) but defence ones. The portfolio, i.e. the bank's exposure, is also prioritised according to a materiality assessment.

(C-FS3.6b) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks.**Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

All Coal
Mountaintop removal mining
Oil from tar sands
Arctic oil and gas
Fracked oil and gas

Year of exclusion implementation

2022

Timeframe for complete phase-out

Already phased out

Application

New business/investment for new projects
Other, please specify (new operations or renewals requested by companies)

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

The Board of Directors approved a Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2022, that regulates the financing of certain companies and projects representing a potential ESG risk in some sectors. It governs the admission and acceptance of new lending arrangements and guarantees, the purchase of fixed and variable income, and investment in companies through the investee portfolio.

As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio decarbonization and announces its intention not to finance new projects that could negatively impact natural or cultural heritage, biodiversity or water stress, or projects with a significant environmental impact. Restrictions are foreseen for the following fossil fuels:

Oil:

- companies with income >50% from exploration, extraction, transportation, refining, coking plants and power generation from of oil, unless they promote the energy transition with a solid transition strategy or the operations are aimed at financing renewable energy.
- transactions requested by new or existing clients whose purpose is exploration, extraction, transport, refining, coke ovens or power generation from oil.

Gas:

- companies with income >50% from exploration, extraction/production, liquefaction, transportation, regasification, storage and electricity generation with natural gas, unless they promote the energy transition.
- Operations requested by new or existing customers whose purpose is the exploration, extraction, liquefaction, transportation, regasification, storage or generation of electricity with natural gas.

Other energy-related:

- CB will no assume credit risk in new projects involving oil and gas exploration, production or transport project in the Arctic region; tar sands; extraction through fracking; construction, development or expansion of coal-fired power plants; extraction of coal involving Mountaintop Removal; construction, development or expansion of nuclear power plants, new mines or expansion existing coal mines (including thermal coal).

The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 7.53% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

All oil & gas

Year of exclusion implementation

2019

Timeframe for complete phase-out

Other, please explain (2046)

Application

New business/investment for new projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

The Board of Directors approved a Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2022, that consolidates the previous Environmental Risk Management and Defense Policies, approved in 2019, and regulates the financing of certain companies and projects representing a potential ESG risk in some sectors. It governs the admission and acceptance of new lending arrangements and guarantees, the purchase of fixed and variable income, and investment in companies through the investee portfolio.

As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio decarbonization and announces its intention not to finance new projects that could negatively impact natural or cultural heritage, biodiversity or water stress, or projects with a significant environmental impact. Restrictions are foreseen for the following fossil fuels:

Oil:

- companies with income >50% from exploration, extraction, transportation, refining, coking plants and power generation from of oil, unless they promote the energy

transition with a solid transition strategy or the operations are aimed at financing renewable energy.

- transactions requested by new or existing clients, with medium-term maturity dates whose purpose is exploration, extraction, transport, refining, coke ovens or power generation from oil.

Gas:

- companies with income >50% from exploration, extraction/production, liquefaction, transportation, regasification, storage and electricity generation with natural gas, unless they promote the energy transition.

- Operations requested by new or existing customers, with long-term maturity, whose purpose is the exploration, extraction, liquefaction, transportation, regasification, storage or generation of electricity with natural gas.

The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 7.53% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal

Power from coal

Year of exclusion implementation

2022

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2030

Application

New business/investment for new projects

New business/investment for existing projects

Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

CaixaBank will stop financing companies involved in thermal coal activities, 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 by 2030.

The threshold used to define exclusion has been based on clients whose revenues from thermal coal mining and/or coal-fired power generation exceed 5% of the total.

The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 7.53% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

C-FS3.8

(C-FS3.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies?

	Climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Primary reason for not including climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Explain why your organization does not include climate-related covenants in financing agreements and your plans for the future
Row 1	No, but we plan to include climate-related covenants in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	As planned in May 2021, the Legal Advice area has drafted a proposal for a clause regarding "Excepcional and Unforeseen Circumstances", to be included in contracts, regulating the responsibility of CaixaBank in case the funds can't be made available for the clients in due date, because of, amongst others, the occurrence of "extreme climatological events or natural disasters" including fires, massive snowfall or flood, and other impacts derived from climate change in the medium and long term, such as rising sea levels. The inclusion of this clause is being addressed progressively, and will cover the main products' contracts with legal entities (confirming, factoring, leasing, products and services...). A more general "force majeure" clause is already in place.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Portfolio target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2010

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2009

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

21110.01

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

87744.73

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

108854.74

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

100

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

100

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

32656.422

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

5626.12

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

0

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

5626.12

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

135.473620296973

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In CDP2022 the target has been 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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions have been reduced by 95% between 2009 and 2022 and by 8% 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.

Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 145 units or the replacement of 126 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices (-136.51 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). 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 (-374.17 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). All these projects achieved in the reporting year have allowed a total reduction of 510.68 t CO2e of scope 1 and 2 between 2021 and 2022, considering that most of the energy efficiency measures associated with electricity do not show emission savings due to the purchase of electricity 100% renewable. Finally, between 2009 and 2022 a total of 103,228.62 t CO2e of scope 1+2 have

been reduced, 85% of which are in scope 2.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year

2020

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

4019.3

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

4019.3

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

4019.3

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

14

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

14

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

3416.405

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

2547.34

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

2547.34

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

2547.34

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

244.148649433152

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please 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 tonners.

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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

GHG emissions included in the target have already been reduced by 68% between 2020 and 2022, 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 and toner 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 10.2 % compared to 2021.
- Reduction of 34.61 % 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 97 % of consumption.
-Publications are produced on paper with FSC and PEFC certificates.

Consumption of A4 paper has already been reduced by 34.6% between 2021 and 2022 (Oth1 target).

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

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

8414.11

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

411.22

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

8825.32

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

100

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

100

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2024

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

6177.724

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

5626.12

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

0

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

5626.12

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

120.834145390762

Target status in reporting year

Revised

Please 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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions have been reduced by 36% between 2019 and 2022 and by 8% 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.

Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 145 units or the replacement of 126 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices (-136.51 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). 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 (-374.17 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). All these projects achieved in the reporting year have allowed a total reduction of 510.68 t CO2e of scope 1 and 2 between 2021 and 2022, considering that most of the energy efficiency measures associated with electricity do not show emission savings due to the purchase of electricity 100% renewable. Finally, between 2019 and 2022 a total of 3,199.20 t CO2e of scope 1+2 have been reduced.

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

<Not Applicable>

C-FS4.1d

(C-FS4.1d) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.**Target reference number**

Por1

Year target was set

2022

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate loans

Project finance

Sectors covered by the target

Energy

Target type

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Intensity

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Other, please specify (kg CO2e)

Target denominator

Other, please specify (MWh)

Base year

2020

Figure in base year

136

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

99

Monetary metric for portfolio coverage (unit currency as reported in C0.4)

Not applicable

Percentage of portfolio covered by the target, using a monetary metric

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of target reviews

Annually

Interim target year**Figure in interim target year****Target year**

2030

Figure in target year

95

Figure in reporting year

136

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Aggregation weighting used

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

71.11

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The IEA NZE 2050 scenario proposes that the electricity sector should achieve net-zero emissions between 2035 and 2040, supported by the investment made in renewable energies and new technologies.

CaixaBank's target for this sector focuses on scope 1 emissions by generation and integrated companies. Generation is the part of the value chain where decarbonisation actions have the greatest impact in terms of reducing the sector's overall emissions. This scope (the committed lines) covers 92 % of the total exposure of the sector portfolio, and 99 % of its scope 1 emissions. 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.

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 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.

For the electricity sector, a number of sector-specific aspects have been considered: the starting point for this sector (136 kg CO₂e/MWh) is much lower than the starting point used by practically all the other entities that have disclosed targets for this sector to date. This is because CaixaBank has been financing renewable energy projects in a very significant way for many years. However, this low starting point represents a challenge to setting additional decarbonisation targets. The 30 % reduction from a comparatively very low starting point reflects CaixaBank's ambition to continue leading the way in financing renewable energy.

Target reference number

Por2

Year target was set

2022

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate loans

Project finance

Sectors covered by the target

Energy

Target type

Portfolio emissions

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Absolute

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)tCO₂e**Target denominator**

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure in base year

26900000

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

96

Monetary metric for portfolio coverage (unit currency as reported in C0.4)

Not applicable

Percentage of portfolio covered by the target, using a monetary metric

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of target reviews

Annually

Interim target year**Figure in interim target year**

Target year

2030

Figure in target year

20700000

Figure in reporting year

26900000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Aggregation weighting used

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

95.25

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CaixaBank is proposing a decarbonisation target for the oil and gas sector, through an absolute emissions metric, in line with industry expectations. It is expected to be driven by both improvements in energy efficiency and by direct replacement of these fuels as inputs for other processes.

The segments of the value chain within the scope of the decarbonisation targets include the companies mainly active in upstream (exploration and production) and downstream (mainly refining, distribution and marketing) activities, and integrated companies (active throughout the value chain), which represent around 60% of the total committed lines in CaixaBank's loan portfolio for this sector, and approximately 96% of the scope 1+2+3 emissions financed. The scope does not include transport, storage and trading, which represent around 4% of the emissions financed. This metric supports the sector's transition in line with CaixaBank's Strategic Plan.

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.

For the oil & gas sector, several sector-specific aspects have been considered: 2022 is proving to be a particularly atypical year for the energy sector, due to the impact of the global geopolitical situation on energy security. From the standpoint of lending activity, in 2022 this is reflected in an increase in exposure to O&G sectors focused on securing short/medium term energy supply. This increase in O&G financing in response to the current extraordinary situation does not alter CaixaBank's commitment to decarbonization in the medium and long term. However, it is likely that this increase will result in the metric deteriorating at the end of 2022. This means that the alignment target of 23% using 2020 as the baseline is much more ambitious than the 2020 starting point reflects.

Target reference number

Por3

Year target was set

2022

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate loans

Project finance

Other, please specify (investment portfolio)

Sectors covered by the target

Energy

Other, please specify (Mining)

Target type

Other, please specify (phase out)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Absolute

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Other, please specify (Million €)

Target denominator

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2022

Figure in base year

0.24

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

Monetary metric for portfolio coverage (unit currency as reported in C0.4)

Not applicable

Percentage of portfolio covered by the target, using a monetary metric

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of target reviews

Annually

Interim target year**Figure in interim target year****Target year**

2030

Figure in target year

0

Figure in reporting year

0.24

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Aggregation weighting used

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, and we have committed to seek validation by, or it is currently being reviewed by, the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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 by 2030.

C4.2**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2010

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2009

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1 + Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please 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 has already been reached in 2022. By 2022, more than 99% of the electricity comes from the purchase of 100% renewable electricity, and the rest has been achieved through the purchase of RECS. This small remaining portion is due to the acquisition of new offices that still have current non-renewable electrical contracts that are legacy and cannot be broken until they expire.

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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

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 2022, CaixaBank energy consumption fell by 16.8% compared to the previous year. 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.

Energy efficiency measures developed in 2022 affecting Scope 2 are also described in question C4.3b.

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency	metric tons of paper consumed
------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

1246.22

Target year

2024

Figure or percentage in target year

1121.598

Figure or percentage in reporting year

814.95

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

346.062492978768

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

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 375, 2022 Consolidated Management Report). The target coverage considered is company-wide, because it includes all central services, branch network and other company buildings.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 10.2 % compared to 2021.
- Reduction of 34.61 % 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 97 % of consumption.
- Publications are produced on paper with FSC and PEFC certificates.

Although the target for 2024 is a 15% reduction in consumption and between 2021 and 2022 a reduction of 34.6% has already been achieved, it is considered that the target should remain underway until the target year.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify

Other, please specify (Million €)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

16729

Target year

2024

Figure or percentage in target year

64000

Figure or percentage in reporting year

23583

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

14.4993759387362

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (CaixaBank Strategic Plan 2022-2024)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The 64,000 million euros target of mobilization of sustainable finance, applies to the whole organization. It was set for the three year period 2022-2024. 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. For the evolution of the target, 2022 has been considered as base year.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The specific target for 2022, was set on 19,135 million euros. In 2022 the bank overperformed the target (123%) achieving 23,583 million euros in mobilization of sustainable finance. Sustainable financing to SMEs and large corporates contributed 79% of the 23,583 million euros, based on the engagement and advisory activity mainly from the Sustainable Finance teams in CIB&IB and Businesses. Sustainable intermediation contributed 13% of the achieved amount, with a higher weight of the activity on sustainable investments (SFDR art.8 and art.9 products) carried out by VidaCaixa.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Banking (Bank)

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Por1

Por2

Por3

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In April 2021, CaixaBank signed up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) as a founding member. The NZBA is an alliance promoted by the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), through which the Entity has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, and to publish interim decarbonisation targets by October 2022, supporting customers in their transition to a carbon neutral economy. Signing the NZBA is an increase in climate ambition with respect to our previous commitments, such as the Collective Commitment to Climate Action, as it requires alignment with the objective of limiting temperature increases to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels (reason why it is considered to be science-based). Under the NZBA commitment, decarbonisation targets will be set in phases, starting with the most intensive sectors, following the UNEP FI Guidelines for Target Setting. Among these sectors, CaixaBank has prioritised the electricity and oil and gas sectors, which are globally the most important in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of its credit portfolio.

CaixaBank' own Scope 1, Scope 2 and non-category 15 Scope 3 emissions are not addressed in the NZBA's Target Setting Guidelines and this is why the absolute targets set at the operational level (C4.1a) have not been indicated as emission targets linked to this net-zero target.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Currently, CaixaBank is operational-carbon-footprint neutral (scope 1+2).

The Climate Change Statement, approved by the Board of Directors in January 2022, reflects the Entity's environmental and climate commitment, and one of its lines of action is to manage climate change risks and move towards emission neutrality in the lending and investment portfolio. CaixaBank will reach a state of net zero when the Entity reduces its GHG emissions following science-based pathways, with any remaining GHG emissions attributable to the organization being fully neutralized by like-for-like removals exclusively claimed by the organization, either within the value chain or through purchase of valid offset credits.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

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. These objectives will be established in phases, starting with the most intensive sectors. Among these sectors, CaixaBank has prioritised the "electric" and "oil and gas" sectors, since:

- The two sectors account for approximately 70 % of the world's global CO2 emissions.
- These are materials in CaixaBank's corporate portfolio.
- The availability of data is comparatively high and there is a methodology both for calculating emissions and for determining the alignment of the portfolio.
- Given the relevance of the energy sectors as a decarbonisation engine for other sectors, the Bank's action on these sectors has a greater impact.

The first decarbonisation targets for 2030 for these sectors were disclosed in October 2022 (Por1 and Por2) and are the following:

- Electricity sector: - 30 % by 2030 (136 KgCO2e/MWh in 2020).
- Oil and gas sector: - 23 % by 2030 (26.9 MtCO2e in 2020).

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 by 2030.

Finally, in accordance with its commitment under the NZBA, in 2023 and early 2024 CaixaBank plans to establish additional alignment targets for other greenhouse gas intensive sectors, in both its lending and investment portfolios, and for subsidiaries with material exposures in the sectors prioritised.

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	2	357.73
Implementation commenced*	3	533.25
Implemented*	8	2176.68
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions	Refrigerant leakage reduction
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

661.77

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

89832

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3500000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

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, 126 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 (405,000 kWh) and the electricity price in 2022 (€0.17/kWh) and savings in gas substitution from the decrease in kg reloaded between the average 2019-2021 and 2022, considering the average price of the most representative gases (R407C and R410A) and their associated rates.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement
----------------	-----------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

331.54

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1722352

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Diesel emissions linked to the renting car fleet at the branch network decreased by almost 332 tones between 2021 and 2022. This reduction is associated to the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 145 units in Caixabank which translates into a saving of almost 131,811 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 (€165,052) and the annual renting costs (€1,557,300).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

39000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

90000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The lighting in the office network was replaced with 1,246 LED units (savings of 230,000 kWh/year). Due to the purchase of 100% renewable electricity in the entire branch network, no savings in GHG emissions are observed. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2022 (€0.17/kWh) has been considered. The investment has been €90k.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

910000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in 86 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 5,360MWh. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2022 (€0.17/kWh) has been considered.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

560000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in 452 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 3,315MWh. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2022 (€0.17/kWh) has been considered.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

747244

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Due to the implementation of exceptional measures due to the energy crisis (Royal Decree-Law 14/2022) the temperature of singular buildings and stores has been limited to the following values:

- Heating not higher than 19°C
- Refrigeration not less than 27°C
- Humidity between 30% and 70%

In addition, the lighting in the shop windows has been turned off from 10 pm, as well as the illuminated signs in the offices and buildings.

This measure does not present any associated cost nor does it save on GHG emissions, since the electricity comes from 100% renewable sources. Even so, an energy saving of 3,402MWh has been considered, using the average price of electricity paid in 2022 (€ 0.17/kWh).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction
--	-----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

133.16

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

289550

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The reduction in toner consumption and generation of toner waste is due to the reduction in paper consumption (A4 paper, deliveries to customers, envelopes free deposits, no printed receipts), as a result of several actions: a) Environmental awareness; b) printout centralisation and identification project; c) Digitalization of 100% of the contracts; d) Optimization and saving measures in ATMs and deliveries to clients.

To estimate the savings in emissions, the difference in the consumption of toners and the toner waste between 2021 and 2022 has been considered. The economic savings were calculated assuming an average price of €50/toner, without counting the savings associated with the treatment of toner waste.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Resource efficiency
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1050.21

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

75905

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Reduction of paper consumption (A4 paper, deliveries to customers, envelopes free deposits, no printed receipts), as a result of several actions: a) Environmental awareness; b) printout centralisation and identification project; c) Digitalization of 100% of the contracts; d) Optimization and saving measures in ATMs and deliveries to clients.

To estimate the savings in emissions, the difference in the consumption of paper for own use between 2021 and 2022 has been considered (around 431 tons of paper). The economic savings were calculated assuming all Kgs saved were A4 papers and assuming an average price for a 2500 sheets pack. Besides the reduction of paper, this digitalization project had other objectives, and that is why it is not possible to differentiate the investment required for the paper objective from the other ones.

C4.3c**(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 to be carried out in this period.</p>
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 to be carried out in this period.</p>

C-FS4.5**(C-FS4.5) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?**

Yes

C-FS4.5a**(C-FS4.5a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, including any taxonomy used to classify the products(s).****Product type/Asset class/Line of business**

Banking	Corporate loans
---------	-----------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Description of product

CaixaBank (CB) has several green credits and funds especially designed to invest in or provide loans for projects that contributes to climate change mitigation and /or adaptation. The most relevant segments where the bank has this kind of products are Corporate & Wholesale and Retail Banking.

In accordance with article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities, since 2020, CB internally applies the following criteria for considering loans as environmentally sustainable:

- 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).

In the specific case of corporate green loans, these loans have a positive environmental impact, the underlying aspects of which are eligible projects or assets, including: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, reduction of emissions and sustainable building, which comply with the Green Loan Principles issued by the Loan Market Association.

Finally, sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) represent a substantial part of the offering of financial products that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation by linking the financial margin of the loan to a climate related KPI. If the borrower achieves the target set, it obtains a discount on the financial margin of the loan and if it does not achieve the target, it pays a premium on the financial margin of the loan. An external adviser assesses and establishes the objectives complying with the Sustainability Linked Loan Principles, and an independent verifier certifies whether the achievement of the KPIs have been met.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation
Adaptation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1613800000

% of total portfolio value

78.21

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment
Low-emission transport
Renewable energy
Sustainable agriculture
Other, please specify (Activities that contribute to the prevention, minimisation, collection, management, recycling, reuse or processing of waste for recovery (circular economy), efficiency in the use and quality of water and energy efficiency.)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking	Retail loans
---------	--------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Description of product

The product types specified below refer to: retail loans and retail mortgages.

CaixaBank (CB) has several green credits and funds especially designed to invest in or provide loans for projects that contributes to climate change mitigation and /or adaptation. The most relevant segments where the bank has this kind of products are Corporate & Wholesale and Retail Banking. In accordance with article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities, since 2020, CB internally applies the following criteria for considering loans as environmentally sustainable:

- 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, such as LMA or ICMA.
- 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices.
- 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products (household appliances and energy-efficient vehicles).

In the specific case of corporate green loans, these loans have a positive environmental impact, the underlying aspects of which are eligible projects or assets, including: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, reduction of emissions and sustainable building, which comply with the Green Loan Principles issued by the Loan Market Association.

Finally, sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) represent a substantial part of the offering of financial products that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation by linking the financial margin of the loan to a climate related KPI. If the borrower achieves the target set, it obtains a discount on the financial margin of the loan and if it does not achieve the target, it pays a premium on the financial margin of the loan. An external adviser assesses and establishes the objectives complying with the Sustainability Linked Loan Principles, and an independent verifier certifies whether the achievement of the KPIs have been met.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation
Adaptation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1015000000

% of total portfolio value

4.9

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment
Renewable energy
Sustainable agriculture

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking	Corporate real estate
---------	-----------------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Description of product

The product types specified below refer to: corporate real estate, trade finance, project finance and residential real estate.

CB several green credits and funds especially designed to invest in or provide loans for projects that contributes to climate change mitigation and /or adaptation. The most relevant segments where the bank has this kind of products are Corporate & Wholesale and Retail Banking.

In accordance with article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities, since 2020, CB internally applies the following criteria for considering loans as environmentally sustainable:

- 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, such as LMA or ICMA.
- 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices.
- 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products.

In the specific case of corporate green loans, these loans have a positive environmental impact, the underlying aspects of which are eligible projects or assets, including: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, reduction of emissions and sustainable building, which comply with the Green Loan Principles issued by the Loan Market Association.

Finally, sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) represent a substantial part of the offering of financial products that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation by linking the financial margin of the loan to a climate related KPI. If the borrower achieves de target set, it obtains a discount on the financial margin of the loan and if it does not achieve the target, it pays a premium on the financial margin of the loan. An external adviser assesses and establishes the objectives complying with the Sustainability Linked Loan Principles, and an independent verifier certifies whether the achievement of the KPIs have been met.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation
Adaptation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2476000

% of total portfolio value

1

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment
Sustainable agriculture

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	In 2021, Bankia's GHG emissions were incorporated into the carbon footprint of CaixaBank SA, after its official acquisition made effective on March 31, 2021. The 2022 reporting period is the first in which CaixaBank has managed consolidated consumption data with the same source of information for the entire scope. In the development of the inventory, methodological differences and different consumption units have been detected for the same sources of consumption during the 2021 inventory (when different information sources were available for CaixaBank and Bankia between January and March). For this reason, in 2022 the GHG emissions inventory has been consolidated, selecting the most appropriate and transversal sources of information for the entire organization. The specific changes have been the following: 1. Change in methodology: Change in source emission factors, using the 100-year time horizon global warming potentials (GWP) from the Fifth Report (AR5) of the IPCC instead of the Fourth Report (AR4). 2. Change in boundary: To establish a common scope, only those scope 3 emission sources that were transversal for CaixaBank + Bankia, and for which data was available from all the facilities, have been maintained. With this change, emission sources such as the consumption of paper bags (3.1), the generation of some waste such as paper and plastic (3.5) or the emissions associated with commuting transport (3.7) have been eliminated.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	The base year recalculation policy followed by CaixaBank follows the indications of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The reasons that can drive this recalculation are structural changes, changes in the calculation methodology or the discovery of significant errors. CaixaBank base year recalculation policy is to recalculate the base year emissions for relevant significant changes which meet the significance threshold of 5% of scope 1 + 2 base year emissions. Below are all the changes that have occurred in the GHG emissions inventory for the base year 2021 comparing between the version audited in February 2022 and today: 1. Changes in emission sources. With the incorporation of Bankia, it was detected that there were scope 3 consumption sources that were not reported between the two organizations, or that were partially reported (only for central services or branch network). To establish a common scope, only those scope 3 emission sources that were transversal for CaixaBank + Bankia, and for which data was available from all the facilities, have been maintained. With this change, emission sources such as the consumption of paper bags (3.1), the generation of some waste such as paper and plastic (3.5) or the emissions associated with commuting transport (3.7) have been eliminated. 2. Significant errors. In the course of 2022, errors and improvements have been detected in some starting data, such as, for example, real data of estimated electricity bills for December 2022 that were not available at the time of the audit. In addition, during the calculation of the 2022 carbon footprint, consumption data from mobile sources was obtained from more reliable records that grouped consumption from CaixaBank and Bankia, which have also been updated for 2021 to maintain traceability in both years. 3. Change in emission factors. The GHG Protocol determines that direct GHG emissions (scope 1) must be reported by type of gas (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, etc). Due to the fact that at the time of the calculation of the year 2021 these factors were not available at the national level, these factors were calculated from the Fourth Report of the IPCC and the densities of the fuels. In the course of 2022, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge published the emission factors associated with fuels for the year 2021 by type of greenhouse gas and with the Fifth Report of the IPCC, as established by the European Union.	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5762.63

Comment

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32784.12

Comment

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

374.17

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8251.3

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3946.41

Comment

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

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

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122.64

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1359.62

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4094.93

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5626.12

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5762.63

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We are reporting both a location-based figure and a market-based figure.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

31994.66

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

0

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

32784.12

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

374.17

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6345.08

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1440.47

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

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)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1783.2

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Waste generated in operations refers to all the waste produced by CaixaBank's Central Services and Bankia. 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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5689.98

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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 use emissions associated.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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 end of life treatment emissions associated.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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 CaixaBank does not have any property assets leased to third parties.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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 CaixaBank does not have any franchises.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

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

8251.3

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

3946.41

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

122.64

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

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

1359.62

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4094.93

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

8.9e-9

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

5626.12

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

625745183056.46

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

15

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

This intensity figure has decreased by 15% compared to last year mainly as a result of an 8% reduction in our scope 1+2 emissions compared with the last period. Changes in emissions have been due to energy efficiency measures implemented and a change in renewable energy consumption. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 145 units or the replacement of 126 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices (-136.51 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). 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 (-374.17 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). The decrease of this intensity figure is also partly due to a 8% increase in total revenue of CaixaBank compared to last year.

Intensity figure

0.1256854246

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

5626.12

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

44763.5

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

13

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

This intensity figure has decreased by 15% compared to last year mainly as a result of an 8% reduction in our scope 1+2 emissions compared with the last period. Changes in emissions have been due to energy efficiency measures implemented and a change in renewable energy consumption. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 145 units or the replacement of 126 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices (-136.51 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). 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 (-374.17 t CO2e between 2021 and 2022). The decrease of this intensity figure is also partly due to a 5% increase in FTE compared to last year.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a**(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	374.17	Decreased	6.1	One of the milestones reached in 2022 is the certification through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the energy consumed by CaixaBank, so that the ZERO EMISSIONS target in Scope 2 has been reached. With this measure, CaixaBank goes from consuming grid electricity with between 99-100% guarantees of renewable origin in 2021 to 100% in 2022. As a result of the change in renewable energy consumption in the reporting year, CaixaBank achieved a reduction of 374.17 tons of CO2. This emissions value was calculated in percentage following the CDP methodology for this question, as follows: 374.17 tons of CO2 / 6,136.80 tons of CO2 (scope 1+2 emissions in the previous reporting year) * 100 = 6.10%.
Other emissions reduction activities	136.51	Decreased	2.22	CaixaBank implemented several scope 2 emission reduction activities in the reporting year, which mainly included: the implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in 86 corporate buildings and in 452 stores or offices (modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc), the replacement of 1,246 fluorescent lights with LED lighting in the office network and the implementation of exceptional measures due to the energy crisis (Royal Decree-Law 14/2022) based on setting temperature limits in singular buildings and stores. All these efficiency measures do not present any reduction in GHG emissions since in 2022 100% of the electricity from the grid has been purchased from renewable sources (as reported in row 1). CaixaBank has also implemented some scope 1 GHG emission reduction measures as the replacement of 126 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices of the branch network, 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. Finally, the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 145 units has also led to Scope 1 GHG emission savings (See question C4.3b for more details). As a result of the several scope 1+2 emission reduction activities implemented in the reporting year, CaixaBank achieved a reduction of 136.51 tons of CO2. This emissions value was calculated in percentage following the CDP methodology for this question, as follows: 136.51 tons of CO2 / 6,136.80 tons of CO2 (scope 1+2 emissions in the previous reporting year) * 100 = 2.22%.
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b**(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Market-based

C8. Energy**C8.1****(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	9395.58	9395.58
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	196182.37	0	196182.37
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	196182.37	9395.58	205577.95

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

196182.37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

196182.37

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2022 CaixaBank + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 Revised.pdf
Consolidated management Report 2022 CaixaBank.pdf

Page/ section reference

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2022 CaixaBank + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 Revised: full document.

- Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 3
- Verification standard used: page 4
- Opinion and type of verification/assurance: page 5

Caixabank Consolidated Management Report 2022:

- Statement relates to GHG emission and to selected scope: page 377, 389 and 404.
- Reference to our verification report: pages 461-464.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2022 CaixaBank + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 Revised.pdf
Consolidated management Report 2022 CaixaBank.pdf

Page/ section reference

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2022 CaixaBank + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 Revised: full document.

- Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 3
- Verification standard used: page 4
- Opinion and type of verification/assurance: page 5

Caixabank Consolidated Management Report 2022:

- Statement relates to GHG emission and to selected scope: page 377, 389 and 404.
- Reference to our verification report: pages 461-464.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

- 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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2022 CaixaBank + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 Revised.pdf
Consolidated management Report 2022 CaixaBank.pdf

Page/section reference

- PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2022 CaixaBank + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 Revised: full document.
- Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 3
 - Verification standard used: page 4
 - Opinion and type of verification/assurance: page 5

Caixabank Consolidated Management Report 2022:

- Statement relates to GHG emission and to selected scope: page 377, 389 and 404.
- Reference to our verification report: pages 461-464.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Investments

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

CaixaBank_Independent limited assurance report PwC 2021 Financed emissions_vsigned.pdf

Page/section reference

- Statement relates to GHG emissions: page 5
- Statement relates to selected portfolio: page 5
- Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 2
- Verification standard used: page 3
- Opinion and type of verification/assurance: page 4

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy Consolidated management Report 2022 CaixaBank.pdf	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	Caixabank Consolidated Management Report 2022 (page 381).

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Agroforestry

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

INDIA - IMPROVING RURAL LIVELIHOOD THROUGH AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES – FORESTAL – VCS

The agroforestry project in India is designed to facilitate climate change mitigation and adaptation, maintain soil health, and create alternative livelihoods. Reduction of annual emissions of 700,000 tons of CO₂ by diversifying more than 500,000 hectares of crops. Improvement of air quality, soil quality and biodiversity through reforestation of degraded farmland. Increased climate resilience through improved ecosystems.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5657

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2018

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Barrier analysis

Other, please specify (Common practice analysis)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The demonstration and assessment of the additionality of the project is made in accordance with the applied AR-ACM0003 methodology following the steps of the "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities" (Version 01). The methodology follows 4 steps:

Step 1. Identification of alternative scenarios (considering law and regulations)

Step 2. Barrier analysis.

Step 3. Investment analysis

Step 4. Common practice analysis

The VCS project activity does not have any negative environmental impact because the project activity is directed towards improving the local environment.

The main environmental impact of the project is very clearly positive: by creating source of timber, the project significantly reduces the pressure on the surrounding natural forests. Punjab has less forest cover of 3.67% of the total state's geographical area (ISFR 2019) and TOF can be increased through the project's plantation activities that will not jeopardize food security, forests and biodiversity which is disappearing at an alarming rate. By setting up agroforestry plantations that enable sustainable timber production and increased agricultural yields, this project will fight deforestation and thus contributes to the preservation of biodiversity, quality of water resources and the fight against soil erosion. Also, the project is designed to increase sequestration capacity of CO₂ (a major GHG), therefore playing a positive role in regulation of climate change.

Comment

Project co-benefits:

- Generation of additional income from carbon credits for farmers.
- Access to education: provide members with training on tree planting, above and below ground biomass, soil organic carbon, remote sensing (use of GPS and GIS) and monitoring of forest dynamics.
- Empowerment of women in local self-help groups (SHG).

- Promotion of alliances between farmers and industries with land repurchase arrangements.

CaixaBank has developed an offsetting strategy where the type of project will be considered:

1. Avoided emissions or reduction without storage
2. Reduction with short-term storage
3. Reduction with long-term storage
4. Removal or absorption with short-term storage
5. Removal or absorption with long-term storage.

In 2022, scope 1, scope 2 and category 3.6 Business travel emissions have been offset by 50% of type 1 and 50% of type 4. According to the defined strategy, in 2024 100% of the GHG emissions will be neutralized with high reputation projects (type 4).

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

CHINA - SHANGYI WANSHIGOU 49.5MW WIND FARM PROJECT

The purpose of the proposed Shangyi Wanshigou 49.5MW Wind Farm Project is the generation of electricity from wind and the supply of this electricity to the North China Power Grid (NCPG). The Proposed Project Activity will install and operate 33 wind turbines with a capacity of 1,500 kW each. Therefore, the project scenario is the installation of 49.5 MW of renewable energy power generation capacity, and the supply to the Grid of 101,510 MWh of electricity generated from renewable energy once fully operational.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5657

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2015

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Barrier analysis

Other, please specify (Common practice analysis)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The additionality of the project has been established using the "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality" version 6.0.0 /22/ approved by the CDM-EB. The methodology follows 4 steps:

Step 1. Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations

Step 2. Investment analysis

Step 3. Barrier analysis.

Step 4. Common practice analysis

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed project has been completed. The main impacts identified during the construction and operational period are related to noise, wastewater, solid wastes and ecosystem. In conclusion, environmental impacts are not considered significant.

Comment

Project co-benefits:

- Avoids the emission of atmospheric pollutants due to the non-combustion of fossil fuels, improving the quality

of the surrounding air.

- Creates job opportunities for the local population, for the construction and maintenance of the project, which helps to

stimulate economic growth in the region.

- Promotes the sustainable development of this region, as the project plans to use domestically-made state-of-the-art wind turbines to promote turbine manufacturing industries in Hebei Province.

CaixaBank has developed an offsetting strategy where the type of project will be considered:

1. Avoided emissions or reduction without storage
2. Reduction with short-term storage
3. Reduction with long-term storage
4. Removal or absorption with short-term storage
5. Removal or absorption with long-term storage.

In 2022, scope 1, scope 2 and category 3.6 Business travel emissions have been offset by 50% of type 1 and 50% of type 4. According to the defined strategy, in 2024 100% of the GHG emissions will be neutralized with high reputation projects (type 4).

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

PROJECT BOSQUE CAIXABANK MONTSERRAT

It is a project of CO2 absorption by reforesting burned areas on the mountain of Montserrat, Barcelona, Spain. The area was chosen with all the entities involved in the management or ownership of the land. A fire broke out in this area in the summer of 2015, forcing the evacuation of several towns and farmhouses, in addition to affecting a large part of the Muntanya de Montserrat Natural Park, an area of high ecological value.

The planting and sowing area was 11.1 ha. Before the fire, the land was covered with latizal and low stem of *Pinus halepensis*.

Native species suitable for the environment of the area have been planted. The composition of the species has been designed to be resilient, and to offer multiple services such as fruits, firewood, browsing, etc. *Quercus ilex*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Pinus pinea*, *Prunus dulcis*, *Arbutus unedo*, *Crataegus monogyna* and *Pistacia lentiscus* have been planted.

The promoter of this project is CAIXABANK, which is why it issues the credits as well as purchases them.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2017

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Issued

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify (Spanish Government (Ministerio para la Transición ecológica))

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Consideration of legal requirements

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Not assessed

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Projects registered in "Section b) carbon dioxide absorption projects" must meet the following requirements:

1. Use of the own tool to carry out the calculations, completed with the project data.
2. Sketch of the plot and the area of action of the project in it.
3. Document accrediting the land use of the plot on December 31, 1989 and its use prior to the project.
4. Document accrediting that the project has been launched.
5. Documents proving that the legislation applicable to said project is complied with.
6. System for ensuring the permanence of the project over time.
7. Certification from the Property Registry or other document proving that the applicant owns the rights to the absorptions generated on the plot.
8. Documents accrediting the status of the project if five years have elapsed without assignments of the absorptions generated or since the last update of information.

Once the projects are registered, the management plan must be executed and their permanence guaranteed for the established period, report every 5 years on the status of the project, in the case of transfers of takeovers, provide information on them and report any incident to the Registry.

Comment

The project began in December 2017 and has a 40-year term, with an expected absorption of 812 t CO₂e throughout the period.

Other environmental benefits of the project is to avoid desertification, since the project is located in a medium risk area.

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

PROJECT BOSQUE CAIXABANK EJULVE (TERUEL).

It is a project of CO₂ absorption by reforesting burned areas in the town of Ejulve, Teruel, Spain. The area was chosen with all the entities involved in the management and ownership of the land, of municipal ownership.

The reforested area has been 4.90 ha. Before the fire, the land was covered by a stem of *Pinus nigra ssp salzmannii* and *Pinus sylvestris* along with its characteristic procession of shrubs and herbaceous plants. Forest management in the area had a primary protective objective to reduce the erosion to which the slopes were subjected.

Native species suitable for the environment of the area have been planted. The composition of the species, agreed with the forest managers, has been designed to be resilient and offer multiple services such as fruit, firewood, browsing. *Quercus ilex ssp ballota*, *Quercus faginea*, *Sorbus domestica*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Celtis australis*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Crataegus monogyna* and *Pinus nigra ssp salzmannii* have been planted.

The promoter of this project is CAIXABANK, which is why it issues the credits as well as purchases them.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2018

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Issued

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify (Spanish Government (Ministerio para la Transición ecológica))

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Consideration of legal requirements

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Not assessed

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Projects registered in "Section b) carbon dioxide absorption projects" must meet the following requirements:

1. Use of the own tool to carry out the calculations, completed with the project data.
2. Sketch of the plot and the area of action of the project in it.
3. Document accrediting the land use of the plot on December 31, 1989 and its use prior to the project.
4. Document accrediting that the project has been launched.
5. Documents proving that the legislation applicable to said project is complied with.
6. System for ensuring the permanence of the project over time.
7. Certification from the Property Registry or other document proving that the applicant owns the rights to the absorptions generated on the plot.
8. Documents accrediting the status of the project if five years have elapsed without assignments of the absorptions generated or since the last update of information.

Once the projects are registered, the management plan must be executed and their permanence guaranteed for the established period, report every 5 years on the status of the project, in the case of transfers of takeovers, provide information on them and report any incident to the Registry.

Comment

The project began in November 2018 and has a 40-year term, with an expected absorption of 699 t CO₂e throughout the period.

Other environmental benefits of the project is to avoid desertification, since the project is located in a medium risk area.

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Other, please specify (Green supporting factor (Green Premium))

How the price is determined

Other, please specify (Internal Transfer Price based on the observed / estimated liquidity premium from the issuance of Green Bonds)

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive low-carbon investment

Scope(s) covered

Scope 3 (downstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The green premium is implemented as an Internal Transfer Price based on the observed / estimated liquidity premium from the issuance of Green Bonds (vs. comparable not explicitly green bond issuances). The premium is uniformly applied to any new credit business that complies with CABKs SDG Bond framework, irrespective of the geographical location or the Business Unit (e.g. corporate loans, project finance, mortgage loans, etc.). The premium is uniformly applied to the transactions and adjusted to the term of the loan.

The metric of the current price used is the result of the cost in euros of the projects with a green premium/Tn of CO2 avoided with these projects. There is no visibility on the expected evolution of the price, since this will depend on market outcomes as well as on some internal parameters involved in its setting.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

6.65

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

6.65

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Operations
Opportunity management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (Taxonomy aligned products)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The rationale for the green premium is that the observed/estimated liquidity premium can be considered in the pricing of the credit products that comply with the green bond criteria as per CABKs SDG Bond Framework and thus foster this type of business relative to non-green business. The green premium has generated positive incentives and thus impacted in the generation of new credit businesses aligned with the SDG Bond Framework.

The premium is a way to internalize the positive externality of these financing. Therefore, since the implementation of the green premium, the Business Areas are more conscious of the positive impacts that can be generated through the financing activities. This has impacted on the structures and conditions of the deals in order to comply with the criteria to have a positive impact in terms of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

One of the 8 lines of action of CB 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan is the environmentalisation of procurement and contracts. By incorporating environmental criteria into the purchase of products and contracting of services, we extend our commitment to all the suppliers and encourage them to adopt measures that minimise their activities' environmental impact. In 2022, we 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.

CB has a corporate procurement area specialised by category with a transversal view and management of Group purchases. Additionally, CB seeks to establish quality relationships with suppliers who share the same ethical principles and social commitment, having established criteria and control mechanisms, such as carrying out audits to ensure compliance with them.

The continuous improvement of relations with suppliers is key to creating value in CB. The Supplier Code of Conduct aims to disseminate and promote the values and principles that will govern the activity of CB's suppliers and sets out guidelines for the conduct of companies that work as suppliers in relation to, among others, measures related to environment and climate change.

In 2022, the new Procurement standard was developed and published, which establishes the reference framework for Procurement Management in the CaixaBank Group, which includes best practices and optimization of the Purchasing processes in the bank, including ESG criteria. The Procurement Policy establishes the criteria to be followed when selecting and negotiating with suppliers.

In addition to reducing risks, CB seek continuous improvement in the management of its suppliers and aim to provide them with added value by assisting in their development. Regarding Climate Change, CB annually collects information indicating whether suppliers are ISO 14001 certified, calculate and offset their carbon footprint (only yes/no questions). CB wants to gain a better understanding of all supplier's commitment and action against climate change and further engage in aligning them with the Group's environmental standards.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

CaixaBank (CB) measures the success of this engagement by the number of suppliers that provide climate related information, both the number of suppliers that have implemented the ISO 14001 certification as well as the number of suppliers that calculate their carbon emissions, and the response rate in each case out of the total suppliers.

Furthermore, CaixaBank considers the impact to be successful when the 50 suppliers with the highest procurement spend (among other criteria) have answered all the questions. These represent about 60% of spending). The description of the impact of this climate-related supplier engagement strategy considers a unified sectoral, regional and operational context since it develops engagement with all suppliers.

In the reporting year, CaixaBank carried out 30 audits. From a total of 1,815 suppliers, 359 (20%) confirmed they had implemented the ISO 14001 certification, while 211 suppliers (12%) calculated their carbon emissions, of which 4 suppliers compensate emissions. All information is stored in CB's online supplier management tool.

CB expect to increase the response rate of its suppliers in order to gain a better understanding of their commitment and action against climate change, and thus be able to continue engaging actively with those who do not currently take action.

In addition, in 2022, as part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the supplier's development plan was implemented to help our strategic suppliers achieve a better sustainability position. In 2022, 10 development plans were carried out and the objective is to double this figure in 2023.

Finally, from 2022 the information collected in the area of sustainability (if they calculate the carbon footprint, offset emissions or buy green electricity) is used to value 10% of the internal scoring of suppliers, which is incorporated into the matrix decision to invite suppliers to contests and tenders that may be held. The remaining 90% of the scoring comes from performance (50% SLAs+40% surveys). This scoring applies to suppliers with a purchase volume of more than €3M.

Comment

CB has estimated a 100% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 since all scope 3 emissions correspond to upstream categories associated with suppliers.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

1

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2022, as part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the supplier's development plan was implemented to help our strategic suppliers achieve a better sustainability position. In 2022, 10 development plans were carried out and the objective is to double this figure in 2023 (30 in total).

The project consists of carrying out actions with our suppliers to engage them in our supply chain in terms of ESG and go hand in hand with them to achieve common objectives in this area.

To decide the companies to which to propose the Supplier Development Plan, those worst positioned in the answers to the following questionnaires have been taken as a reference:

- CSR Technical Questionnaire – HUMAN RIGHTS
- Technical Questionnaire ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
- EQUALITY Technical Questionnaire

-Technical Questionnaire OCCUPATIONAL RISKS
-Quality Technical Questionnaire

This is one step further from the engagement reported in row 1.

The justification of the expense is aligned with the ESG objectives of the entity from the purchasing area since the management of suppliers in ESG matters is the subject of analysis in the main sustainability indices in which Caixabank is present.

The total billed for the sum of the 10 companies with development plans already carried out is €17,690,100. The total turnover of the 30 companies included in the project is €40,225,894. To calculate the percentages, we have used a total of 1,815 active suppliers in 2022 and a total of €3,011M of volume invoiced.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The project begins with an ESG development meeting with the provider where a personalized check-list is made, the answers provided are verified, and evidence is requested for all the questions in the questionnaire. As a result, the Improvement Opportunities Report and Plan is generated, with the intention of indicating and making the provider aware of the requirements that they must consider step by step in order to comply with Caixabank's requirements and recommendations in this matter and thus improve their ESG performance. . The supplier may subsequently demonstrate compliance with all the pending points of the Improvement Plan and it will be the responsibility of the Auditor to verify and close the actions agreed in the improvement plan.

Thanks to this initiative, the suppliers that make up our supply chain comply with Caixabank's own ESG requirements and objectives, which on the one hand help Caixabank's positioning in the sustainability indices in which it is present and, in turn, Caixabank collaborates in improving companies in ESG matters for the global market.

CaixaBank considers the impact to be successful due to the fact that the project has been carried out with all the invited suppliers except for one, exceeding the 99% established as the threshold.

Comment

CaixaBank also participated as a collaborating company of the Sustainable vendors training programme, a project inspired by the United Nations Global Compact and its local network in Spain, together with the Fundación ICO and ICEX Spain Exports and Investments, which in its first edition had 2,307 participating SME vendors from 38 countries (219 proposed by CB), with a combined workforce of 140,000 employees, the goal being to provide training on sustainability in supply chains that is consistent with the Ten Principles and the 2030 Agenda.

CB has estimated a 0% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 since these 30 suppliers are not the suppliers included in scope 3 upstream emissions (water consumption, paper consumption, business travel...).

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

1

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2022, as part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the supplier's development plan was implemented to help our strategic suppliers achieve a better sustainability position. In 2022, 10 development plans were carried out and the objective is to double this figure in 2023 (30 in total).

The project consists of carrying out actions with our suppliers to engage them in our supply chain in terms of ESG and go hand in hand with them to achieve common objectives in this area.

To decide the companies to which to propose the Supplier Development Plan, those worst positioned in the answers to the following questionnaires have been taken as a reference:

-CSR Technical Questionnaire – HUMAN RIGHTS
-Technical Questionnaire ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
-EQUALITY Technical Questionnaire
-Technical Questionnaire OCCUPATIONAL RISKS
-Quality Technical Questionnaire

This is one step further from the engagement reported in row 1.

The justification of the expense is aligned with the ESG objectives of the entity from the purchasing area since the management of suppliers in ESG matters is the subject of analysis in the main sustainability indices in which Caixabank is present.

The total billed for the sum of the 10 companies with development plans already carried out is €17,690,100. The total turnover of the 30 companies included in the project is €40,225,894. To calculate the percentages, we have used a total of 1,815 active suppliers in 2022 and a total of €3,011M of volume invoiced.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The project begins with an ESG development meeting with the provider where a personalized checklist is made, the answers provided are verified, and evidence is requested for all the questions in the questionnaire. As a result, the Improvement Opportunities Report and Plan is generated, with the intention of indicating and making the provider aware of the requirements that they must consider step by step in order to comply with Caixabank's requirements and recommendations in this matter and thus improve their ESG performance. The supplier may subsequently demonstrate compliance with all the pending points of the Improvement Plan and it will be the responsibility of the Auditor to verify and close the actions agreed in the improvement plan.

Thanks to this initiative, the suppliers that make up our supply chain comply with Caixabank's own ESG requirements and objectives, which on the one hand help Caixabank's positioning in the sustainability indices in which it is present and, in turn, Caixabank collaborates in improving companies in ESG matters for the global market.

CaixaBank considers the impact to be successful due to the fact that the project has been carried out with all the invited suppliers except for one, exceeding the 99% established as the threshold.

Comment

CaixaBank also participated as a collaborating company of the Sustainable vendors training programme, a project inspired by the United Nations Global Compact and its local network in Spain, together with the Fundación ICO and ICEX Spain Exports and Investments, which in its first edition had 2,307 participating SME vendors from 38 countries (219 proposed by CB), with a combined workforce of 140,000 employees, the goal being to provide training on sustainability in supply chains that is consistent with the Ten Principles and the 2030 Agenda.

CB has estimated a 0% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 since these 30 suppliers are not the suppliers included in scope 3 upstream emissions (water consumption, paper consumption, business travel...).

C-FS12.1b**(C-FS12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your clients.****Type of clients**

Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing client behavior)

Details of engagement

Engage with clients and potential clients, particularly those with the most GHG-intensive and GHG-emitting activities, on their decarbonization strategies and net-zero transition pathways

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

38.5

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased climate-related opportunities

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

CaixaBank has an ESG Advisory service to help its corporate and institutional customers develop their sustainable strategy and positioning at different levels, promoting customer alignment through an engagement process. The eligible base for this engagement is the entire CIB customer base (100%). During 2022, this service helped 20 out of the 75 corporate customers it pitched to. Of these 20 customers, we are currently developing a Net Zero pilot with 6 customers.

CaixaBank with the University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL) Banking Environment Initiative created an internal Framework for client engagement and transition. In this dialogue with clients we establish their starting point and how it is aligned with the Bank's commitments. As the dialogue proceeds, the ESG Advisory assess and understand the climate position of the client and they support them to design a clear transition finance plan and structure solutions to support their transition. In order to enhance customers' decarbonisation plan, sustainable financing has been mobilised to support investment plans.

It is also worth mentioning one of the themes that have started to develop in ESG Advisory's service is support for clients' Net Zero. With the aim of promoting decarbonisation, we are helping clients to address the major current challenges in terms of environmental sustainability. By the end of the year, it is expected to also be able to provide support in terms of water footprint and impact on biodiversity. Currently, a module focused on Decarbonisation has been developed, which offers a global vision of the challenges faced by companies based on their sector and analyses and detects priority areas to be addressed by the client in their action plan towards Net Zero.

On the other hand, in the Clean Technologies advisory service, an ad hoc service is presented to help companies that require investment in alternative sources that allow them to reduce their carbon footprint and diversify towards more sustainable production and operational processes.

CaixaBank measures the success of these advisory decarbonization actions by the attainment of 30% of ESG advisory of the defined target.

Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding client behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from long-term clients

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased climate-related risks

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

CB measures the success of this action by the number of favourable vs unfavourable applications out of all the applications received. Furthermore, the results of the Materiality Study help determine the success of the initiative. A general context is considered since it develops engagement with all clients.

Engagement during client onboarding:

In 2022, 4,049 applications were received, of which 168 were client analysis. Around 92% of the applications were analysed by the decentralised teams at Risk Acceptance Centers. One of the projects was rejected for not complying with the policy (not aligned with the NZBA) and 64 were accepted with specific conditions to be applied. Therefore, the Group reduces its exposure to carbon related assets, in line with the Group's Strategy.

Regarding the Energy Efficiency Certificate (EEC) that is collected within the Real Estate (RE) transactions, A or B ratings are considered environmentally sustainable. CB has adapted its information systems and loan allocation processes to input documentation regarding the energy certificate for new operations. The individual assessment is

carried out for all corporate and business client transactions, which represent approx. 21% of the Exposure at Default of the credit portfolio. In addition, for all new RE financing transactions, the EEC of the financed RE asset is requested as part of the credit approval process. RE portfolio represents approximately 40% of total customers loans.

CaixaBank has an ESG Advisory service to help its corporate and institutional customers develop their sustainable strategy and positioning at different levels, promoting customer alignment through an engagement process. During 2022, this service helped 20 out of the 75 corporate customers it pitched to. The Entity acts as ESG Sustainable Finance Lending Coordinator, providing ESG advice to corporate clients in the process of structuring financing solutions. In 2022, it acted as sustainable coordinator in 13 operations, out of a total of approximately 80 syndicated financings arranged.

During the 2022 financial year, CB has developed the "carbon footprint calculator", a tool verified by AENOR which allows users to calculate their carbon footprint, find out how it is evolving, and obtain a series of recommendations on how to reduce it. Furthermore, Imagin integrates a calculator into its app so users can measure their carbon footprint.

Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

0

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased climate-related opportunities

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

CaixaBank measures the success of this action by the number of customers operating transactions through the Ocean platform (a third-party fund platform to offer customised conditions per client) and the respective transaction value. Furthermore, the results of the Materiality Study help determine the success of the initiative. The description of the impact of this climate-related supplier engagement strategy considers a general context since it develops engagement with all suppliers.

In the reporting year, 210 fund managers have been involved and 3,887 fund has been achieved through Ocean compared to the 140 fund managers and 2,000 fund reached in 2021. The main lines of financing recommended at Ocean are: projects in connection with the efficient use of water, renewable energies, waste management, energy efficiency, organic farming and development of rural communities through EcoFinancing, financing for energy-efficient buildings, and AgroBank Loans.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Since 2015, CaixaBank (CB) has engaged with policymakers, specifically with the Government of Catalonia and the Government of Spain, by participating and publicly committing to reducing its GHG emissions through the Voluntary Agreements Program of the Government of Catalonia and the Carbon Footprint Registry of the Spanish Environmental Ministry, where CB annually reports its emission reduction initiatives. Following its adhesion as a founding member to the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) in 2021, during the reporting year CaixaBank has published the interim targets for decarbonisation of its electricity and oil & gas sectors, in 2030, of its credit portfolio. Furthermore, CaixaBank is the first Spanish financial institution to have signed the Financial Sector statement on biodiversity, being involved in participating in the TNFD (Task Force on Nature Financial Related Disclosures) pilot and the PRB Biodiversity Community and PRB Climate Adaptation working groups.

Employee engagement is one of the 5 lines of action in the CB's 2022- 2024 Environmental Management Plan. Since 2019, CB is reinforcing this engagement with activities for increasing environmental awareness such as sending emails, messages over the Intranet, publications in internal magazines, etc. To achieve the involvement of employees, CB has a Good Environmental Practices Manual, which details measures that may be adopted in the workplace to minimize the environmental and climatic impact associated with the use of resources (energy, office material, etc.) and waste production. CB established, in the reporting year, the Sustainability School where employees have been trained in environmental management, project finance for renewable energy and TCFD recommendations. In addition, through the "automatic travel booking" tool, employees are informed about the CO2 emissions associated with the journey. As a result of this engagement, significant emission and waste reductions have been achieved throughout the years, such as a reduction of 10% of toner waste in the reporting year.

CB disseminates its commitment to fight against climate change to its stakeholders through different channels such as the Annual Report or CDP, both mainly addressed to investors, or its Environmental Statement, addressed to the public. Raising awareness has been identified as an important matter in a long term during the shareholders and investors decision-making process. CB reinforces its climate change performance perception to keep its current shareholders and to attract environmentally conscious new ones. Maintaining the inclusion of CB in the world's leading sustainability indexes such as Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4Good, STOXX Global ESG, and CDP, brings forward an opportunity for investors and shareholders to gain a better understanding of the company's management quality and future performance potential.

Since 2014, CaixaBank has been working with its subsidiaries with the aim of improving their environmental management, including actions to reduce climate change emissions. This working plan also included the adoption and implementation of an environmental policy with minimum standards by these companies. The Group has developed a protocol to assure that the main corporate policies, codes, declarations or principles related to sustainability are also integrated in subsidiaries. Currently, 15 subsidiaries have adhered to the former, ensuring consistence within the Group. The vast majority of these subsidiaries have also adhered to the Environmental Management Plan, that comprises 27 initiatives and more than 200 projects) to help reduce the Group's carbon footprint and is integrated in the Sustainable Banking Plan.

It is worth mentioning that VidaCaixa and CB Asset Management are signatories of the UNPRI and the Climate Action 100+ initiative. Additionally, to advance in a global standard of Taxonomy, in 2019, CB joined the UNEP FI working group to draw up a guide for banking to adapt to the EU taxonomy and participated in the development of standard guides and templates to operationalise the Taxonomy based on the recommendations report conducted during Phase I. The result of the working group can be seen in the report of the second stage of the working group ("Practical approaches to applying the EU Taxonomy to Bank Lending").

The bank is also in constant dialogue with the leading NGOs in the area of ESG, and in collaboration with the Fundación "la Caixa", it promotes the SDG Observatory to encourage Spanish companies to implement the SDGs. It also holds regular meetings with other organisations and it participates in other think tanks and initiatives, such as the Spanish Green Growth Group, Spainsif, Global Compact, CECA, ESGWSBI, Forética and Seres, to share knowledge in the area of sustainability and further its implementation.

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Engagement_with_stakeholders.pdf
2021_June2022_CaixaBank_Climate_report_compressed.pdf
Informe_de_Gestion_2022_ENG.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate 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.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (World Savings and Retail Banking Institute (WSBI) and European Savings and Retail Banking Group (ESBG))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association'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 the area of 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 influence policy makers in the development of policies in this sense.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

112174

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (CECA)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association'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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1887960

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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).

CECA is the national association we are involved for those purposes.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Informe_de_Gestion_2022_ENG.pdf

Page/Section reference

23-34, 128-131, 164-180, 214-236, 368-443

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Other, please specify (Finance of green projects, environmental requirements for suppliers & others)

Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021_June2022_CaixaBank_Climate_report_compressed.pdf

Page/Section reference

Strategy, Governance, Risk management and Metrics and targets

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Emission reduction initiatives, finance of green projects & others.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

StatementonClimateChange_eng.pdf

Page/Section reference

All document

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

Page/Section reference

All document

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Memoria-2022-CC-PC30.pdf

Page/Section reference

All document

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Other metrics

Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Declaracio Mediambiental 2022 ENG.pdf

Page/Section reference

All document

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Emissions figures

Other metrics

Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Climate Action 100+ Collective Commitment of Climate Action Equator Principles Net Zero Banking Alliance Principle for Responsible Investment (PRI) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact UNEP FI UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking UNEP FI TCFD Pilot Other, please specify (Green Bond Principles and UNEP F/EBF EU Taxonomy, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF))	<p>Equator Principles (according to version from July , 2020): 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 million. 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.</p> <p>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 Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2008.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>CB is committed to complying with the transparency recommendations of the TCFD (2018).</p> <p>UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking: CB has been a signatory since 2019.</p> <p>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 (TCFD Banking Pilot Phase II), 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 between September to February 2022. In line with the management and disclosure of climate risks and opportunities, CB aims to align disclosure on nature-related risks and opportunities according to the recommendations of the TNFD scheduled for the end of 2023. In this regard, during 2022 and 2023, CaixaBank is participating in one of the pilot projects launched by TNFD and coordinated by UNEP FI, which is working on the draft TNFD framework. In addition, CB has been part of PRB Biodiversity community during the reporting year.</p> <p>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 2022, 208 dialogues were held with companies and external managers on ESG issues.</p> <p>CB has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles since 2015. Since then, CB has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. In the reporting year, CB issued 2 green bonds.</p> <p>In November 2019, CB joined the EBF/UNEP FI working group of High-Level Recommendations for Banks on the Application of the EU Taxonomy. Within the framework of this working group, in 2020, the challenges of applying Taxonomy to banking products were analysed collectively, and case studies were drawn up. In 2021, CB participated in the second phase of this project with the aim of developing standard guides and templates to operationalise the Taxonomy based on the recommendations report conducted during Phase I. Phase II concluded with the publication of the report "Practical approaches to Applying the EU Taxonomy to Bank Lending".</p> <p>In December 2019, CB signed the United Nations Collective Commitment to Climate Action. Under this commitment, which was announced within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking, banks undertake to align their portfolios to reflect and finance the low-carbon, climate-resilient economy required to limit global warming to below 2°C.</p> <p>CB is also a signatory to the Climate Commitment published by the Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks and the Spanish Banking Association.</p> <p>CB signed the Manifesto for a sustainable economic recovery in 2020. The manifesto asks for the stimulus policies derived from COVID-19, in addition to being effective from an economic and social perspective, to be aligned with sustainability policies and with the European Green Deal. The initiative has been promoted, among others, by the Spanish Green Growth Group, which CB is a part of.</p> <p>In the same vein, CB has signed up to the Green Recovery Call to Action initiative, promoted in the European Parliament, which seeks to align economic recovery plans in Europe with the Paris Agreements and a sustainable future.</p> <p>In April 2021, CB signed the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), promoted by the United Nations (UNEP FI), as a founding member. The agreement commits the Company to becoming CO2 emission neutral in 2050 in line with the 1.5°C target.</p> <p>In July 2021, CB joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). The initiative promotes the assessment and disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions linked to the financial portfolio, following an internationally renowned methodology. CB undertakes to implement this new measurement method in its daily activity within 3 years of joining.</p>

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

59944598687.54

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5150895188.06

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

23

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Details of calculation

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 sectors that have been taken into account in calculating the value of carbon-intensive assets are:

- O&G
- Energy
- Transport
- Real estate
- Cement
- Iron and Steel
- Agriculture (includes livestock)
- Aluminum
- Coal

The data exclusively collects information related to business financing, including general financing for large and small companies and Project Finance.

Lending to coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

243051.41

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6569.4

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Details of calculation

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 sectors that have been taken into account in calculating the value of carbon-intensive assets are:

- O&G
- Energy
- Transport
- Real estate
- Cement
- Iron and Steel
- Agriculture (includes livestock)
- Aluminum
- Coal

The data exclusively collects information related to business financing, including general financing for large and small companies and Project Finance.

Lending to oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6218515550.17

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

153846537.57

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

2

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Details of calculation

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 sectors that have been taken into account in calculating the value of carbon-intensive assets are:

- O&G
- Energy
- Transport
- Real estate
- Cement
- Iron and Steel
- Agriculture (includes livestock)
- Aluminum
- Coal

The data exclusively collects information related to business financing, including general financing for large and small companies and Project Finance.

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate
Banking (Bank)	Yes	Portfolio emissions Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.1a

(C-FS14.1a) Provide details of your organization's portfolio emissions in the reporting year.

Banking (Bank)

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

45436973.65

Portfolio coverage

89

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

17

Emissions calculation methodology

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry

Please explain the details 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
- Other (VR + RF)

Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, green bonds, 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 NCEA of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are taken into account. The CNAE 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 CNAE 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 CNAE/NACE and the company's geography.

C-FS14.1b

(C-FS14.1b) Provide details of the other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the climate.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Portfolio metric

Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

Metric value in the reporting year

194.96

Portfolio coverage

89

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

17

Calculation methodology

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.

This portfolio metric includes all portfolio emissions divided by total calculated exposure.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Portfolio metric

Other, please specify (Carbon related assets as a % of total portfolio)

Metric value in the reporting year

24

Portfolio coverage

89

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

17

Calculation methodology

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.

This portfolio metric includes all carbon-related assets (Corporate loans, Project finance and Corporate Real Estate) divided by total calculated exposure. Mortgages are not included in the numerator.

C-FS14.1c

(C-FS14.1c) Disclose or restate your portfolio emissions for previous years.

Past year 1 for Banking (Bank)

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

21376390

Portfolio coverage

37.5

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

33.5

Emissions calculation methodology

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry

Please explain the details and assumptions used in your calculation

CaixaBank (CB) intends to strengthen the management of its credit portfolio in order to align its indirect impact on climate change with the CB's risk appetite and its commitment to sustainability goals and to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Taking as a reference the guidelines defined by the PCAF in its accounting and reporting standard, during 2021 CaixaBank estimated emissions associated with the outstanding portfolio, as of 31 December 2020, for residential and non-residential mortgages, debt securities (corporate bonds), equity instruments (stocks and shares) and corporate loans and advances (without specific purpose). With a bottom-up approach, for shares, bonds and corporate loans the calculation is based on information about the carbon footprint (Scope 1, 2 and 3) reported by the financed companies or from sectoral proxies (when the data is not available). In mortgages, emissions of the financed assets are estimated. In all cases, the allocation of emissions financed by CaixaBank is carried out based on the allocation factor defined by the PCAF for each type of asset.

The results indicate that emissions are around 3,383 ktCO2 for the Corporate Bonds portfolio, 754 ktCO2 for the Shares portfolio, 9,457 ktCO2 for the Corporate Loans Portfolio, 1,558 ktCO2 for the Commercial Real Estate Portfolio and 6.225 ktCO2 for the Mortgage Portfolio.

Estimates for December 2020 have a high data quality score for the corporate portfolio (between 2.7 and 3.8 for scope 1+2 and between 2.8 and 3.8 for scope 3). CaixaBank is currently working to expand the portfolio coverage percentage of its financed emissions calculation as of 31 December 2021. Given CaixaBank's calculation methodology, obtaining a high data quality score is not possible before Q3 2022, when relevant data is published and can be used for emission estimation. Therefore, CaixaBank is now reporting the calculations for 2020 as a best estimate of the coming 2021 calculations.

In October 2021, with the publication of the NZBA targets, a Climate Report will be published containing the final calculation of financed emissions for 2021 and the decarbonisation targets from the 2021 base year. The Climate Report will be published in the "Publications" section of the corporate website (<https://www.caixabank.com/en/about-us/publications.html>).

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's portfolio impact?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact
Row 1	Yes, by asset class Yes, by scope	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.2a

(C-FS14.2a) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by asset class.

Asset class	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Banking Corporate loans	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	39323094.23
Banking Retail loans	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	566184.78
Banking Corporate real estate	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	332371.32
Banking Project finance	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	2159732.92
Banking Retail mortgages	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	2804844.69
Banking Other, please specify (Fixed income and variable income)	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	250745.71

C-FS14.2d

(C-FS14.2d) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by scope.

Portfolio	Clients'/investees' scope	Portfolio emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Bank lending (Bank)	Scope 1	13753566.03
Bank lending (Bank)	Scope 2 (location-based)	1799468.74
Bank lending (Bank)	Scope 3	29883938.88

C-FS14.3

(C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

	Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world	Briefly explain the actions you have taken to align your portfolio with a 1.5-degree world	Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<p>In line with CaixaBank's commitment under the NZBA, in October 2022, CaixaBank published its intermediate decarbonisation targets for the credit portfolio to 2030, prioritising the electricity and oil and gas sectors as they account for approximately 70% of total CO2 emissions. Both have a material presence in CB's corporate portfolio, data availability is comparatively high and there is a methodology for calculating emissions and determining the portfolio alignment and the Entity's action in these sectors has greater impact given the importance of energy sectors as drivers of decarbonisation in other sectors.</p> <p>CB's target for electricity sector focuses on scope 1 emissions by generation and integrated companies. This scope (the committed lines) covers 92% of the total exposure of the sector portfolio, and 99% of its scope 1 emissions. In the base year (2020) this metric had a value of 0.136 tCO2 e/MWh, establishing a final target of 0.095 tCO2 e/MWh in the target year (2030) which leads to a 30% reduction of the metric.</p> <p>Additionally, CB is proposing a decarbonisation target for the oil and gas sector, through an absolute emissions metric reduction of 23% of total financed emissions, reducing from 26.9 MtCO2e in 2020 as the base year to 20.7 MtCO2e in the target year 2030.</p> <p>The segments of the value chain within the scope of the decarbonisation targets include the companies mainly active in upstream and downstream activities, and integrated companies, which represent around 60% of the total committed lines in CaixaBank's loan portfolio for this sector, and approximately 96% of the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions financed.</p> <p>Additionally, CB will stop financing companies involved in thermal coal activities, 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°.</p> <p>Finally, in accordance with its commitment under the NZBA, in 2023 and early 2024 CB plans to establish additional alignment targets for other greenhouse gas intensive sectors, in both its lending and investment portfolios, and for subsidiaries with material exposures in the sectors prioritised.</p>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.3a

(C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

	Assessment of alignment of clients/investees' strategies with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you are not assessing if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes, for all	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>CaixaBank Board of Directors (BD) is the company's most senior representative, management, and administrative body with powers to adopt agreements on all matters. It approves and oversees the strategic and management directives established in the interest of all Group companies, establishes and oversees the risk strategy and risk management policies, including the management of environmental and climate change issues. The Financial Sector Statement on Biodiversity has been signed by the BD in 2022, being CB the first Spanish financial institution to sign it calling for an agreement.</p> <p>CB is working to effectively consider risks and opportunities related to nature in investment decisions and in dialogue with companies in the asset portfolio to promote transparency. Similarly, the Company carries out reforestation projects in areas damaged by fires and it carries out annual calls to support projects aimed at protecting and restoring natural heritage, through the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>The BD has specialized committees with supervisory and advisory powers. Regarding biodiversity issues, stands out the Sustainability Director, member of the Board of Directors and whose duty is the supervision of the Sustainability Committee (SC). The highest management body with responsibility for managing sustainability risk, including biodiversity risk, is the SC, which was set up and approved by the Management Committee (MC) in April 2021. The SC meets on a monthly basis and reports directly to the MC, which in turn reports, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the latter reports to the BD. In addition, in matters related to the sustainability risk policies, the SC reports to the Global Risk Committee (GRC), which submits them to the Risk Committee and later to the BD.</p> <p>In March 2021, the Sustainability Directorate was created. It is responsible for defining the principles of action in managing ESG risks, advising on their application criteria, and validating and transferring them to the corresponding analysis tools. To enhance the oversight of climate risks, in January 2022 Climate Risk Management was created. Among other functions, the SC is responsible for overseeing the Sustainability Master Plan 2022-2024 (SMP), monitoring projects to implement the SMP, promoting the integration of sustainability criteria in business management, and submitting the issues relating to the sustainability risk management policies to the GRC.</p>	Risks and opportunities to our own operations

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (Financial Sector Statement on Biodiversity)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

ENCORE tool

IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Other, please specify (Materiality assessment)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

The environmental risks covered by CaixaBank's Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy include natural heritage and biodiversity. CaixaBank recognises that its customers' economic activities may have substantial impacts on areas of high biodiversity value, sensitive ecosystems, areas susceptible to water stress, or national and internationally protected areas. Consequently, the Entity includes this consideration in its sustainability risk management, with the aim of minimising the impact of its portfolio on the natural environment.

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.

From a dual materiality perspective, the assessment focuses on outside-in financial materiality. The materiality of other (non-climatic) environmental risks from environmental degradation, such as air and water pollution, water stress, soil contamination, deforestation or loss of biodiversity, has been assessed. The main impacts of other environmental risks are concentrated in the medium and long term in the legal entities portfolio, together with reputational risks.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Law & policy

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	2021_June2022_CaixaBank_Climate_report_compressed.pdf Informe_de_Gestion_2022_ENG.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

Relevant information attached
 CaixaBank_Sustainability-Principles.pdf
 Engagement_with_stakeholders.pdf
 Equator_Principles_projects_2022.pdf
 The-Equator-Principles_EP4_July2020.pdf
 2021_June2022_CaixaBank_Climate_report_compressed.pdf
 Memoria-2022-CC-PC30.pdf
 Informe_de_Gestion_2022_ENG.pdf
 StatementonClimateChange_eng.pdf
 Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director of Sustainability	Director on board

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
-----------------------	--

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

FW-FS Forests and Water Security (FS only)

FW-FS1.1

(FW-FS1.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this issue area	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.1c

(FW-FS1.1c) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests- and/or water-related issues?

Forests

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

Water

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.2

(FW-FS1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

FW-FS2.1

(FW-FS2.1) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess our portfolio's exposure to this issue area	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Banking – Forests exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Water exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.2

(FW-FS2.2) Does your organization consider forests- and/or water-related information about clients/investees as part of its due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider forests- and/or water-related information	Explain why information related to this issue area is not considered and any plans to address this in the future
Banking – Forests-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Water-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.3

(FW-FS2.3) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risks identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.4

(FW-FS2.4) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Opportunities identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.1

(FW-FS3.1) Do you take forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities into consideration in your organization’s strategy and/or financial planning?

Forests

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Description of influence on organization’s strategy including own commitments

<Not Applicable>

Financial planning elements that have been influenced

<Not Applicable>

Description of influence on financial planning

<Not Applicable>

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

<Not Applicable>

Water

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Description of influence on organization’s strategy including own commitments

<Not Applicable>

Financial planning elements that have been influenced

<Not Applicable>

Description of influence on financial planning

<Not Applicable>

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.2

(FW-FS3.2) Has your organization conducted any scenario analysis to identify forests- and/or water-related outcomes?

Forests

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used

<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

Water

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used

<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.3

(FW-FS3.3) Has your organization set targets for deforestation free and/or water secure lending, investing and/or insuring?

	Targets set	Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation free and/or water secure lending, investing and/or insuring and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water Security	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.4

(FW-FS3.4) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity?

	Existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity	Explain why your organization does not offer products and services which enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.5

(FW-FS3.5) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet?

	Policy framework includes this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include this issue area in the policy framework and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.6

(FW-FS3.6) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your forests- and/or water-related policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies for this issue area	Explain how the covenants included in financing agreements relate to your policies for this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include covenants for this issue area in financing agreements and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.1

(FW-FS4.1) Do you engage with your clients/investees on forests- and/or water-related issues?

	We engage with clients/investees on this issue area	Explain why you do not engage with your clients/investees on the issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Clients – Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Clients – Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.3

(FW-FS4.3) Does your organization provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain?

	Provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain	Agricultural commodity	Primary reason for not providing finance and/or insurance to smallholders	Explain why your organization does not provide finance/insurance to smallholders and any plans to change this in the future
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.4

(FW-FS4.4) Does your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact forests and/or water security?

	External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Explain why you do not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.1

(FW-FS5.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on forests and/or water security?

	We measure our portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain how your organization measures its portfolio impact on this issue area, including any metrics used to quantify impact	Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on this issue area and any plans to change this in the future
Banking – Impact on Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Impact on Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.2

(FW-FS5.2) Does your organization provide finance or insurance to companies operating in any stages of the following forest risk commodity supply chains, and are you able to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided?

	Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the supply chain for this commodity	Amount of finance/insurance provided will be reported	Explain why your organization is unable to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided for this commodity
Lending to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the soy supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS6.1

(FW-FS6.1) Have you published information about your organization’s response to forests- and/or water-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms