UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT
CAIXABANK, S.A.

April 2026

This Universal Registration Document was entered in the Official Registers of the *Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores* (Spanish National Securities Market Commission) on 23 April 2026

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE CONTENT OF THIS DOCUMENT

This Universal Registration Document ("**URD**"), which has been prepared in accordance with the provisions laid out in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex 2 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980, jointly integrated with the chapters prepared expressly for this URD (Risk Factors and Supplementary Information), as well as the CaixaBank Group's Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding auditors' report, and the Consolidated Management Report, all corresponding to the 2025 financial year, as well as the reference documents included as listed below in this section.

The following pages include a table of references that have been cross-referenced to the content required by the above-mentioned Regulations, thus providing direct access to the information relating to each of the items.

The following documents are added for reference, and are not included as attached documents; they may be accessed via the Group's website www.caixabank.com, and the website of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) www.cnmv.es. The links to said documents are included below:

> Audit report, consolidated financial statements and consolidated management report of CaixaBank for 2024

> Audit report, consolidated financial statements and consolidated management report of CaixaBank for 2023

Except when otherwise indicated, the references in this URD to other documents, as well as, by way of example, other reports and webpages, including that of CaixaBank, are made strictly for informative purposes. The contents of these other documents or webpages shall not be included in this URD for reference purposes nor shall they be considered part of it for any purpose. Furthermore, they have not been examined or approved by the CNMV.

In accordance with point 1.1 of Annex 2 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 of 14 March 2019, below follows the information required for the registration documents of equity securities as established in Annex 1 of the aforementioned delegated regulation, having included in point 1.5 below the declaration referred to in point 1.2 of Annex 2.

REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129	LOCATION * OR DIRECT RESPONSE
CHAPTER 1 - PERSONS RESPONSIBLE, INFORMATION ON THIRD PARTIES, EXPERT REPORTS AND APPROVAL BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY	
1.1 PEOPLE WHO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTENT OF THE	IC - Section 1.1.
1.2 DECLARATION OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENT	IC - Section 1.2.
1.3 DATA RELATING TO REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT EXPERTS	There are no reports from independent experts in the URD
1.4 INFORMATION FROM THIRD PARTIES	There is no third-party information in the URD
1.5 DECLARATION OF APPROVAL BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY	IC - Section 1.3.
CHAPTER 2 - LEGAL AUDITORS	
2.1 NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE AUDITORS	Note 33. CAC 2025 PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., with registered office in Madrid, Paseo de la Castellana, 259 B, with tax ID number B-79031290, and registered in the Official Register of Auditors of Accounts of the Institute of Accounting and Audit of Accounts (ICAC) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation with the number S0242.
2.2 RESIGNATION OF AUDITORS	Note 33. CAC 2025
CHAPTER 3 - RISK FACTORS	RISK FACTORS
CHAPTER 4 - INFORMATION ON THE ISSUER	
4.1 LEGAL AND TRADE NAME	Note 1.1. CAC 2025
4.2 PLACE AND REGISTRATION NUMBER AND LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER	Note 1.1. CAC 2025
4.3 DATE OF INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITY PERIOD	Note 1.1. CAC 2025 According to Article 3 of CaixaBank's Bylaws, the duration of the Company shall be indefinite.
4.4 ADDRESS, LEGAL FORM, LEGISLATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNTRY IN WHICH IT OPERATES, COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION, TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE REGISTERED OFFICE AND WEBSITE	Note 1.1. CAC 2025 Note 1.1. CAC 2025
CHAPTER 5 - BUSINESS DESCRIPTION	
5.1 MAIN ACTIVITIES	
5.1.1 General description of the nature of the issuer's operations and their main activities	Note 8. CAC 2025 Section "Value creation model". IdG 2025 Section "Shareholders and investors". IdG 2025 Section "Glossary and Structure - Group structure". IdG 2025
5.1.2 Significant new products and/or services	Section "Value creation model". IdG 2025
5.2 MAIN MARKETS AND BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL INCOME BY OPERATING SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Note 8. CAC 2025 Annex 5 - Annual banking report. CAC 2025
5.3 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISSUER'S BUSINESS ACTIVITY	Note 1.8. CAC 2025 Note 1.9. CAC 2025 Note 7. CAC 2025 Section "Our Identity - Significant events of the financial year". IdG 2025
5.4 STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES	Section "Environment and corporate strategy - Strategy". IdG 2025
5.5 DEPENDENCE ON PATENTS, LICENCES OR SIMILAR	Note 20.2. CAC 2025
5.6 SOURCE OF STATEMENTS MADE BY THE ISSUER REGARDING ITS COMPETITIVE POSITION	This document does not refer to any sources of statements regarding CAIXABANK's competitiveness, with the exception of those contained, where applicable, in the consolidated management report. These statements either expressly indicate the source or are prepared by CAIXABANK on the basis of public information.
5.7 INVESTMENTS	
5.7.1 Main investments of the issuer	Note 14. CAC 2025 Note 17. CAC 2025 Note 19. CAC 2025 Note 20. CAC 2025 Note 22. CAC 2025 Section "Modelo de creación de valor - Tecnología y digitalización". IdG 2025
5.7.2 Main investments of the issuer in progress or with a firm commitment	It does not apply given that there are no significant investments in progress or expected in which firm commitments have been made.
5.7.3 Information on significant investments	Note 14. CAC 2025 Note 17. CAC 2025 Appendix 2. CAC 2025 Appendix 3. CAC 2025 Section 2.4. Risk factors
5.7.4 Environmental	Section "Corporate strategy and materiality - Strategy - 2025-2027 Strategic Plan - 3rd differential positioning in ESG". IdG 2024 Section "Sustainability information - ESRS 2 General introduction - Sustainability governance". IdG 2025 Section "Sustainability information - ESRS 2 General introduction - Sustainability strategy and business model". IdG 2025 Section "Information on sustainability - and the environment". IdG 2025 Section "Sustainability information - IS sustainable finance". IdG 2025 Note 37.1. CAC 2025

CHAPTER 6 - ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	
6.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUP AND POSITION OF THE ISSUER IN THE GROUP	Note 1.1. CAC 2025 Section "Glossary and Structure - Group structure". IdG 2025
6.2 MOST SIGNIFICANT GROUP COMPANIES	Appendix 2. CAC 2025 Appendix 3. CAC 2025 Note 43. CAC 2025 Section "Glossary and Structure - Group structure". IdG 2025
CHAPTER 7 - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL STUDY	
7.1 FINANCIAL SITUATION	
7.1.1 Trends and results	Section "Shareholders and investors - Relevant data of the Group" IdG 2025 Section "Shareholders and investors - Performance of results" IG 2025 Section "Shareholders and investors - Evolution of activity" IdG 2025
7.1.2 Future trends and R&D	Section "Environment and corporate strategy - Strategy". IdG 2025 Section "Modelo de creación de valor - Tecnología y digitalización". IdG 2025
7.2 OPERATING INCOME	
7.2.1 Significant factors	Section "Shareholders and investors - Performance of results" IG 2025
7.2.2 Significant changes in net sales or net income of the issuer	Section "Shareholders and investors - Performance of results" IG 2025
CHAPTER 8 - CAPITAL RESOURCES	
8.1 ISSUER'S CAPITAL RESOURCES (SHORT AND LONG TERM)	Note 4. CAC 2024 Note 12.1. CAC 2024 Note 12.2. CAC 2024 Note 29. CAC 2024 Note 21. CAC 2024 Section "Shareholders and investors - Capital management". IdG 2025
8.2 CASH FLOWS OF THE ISSUER	Consolidated statement of cash flows. CAC 2025 Note 3.4.4. CAC 2024 Note 19. CAC 2024 Section "Shareholders and investors - Liquidity and financing structure". IdG 2025
8.3 ISSUER FINANCING STRUCTURE	Consolidated statement of cash flows. CAC 2025 Note 3.4.4. CAC 2025 Note 19. CAC 2025 Section "Shareholders and investors - Liquidity and financing structure". IdG 2025
8.4 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CAPITAL	Section 2.1.2. Risk factors Section 2.2.2. Risk factors Note 4. CAC 2025 Note 21. CAC 2025 Section "Shareholders and investors - Capital management". IdG 2025
8.5 FINANCING FOR PLANNED INVESTMENTS	It does not apply given that there are no significant investments in progress or expected in which firm commitments have been made.
CHAPTER 9 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	Section 2.3.2.1. Risk factors Note 1.2. CAC 2025 Note 3.1. CAC 2025 - Section "Regulatory environment" Note 3.3.2. CAC 2025 Note 4. CAC 2025 Section "Risk Management - Corporate Risk Catalogue - Hits in the management of the Catalogue Risks - Operational risks: Legal and regulatory". IdG 2025 IC - Section 3
CHAPTER 10 - INFORMATION ON TRENDS	
10.1 MOST SIGNIFICANT RECENT TRENDS	IC - Section 4
10.2 KNOWN TRENDS, UNCERTAINTIES, CLAIMS, COMMITMENTS OR EVENTS AFFECTING THE OUTLOOK	Section 1 Risk factors Note 3.1. CAC 2025 - Sections "Macroeconomic environment" Note 1.9. CAC 2025 Section "Environment and corporate strategy - Environment - Economic environment". IdG 2025
CHAPTER 11 - PROFIT FORECASTS OR ESTIMATES	CaixaBank has not published any profit forecasts or estimates.
CHAPTER 12 - ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT	
12.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT	
12.1.1 Members of the management body	Section "Corporate Governance - Management and Administration of the Company - The Board of Directors". IdG 2025 IC - Section 2.7. At the date of registration of the URD, there have been no additional changes to those indicated in this section with respect to the CAC 2025. In addition, there have been no changes in the matrix of competencies.
12.1.2 Directors and other persons responsible for the management of the CaixaBank Group at the highest level	Section "Corporate Governance - Senior Management". IdG 2025 IC - Section 2.8.

12.1.3 Preparation and relevant management experience of members of the governing body and senior executives. Nature of all family relationships between these people	Section "Corporate Governance - Senior Management". IdG 2025 Section "Corporate Governance - Management and Administration of the Company - The Board of Directors". IdG 2025 Note 9.3. CAC 2025
12.1.4 Activities carried out by current directors and senior executives outside CaixaBank (last 5 years).	IC - Section 2.3.
12.1.5 Any conviction in relation to fraud offences in at least the previous five years	It is hereby recorded that, in accordance with the information provided to CAIXABANK, none of the members of the Board of Directors or of its Management Committee have been convicted of fraud in the five years prior to the date of this document.
12.1.6 Details of any bankruptcy, suspension of payments or settlement with which the members of the governing bodies or senior executives of the Bank were related during at least the previous five years	It is hereby noted that, in accordance with the information provided to CAIXABANK, none of the members of the Board of Directors or the Management Committee is related, in their capacity as a member of the Board or of the Management Committee, to bankruptcy, suspension of payments, insolvency of creditors or liquidation of a commercial company in the five years prior to the date of registration of this document.
12.1.7 Details of any official public indictment and/or sanctions of such person by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies) and whether such person has ever been disqualified by a court for his/her activities as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer or for his/her actions in managing the affairs of an issuer during at least the previous five years	In accordance with the information provided to CAIXABANK, none of the members of the Board of Directors or of its Management Committee has been criminally or administratively sanctioned by the statutory or regulatory authorities or disqualified by any court for their activities as a member of the governing, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer, or for their activities in the management of the affairs of an issuer during the five years prior to the date of registration of this document.
12.2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF THE GOVERNING, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT	
12.2.1 Conflicts of interest	Note 9.3. CAC 2025 Section "Corporate Governance". IdG 2025 IC - Section 2.2.
12.2.2 Agreements or understandings with significant shareholders, customers, suppliers or others by virtue of which any person referred to in chapter 12.1 has been appointed as a member of the governing body or senior executive	Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership - Shareholders' agreements". IdG 2025
12.2.3 Details of any restriction agreed by the persons referred to in chapter 12.1 on the disposal in a given period of time of their holding in the securities of the Issuer	IC - Section 2.2.

CHAPTER 13 - REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS	
13.1 REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT	Section "Appendices - IARC - Remuneration Policy 2024". IdG 2025 Note 9.1. CAC 2025 Note 9.2. CAC 2025
13.2 PENSION, RETIREMENT OR SIMILAR BENEFITS	Section "Appendices - Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration". IdG 2025 Note 9. CAC 2025 Note 20.1. CAC 2025 Note 20.2. CAC 2025 Note 32. CAC 2025

CHAPTER 14 - MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	
14.1 PERIOD AND END DATE OF THE CURRENT MANDATE	Section "Corporate Governance - Management and Administration of the company - The Board of Directors". IdG 2025 IC - Section 2.7.
14.2 INFORMATION ON THE CONTRACTS OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BODIES WITH THE BANK OR GROUP COMPANIES PROVIDING FOR BENEFITS UPON TERMINATION OF THEIR DUTIES, OR THE CORRESPONDING NEGATIVE DECLARATION	Section "Appendices - IARC - Section "Terms and conditions of the general contracts and that corresponding to the CEO and the Executive Chairman". IdG 2025
14.3 AUDIT AND CONTROL COMMITTEE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE OF THE ISSUER, INCLUDING ITS MEMBERS AND THE INTERNAL REGULATIONS	Section "Corporate governance - Management and administration of the Company - Board committees". IdG 2025
14.4 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REGIME	IC - Section 2.1. Section "Corporate Governance - Corporate Governance - Best Good Governance Practices (G)". IdG 2025
14.5 POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	Section "Corporate Governance - Corporate Governance - Management and Administration of the Company - Selection, appointment, re-election, evaluation and removal of Board members". IdG 2025

CHAPTER 15 - EMPLOYEES	
15.1 INFORMATION ON EMPLOYEES	Section "Sustainability information - S-Social - S1 Personal own". IdG 2025 Note 32. CAC 2025 Annex 5 - Annual banking report. CAC 2025
15.2 SHAREHOLDINGS AND OPTIONS IN SHARES WITH RESPECT TO THE GROUP OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER 12.1	Section "Corporate Governance - Management and Administration of the Company - The Board of Directors - Board Participation". IdG 2025 IC - Section 2.4
15.3 DESCRIPTION OF SHAREHOLDING AGREEMENTS	Section "Corporate Governance - Remuneration - Variable Component". IdG 2025

CHAPTER 16 - MAIN SHAREHOLDERS	
16.1 SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDINGS IN THE COMPANY	Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership". IdG 2025 IC - Section 2.5
16.2 VOTING RIGHTS OF MAIN SHAREHOLDERS	Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership". IdG 2025 IC - Section 2.5
16.3 STATEMENT OF WHETHER THE ISSUER IS UNDER CONTROL	At the date of publication of this document, CAIXABANK is the Group's parent company and is not controlled by any shareholder.
16.4 EXISTENCE OF CONTROL AGREEMENTS	Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership". IdG 2025

CHAPTER 17 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	Note 36. CAC 2024 Section "Corporate governance - Management and administration of the Company - Board committees - Audit and Control Committee - c) Monitoring of related transactions". IdG 2025

CHAPTER 18 - HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
18.1 HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION	CAC 2025 CAC 2024 CAC 2023 Audit report of the 2025 CACs Section "Shareholders and investors". IdG 2025 The last period of audited financial information shall not be more than 18 months prior to the date of this document.
18.2 INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION	The URD collects the latest published financial information. No interim financial information has subsequently been published
18.3 ANNUAL AUDIT OF HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
18.3.1 Financial reporting audit statement	The individual and consolidated financial statements of CAIXABANK for the years 2025, 2024 and 2023 have been audited by the external firm PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., whose opinion has been favourable and without exceptions.
18.3.2 Other audited information	There is no additional information audited in the URD
18.3.3 Financial data not audited	Section "Glossary and Group structure - Financial information - Alternative Group Performance Measures". IdG 2025
18.4 PRO-FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION	There is no proforma financial information in the URD.
18.5 DIVIDEND POLICY	
18.5.1 Description of the issuer's dividend distribution policy	Note 6.1. CAC 2025 Section "Shareholders and investors - Shareholder remuneration". IdG 2025
18.5.2 Dividends per share	Note 6.1. CAC 2025
18.6 LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS	Note 20.3. CAC 2025 Note 20.5. CAC 2025 From 31 December 2024 to the date of recognition of this document, there have been no changes or updates in the procedures reported in the consolidated financial statements that may have or have had in the recent past significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the issuer and/or the Group.
18.7 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE ISSUER'S FINANCIAL POSITION	Note 1.9. CAC 2025 IC - Section 4
CHAPTER 19 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
19.1 SHARE CAPITAL	
19.1.1 Issued capital	Note 21. CAC 2025 Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership - Share capital". IdG 2025
19.1.2 Non-capital shares	There are no such actions
19.1.3 Number, carrying amount and par value of shares held by the Issuer or its subsidiaries	Note 21. CAC 2025 Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership - Treasury stock". IdG 2025
19.1.4 Convertible and/or exchangeable bonds	Note 1.9. CAC 2025 Note 29.3.3. CAC 2025 Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership - Authorisation to increase capital". IdG 2025
19.1.5 Rights and obligations with respect to authorised and unissued capital or decisions on capital increases.	Note 21. CAC 2025 Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership - Authorisation to increase capital". IdG 2025
19.1.6 Information on any capital of any Group member under option	It does not exist.
19.1.7 Share capital history	Note 21. CAC 2025
19.2 ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND BYLAWS	The Bylaws of CAIXABANK are available to the public and may be consulted during the period of validity of this URD on the corporate website (https://www.caixabank.com/deployedfiles/caixabank_com/Estaticos/PDFs/Accionistasinversores/Gobierno_Corporativo/Texto_resultante_Estatutos_inscritos-RM_CAST.pdf), and at the Companys registered office.
19.2.1 Registration, registration number and brief description of the objectives and purposes of the issuer	Note 1.1. CAC 2025
19.2.2 Description of classes of shares in force	Section "Corporate Governance - Ownership - Share capital". IdG 2025
19.2.3 Description of any provision of the Issuer's Bylaws or Internal Regulations intended to delay, defer or prevent a change in control of the Issuing Party	There are no statutory provisions or internal regulations that have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of CAIXABANK.

CHAPTER 20 - MAJOR CONTRACTS	These are described in Note 36. CAC 2025 the main contracts entered into with the group companies and other related parties related, inter alia, to the current activity of the issuer. There are no contracts that contain clauses under which the Group or its members have rights or obligations that may significantly affect the ability of the issuer to comply with its obligations with the holders of its issued securities.

CHAPTER 21 - AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS	The Bylaws of CAIXABANK are available to the public and may be consulted during the period of validity of this URD on the corporate website (https://www.caixabank.com/deployedfiles/caixabank_com/Estaticos/PDFs/Accionistasinversores/Gobierno_Corporativo/Texto_resultante_Estatutos_inscritos-RM_CAST.pdf), and at the Companys registered office. The annual accounts and management reports, both individual and consolidated, of CaixaBank, corresponding to the financial years 2023, 2024 and 2025, are deposited with the CNMV and can be consulted during the period of validity of this URD at www.cnmv.es and on CaixaBank's corporate website at the following links: Annual financial statements and individual management reports Annual Financial Report 2025 Annual Financial Report 2024 CA + IdG 2023 Consolidated financial statements and management reports Annual Financial Report 2025 Annual Financial Report 2024 CAC + IdG 2023 Similarly, the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration for the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 is filed with the CNMV and can be viewed during the validity period of this URD at www.cnmv.es and on CaixaBank's corporate website at the following links: MARCH 2025 MARCH 2024 MARCH 2023

(*) IC: Supplementary information; CA: Individual Annual Accounts; CAC: Consolidated Annual Accounts; IdG: Consolidation management report.

RISK FACTORS

The risk factors set out below are considered, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation, to be specific to CaixaBank and material for the purposes of making an informed investment decision.

References to CaixaBank, the Bank or the Issuer shall be deemed to include all companies forming part of the Group.

As part of its internal control framework, CaixaBank has implemented a risk management framework that enables it to make informed decisions regarding risk-taking.

The risk management framework is based on the following pillars: (i) appropriate organisation and governance; (ii) the implementation of strategic processes to identify, assess, define and monitor risks; and (iii) risk culture.

One of the outcomes of the strategic processes referred to above is the Group's internal risk catalogue, known as the Corporate Risk Catalogue (the "**Catalogue**"). The Catalogue constitutes the taxonomy of the Group's material risks. It facilitates the internal and external monitoring and reporting of such risks, as well as consistency across the Group, and is subject to periodic review, at least annually. The materialisation of any of the risks included in the Catalogue could adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition, image or reputation and could also affect the Bank's credit rating ("**Rating**") and the market price of securities admitted to trading on the capital markets, which could result in a partial or total loss of the investment made therein.

The Catalogue is organised into categories (cross-cutting risks, financial risks and operational risk). In the future, risks that are currently not considered material or are unknown to the Bank may also have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition, image or reputation.

Accordingly, the materiality of these risks is determined by the level of exposure thereto and the effectiveness of the Bank's management and control systems, as well as by the most significant adverse events to which the Group is exposed, beyond its own business model, over the short and medium term and which could have a material impact on its financial position, reputation, strategy or any other area.

Using the risk management framework described above, the contents of this section are structured as follows:

1. Risk factors arising from top risk events that may affect the future materiality of one or more risks included in the Catalogue.

2. Risk factors linked to the main quantitative and qualitative risk indicators included in the Catalogue, ranked according to their materiality within each of their respective categories, including Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**") risks as a cross-cutting factor affecting various risks included in the Catalogue.

3. Risk factor relating to the Issuer's credit rating.

1. Risk factors for top risk events that may affect the future materiality of one or more risks in the Catalogue

Top risk events are the most significant adverse events to which the Group is exposed, beyond its own business model, over the short and medium term and which could have a material impact on its financial position, reputation, strategy or any other area. Accordingly, should any of these risk events materialise, their impact would be felt through one or more of the risks included in the Catalogue.

The most significant risk events currently identified by the Group are: (i) shocks arising from the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment; (ii) the emergence of new competitors and the deployment of new technologies; (iii) cybercrime and information security; (iv) adverse developments in the legal, regulatory or supervisory framework; and (v) extreme events.

In relation to the principal risk events referred to above, the following are of particular note:

Shocks arising from the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment

Disruptions arising from a deterioration in the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business. These include a severe and prolonged deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook and periods of heightened volatility in financial markets, which may result from global events such as the escalation of armed conflicts, persistent diplomatic tensions, trade wars, supply chain disruptions, international sanctions or cyberattacks affecting global stability, the weakening of multilateral organisations and the loss of international coordination in response to global crises, among others. All of these may be driven or exacerbated by ESG-related factors, such as migration pressures, energy crises and similar developments. They may also result from domestic events such as asset bubbles, persistent macroeconomic imbalances, or an escalation of political and territorial tensions in Spain. These events may lead to disruptions in financial markets, operational or regulatory restrictions, a deterioration in investor confidence, increased political and economic uncertainty, inflationary pressures, the materialisation of systemic economic crises or prolonged recessions significantly affecting economic activity and the stability of the financial system in Spain. Potential consequences include a widespread deterioration in credit quality, reduced business volumes, increased default rates, deposit outflows, losses on investment portfolios, an increase in the country risk premium (funding costs) or pressure on costs (as a result of inflation).

The protectionist policies introduced by the current U.S. administration since the beginning of 2025, in particular tariffs on imports, including those from traditional trading partners such as the European Union, have generated significant volatility across global financial and commodity markets. Certain trade-dependent sectors have experienced increases in manufacturing costs, disruptions to supply chains, temporary delays and even permanent reallocations of investment and sourcing of raw materials and manufactured goods as a consequence of such policies. The high degree of uncertainty surrounding the terms and duration of any tariffs, and any countermeasures imposed by other countries in response thereto, as well as any other policies that may be implemented by the current U.S. administration (including fiscal, regulatory, industrial or foreign policies), and the effect of such tariffs, countermeasures and policies, could materially alter the global economic environment and adversely affect the global economy. The implementation of protectionist policies could result in a slowdown in global economic growth or even a recession, higher inflation and increased financial instability. The Spanish and Portuguese economies in general, and CaixaBank's customers in particular, could be adversely affected by disruptions to supply chains and increased operating costs, which could impair the ability of CaixaBank's customers to meet their obligations to the Bank on a timely basis. A significant deterioration in the financial condition or solvency of CaixaBank's customers as a result of these factors could lead to higher default rates, an increase in non-performing assets and credit losses, which could have a material adverse effect on CaixaBank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's business could be adversely affected by a deterioration in the outlook for the Spanish economy and public finances. For example, projections published by the Bank of Spain in March 2026 point to a slowdown in gross domestic product ("**GDP**") growth in 2026 and 2027 to 2.3 per cent. and 1.7 per cent., respectively (compared with GDP growth of 3.5 per cent. in 2024 and 2.8 per cent. in 2025). Although Spain's public deficit decreased from 3.2 per cent. of GDP in 2024 to 2.4 per cent. of GDP in 2025, high levels of public debt (100.7 per cent. of GDP in 2025 (source: Bank of Spain)) and pressures to increase defence spending, together with a potential slowdown in GDP growth, could increase the vulnerability of the Spanish economy, particularly in light of the introduction of the EU economic governance framework in April 2024 and the withdrawal by the European Central Bank (ECB) of certain temporary support measures in 2024.

Uncertainty surrounding the war in Ukraine, the armed conflict in the Middle East and other geopolitical conflicts remains very high. The outbreak of war between the United States, Israel and Iran at the end of February 2026 and its rapid escalation during March 2026 have significantly increased geopolitical risks for global energy markets. The conflict has triggered attacks and counterattacks throughout the Gulf region, affecting strategic infrastructure and critical transport routes and causing a sharp increase in oil and gas prices. The ultimate impact will depend on the duration of the conflict and the degree of disruption it generates, whether through direct damage or potential logistical blockages. The main transmission channels include higher energy prices, disruptions to global supply chains, increased uncertainty and tighter financial conditions. This instability could increase market volatility, adversely affect investor sentiment and potentially impact the Group's funding costs and its ability to raise capital efficiently.

CaixaBank is particularly exposed to fluctuations in macroeconomic conditions in the Spanish, Portuguese and other European Union markets. Of the total credit risk exposure portfolio as of 31 December 2025, 70 per cent. related to Spain, 6 per cent. to Portugal, 16 per cent. to the rest of the European Union, 4 per cent. to the Americas and 4 per cent. to the rest of the world. Accordingly, CaixaBank is principally affected by developments, measures and regulations in Spain, Portugal and the European Union.

Extreme events

Given their nature, such events are characterised by a low likelihood of occurrence but a high potential to cause significant consequences, including pandemics, environmental events or events affecting supply chains (for example, power, water or gas outages, service disruptions, among others). Their historically low frequency makes it difficult to determine the potential impact on each of the risks included in the Catalogue, as well as the measures that would be required to contain or address the event and mitigate its impact on the economies of the affected countries. Taking the COVID-19 pandemic as a benchmark, such events could result in heightened volatility in financial markets. In addition, the macroeconomic outlook could deteriorate significantly, with a high degree of uncertainty surrounding forward-looking scenarios.

2. Risk factors linked to the main quantitative and qualitative indicators of the risks in the catalogue

2.1. Financial risks

In this category, CaixaBank identifies, by order of materiality, (i) credit risk, (ii) actuarial risk, (iii) structural interest rate risk, (iv) liquidity and financing risk and (v) market risk.

2.1.1. Credit risk

The Group considers credit risk to be the risk of a decrease in the value of its assets arising from uncertainty regarding a customer's ability to meet its obligations to the Group. It includes risk arising from transactions in the financial markets (counterparty risk). It also encompasses the risk of a decrease in the value of the Group's equity investments and non-financial assets (primarily tangible assets such as real estate, intangible assets and tax assets), as well as climate risk. The latter is defined as the deterioration in the repayment capacity of the Group's debtors as a result of the actual or expected materialisation of physical risks associated with acute or chronic climate events (affecting assets, supply chains, etc.), or losses that may arise from the transition to a low-carbon economy (for example, regulatory changes, technological developments, shifts in customer preferences, etc.), or from social and governance-related events.

Credit risk is the most significant risk on the Group's balance sheet, as the Group is exposed to the creditworthiness of its customers and counterparties and may therefore incur losses as a result of the total or partial failure by such customers or counterparties to fulfil their obligations, following a deterioration in credit quality and asset recoverability, which could adversely affect its results of operations (see Note 3.4.1 — Credit Risk — to the CaixaBank Group's Consolidated Annual Accounts for 2025 and 2024).

Gross lending to customers amounted to €384,334 million (58 per cent. of total assets) as at 31 December 2025 (€361,214 million as at 31 December 2024), representing an increase of 6.4 per cent. compared to year-end 2024.

The Group's non-performing exposures amounted to €8,624 million as at 31 December 2025 (€10,235 million as at 31 December 2024), representing a non-performing loan ratio (as defined under the Group's Alternative Performance Measures section of the Consolidated Management Report) of 2.1 per cent. as at 31 December 2025 (2.2 per cent. for retail lending, 2.2 per cent. for corporate lending and 0.1 per cent. for public sector exposures). As at 31 December 2024, the non-performing loan ratio stood at 2.6 per cent. (2.9 per cent. for retail lending, 2.7 per cent. for corporate lending and 0.1 per cent. for public sector exposures).

Loan loss allowances amounted to €6,635 million as at 31 December 2025. As at 31 December 2024, they amounted to €7,016 million. The coverage ratio of non-performing exposures (as defined under the Group's Alternative Performance Measures section of the Consolidated Management Report) represented by this volume of provisions was 77 per cent., compared to 69 per cent. as at 31 December 2024.

Credit risk provisioning is calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 models. Applicable regulations allow the Group to supplement its IFRS 9 model provisions with collective provisions (not allocated at an individual contractual level). The Group maintains a collective provision fund primarily intended to cover post-model adjustments ("**PMAs**"), amounting to €311 million as at 31 December 2025, compared with €339 million as at 31 December 2024 and €642 million as at 31 December 2023. The collective provision fund is temporary in nature, is based on guidance issued by supervisors and regulators, is supported by well-documented processes and is subject to robust governance arrangements.

Total refinanced exposures amounted to €5,176 million as at 31 December 2025 (of which €3,154 million were secured by collateral), including non-performing exposures of €3,389 million (of which €2,030 million were secured by collateral) and provisions of €1,932 million. As at 31 December 2024, total refinanced exposures amounted to €7,409 million (of which €4,539 million were secured by collateral), including non-performing exposures of €4,399 million (of which €2,739 million were secured by collateral) and total provisions of €2,312 million.

Loan loss provisions recognised in 2025 amounted to €903 million, compared to €1,056 million in 2024. This difference resulted in a 5 basis point reduction in the cost of risk (from 0.27 per cent. to 0.22 per cent. of average gross customer lending and contingent exposures).

With respect to sovereign risk, total exposure to Spanish and Portuguese sovereign debt securities and loans (excluding insurance activities) amounted to €71,684 million as at 31 December 2025 (of which €15,725 million related to exposure to the Sociedad de Gestión de Activos Procedentes de la Reestructuración Bancaria ("**SAREB**")), compared with €68,807 million as at 31 December 2024 (of which €16,065 million related to exposure to SAREB). Exposure to Italian and French investment securities in relation to the banking and other businesses amounted to €4,192 million and €4,388 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2025 (€4,179 million and €2,852 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2024).

Retail lending represented 48.53 per cent. of gross lending to customers as at 31 December 2025, followed by lending to productive sectors, which represented 46.68 per cent., and lending to the public sector, which represented 4.79 per cent. (48.93 per cent., 46.38 per cent. and 4.70 per cent., respectively, as at 31 December 2024).

As at 31 December 2025, lending to retail customers amounted to €186,505 million, of which 75.90 per cent. related to residential mortgage lending (as at 31 December 2024, lending to retail customers amounted to €176,726 million, of which 75.77 per cent. related to residential mortgage lending).

The risk associated with the Group's portfolio of equity investments forms part of credit risk for investments that are not classified within the trading portfolio. More specifically, it is the risk of incurring losses as a result of adverse movements in market prices or impairment in the value of positions comprising the equity investment portfolio of CaixaBank Group companies held with a medium- to long-term investment horizon (such as the Group's investment in Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A.). The Group is exposed to risks arising both from its acquisitions and disposals, as well as from the inherent risks to which the investee companies themselves are exposed, including management, sector, geographic and regulatory risks. Exposure and capital requirements relating to the equity investment portfolio amounted to €5,205 million and €1,036 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2025 (€5,297 million and €1,438 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2024). This represented 0.8 per cent. of total credit risk exposure and 6.1 per cent. of total credit risk capital requirements as at 31 December 2025 (0.9 per cent. and 8.4 per cent., respectively, as at 31 December 2024). Exposure and regulatory capital requirements associated with the equity investment portfolio include those relating to the Group's shareholding in its insurance subsidiary VidaCaixa, S.A.U. de Seguros y Reaseguros ("**VidaCaixa**"), as insurance activities are accounted for using the equity method for prudential balance sheet purposes in accordance with capital requirements regulations.

2.1.2 Actuarial risk

Actuarial risk, in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (recast) (the "Solvency II Directive"), is defined as the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of liabilities arising from insurance or pension contracts entered into with customers or employees, resulting from deviations between the actuarial assumptions used for pricing and reserving purposes and their actual evolution.

CaixaBank's insurance group, headed by VidaCaixa (the "**VidaCaixa Group**"), is included, for the purposes of the Group's regulatory capital requirements from a prudential banking supervision perspective, within credit risk as part of the equity investment portfolio. In addition, the insurance business is subject to the specific sectoral supervision of the Spanish Directorate-General for Insurance and Pension Funds (Dirección General de Seguros y Fondos de Pensiones, "**DGSFP**"). As at 31 December 2025, the VidaCaixa Group reported a Solvency Capital Requirement coverage ratio of 170 per cent. (169 per cent. as at 31 December 2024).

Actuarial risk management is guided by compliance with the regulatory framework established under the Solvency II Directive (European Union–EIOPA) and the DGSFP regulations. Based on this framework, policies and procedures are established to monitor the technical performance of products, which may be affected by the following risk factors: mortality, longevity, disability, lapse and expense risks in life insurance business, and claims, lapse and expense risks in non-life insurance business.

In this respect, the underwriting and reserving policy identifies, for each business line and insurance class, the various parameters used for risk acceptance, management, measurement and pricing, and ultimately for the valuation and establishment of reserves within the policy underwriting process. It also identifies the general operating procedures used for underwriting and reserving activities. Of the total profit attributable to the Group of €5,891 million in 2025, €1,312 million (or 22.3 per cent. of total profit) was generated by the insurance business. Of the €5,787 million net profit attributable to the Group in 2024, €1,239 million (21.4 per cent.) was generated by the insurance business. For further information regarding the sensitivity analysis to changes in risk variables relating to insurance contracts, see Note 3.4.2 to the CaixaBank Group's Consolidated Annual Accounts for 2025.

2.1.3 Interest rate risk

2.1.3.1 Interest rate risk

The evolution of interest rates is influenced by numerous factors beyond the control of the CaixaBank Group, primarily the monetary policy decisions of central banks, economic developments, market expectations and, increasingly, geopolitical factors that affect the foregoing.

Interest rate risk is defined as the adverse effect on the economic value of balance sheet positions or on net interest income resulting from changes in the term structure of interest rates and their impact on the Group's on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet instruments that are not recorded in the trading portfolio.

The possible sources of structural interest rate risk are: gap risk[1], baseline risk[2] and optional risk[3]. The masses affected by structural balance sheet interest rate risk are all positions sensitive to balance sheet interest rates, excluding trading book positions from the calculation.

There are no regulatory capital requirements in respect of this risk. However, as at 31 December 2025, the sensitivity of net interest income and of the economic value of interest rate-sensitive positions to an instantaneous increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates stood at 1.86 per cent./(1.91) per cent. and (4.33) per cent./3.61 per cent., respectively.

2.1.3.2 Structural exchange rate risk

Structural foreign exchange risk is defined as the potential loss in the market value of the balance sheet resulting from adverse movements in exchange rates. The Group holds assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, primarily as a result of its commercial activities and equity investments, as well as foreign currency assets or liabilities arising from the hedging activities undertaken by the Group to mitigate foreign exchange risk.

The euro equivalent of the CaixaBank Group's total foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities (excluding insurance activities) amounted to €41,413 million and €21,268 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2025,

[1]Potential negative impact associated with the different time structure or frequency of review of interest rate sensitive instruments. It can be materialised both by parallel movements in the curve (all the time nodes are moved in the same direction and magnitude) and non-parallel (the time nodes move in different direction and/or magnitude).

[2]This is due to the imperfect correlation between the underlying interest rates and the different asset and liability groups comprising the balance sheet, even when they have similar repricing or maturity characteristics. The basic risk can be broken down into structural (between market rates and managed rates) and non-structural (as a result of divergent movements between the different market reference rates).

[3]This derives from the existence of contractual rights, both for customers and for CaixaBank, to modify the original cash flows of certain asset, liability or off-balance sheet transactions, generating a non-linear response to interest rate movements. This option can be generated in accordance with the customer's behaviour (depending on additional factors to the interest rate levels, such as the level of indebtedness or the offer of the competition) or by automatic activation (modifying the conditions of payment, collection or maturity of an operation in the event of certain events in the interest rates).

compared to €37,367 million and €19,688 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2024. The principal currencies to which the Group is exposed are the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen, the pound sterling, the Polish zloty, the Swiss franc and the Canadian dollar. For further information regarding the Group's foreign currency positions, as well as a breakdown by currency of the main balance sheet items, see Note 3.4.3 to the CaixaBank Group's Consolidated Annual Accounts for 2025.

2.1.4 Liquidity and financing risk

Liquidity and funding risk refers to a shortfall of liquid assets, or a limitation in the ability to access market funding, to meet deposit withdrawals, contractual liabilities as they fall due, regulatory requirements or CaixaBank's investment needs. CaixaBank manages this risk with the dual objective of maintaining a liquidity position that enables it to comfortably meet its payment obligations and ensures that its investment activity is not constrained by a lack of lendable funds, while remaining at all times within the Group's Risk Appetite Framework.

Although CaixaBank has implemented a liquidity risk management policy aimed at managing, mitigating and controlling these risks, the existence of unforeseen systemic factors in the market makes their complete elimination difficult. Restrictions on the availability of liquidity, including interbank lending, could materially and adversely affect the funding cost of its business, and extreme liquidity constraints could affect current operations and the Bank's ability to comply with regulatory liquidity requirements, as well as limit growth opportunities. In addition, the Bank's activities could be adversely affected by liquidity pressures arising from widespread drawdowns under committed credit facilities granted to its customers.

As at 31 December 2025, customer deposits and debt securities represented 95 per cent. of the Group's total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (96 per cent. as at 31 December 2024), with customer deposits accounting for 85 per cent. (85 per cent. as at 31 December 2024) and debt securities issued by the Group accounting for 10 per cent. (11 per cent. as at 31 December 2024). As CaixaBank relies primarily on retail deposits, there is a risk that the continued availability of this source of funding may be sensitive to a range of factors beyond its control, including general economic conditions, retail depositor confidence in the economy and the financial services sector, the availability and scope of deposit guarantee schemes, and competition for deposits among banks and with alternative products such as investment funds. Any of these factors could significantly increase retail deposit withdrawals over a short period of time, thereby reducing the Group's ability to access retail deposit funding on appropriate terms, or at all, in the future. Should such circumstances arise, they could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

CaixaBank's funding costs are directly related to prevailing interest rates and its credit spreads. Increases in interest rates and/or its credit spreads may significantly increase funding costs. Changes in credit spreads are market-driven and may be influenced by market perceptions of CaixaBank's creditworthiness. Changes in interest rates and credit spreads occur continuously and may be unpredictable and highly volatile.

The Group has access to ECB funding and any changes in the policies and requirements governing access to ECB funding, including liquidity support through specific longer-term refinancing operations programmes, as well as any changes to the eligibility criteria for assets used as collateral and/or their valuations, could affect its operations. It is not possible to predict the duration or extent of such liquidity support in the future, including its eventual complete withdrawal. If such support were withdrawn or reduced, the Group would need to rely on alternative sources of funding, which may not be available on equally favourable terms, or at all.

As at 31 December 2025, undrawn committed facilities granted by the ECB amounted to €75,707 million.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's total liquid assets (calculated as the sum of High Quality Liquid Assets ("**HQLA**") and available non-HQLA eligible assets) amounted to €171,830 million, of which €110,374 million were HQLA and the remaining €61,456 million corresponded to available non-HQLA eligible assets. The corresponding figures were €171,367 million, €111,109 million and €60,259 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2024, and €160,147 million, €101,384 million and €58,763 million, respectively, as at 31 December 2023.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("**LCR**") is a liquidity standard that measures whether banks hold sufficient high quality liquid assets to cover projected net cash outflows during a 30-day liquidity stress scenario. CaixaBank's average LCR over the previous twelve months was 200 per cent. as at 31 December 2025 (204 per cent. as at 31 December 2024 and 203 per cent. as at 31 December 2023), above the minimum regulatory threshold of 100 per cent.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio ("**NSFR**"), which is a regulatory ratio measuring the relationship between the amount of available stable funding (defined as the amount of own funds and liabilities expected to be reliable over a one-year period) and the amount of required stable funding (based on the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of its assets and balance sheet exposures), stood at 146 per cent. as at 31 December 2025 (146 per cent. as at 31 December 2024 and 144 per cent. as at 31 December 2023), above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100 per cent.

The Loan-to-Deposit Ratio ("**LTD**") is calculated by dividing the total amount of loans granted by the Bank to its customers (net of provisions and impairments) by the total amount of deposits received by the Bank from its customers (including debt securities issued). As at 31 December 2025, the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio was 86.9 per cent. (85.5 per cent. as at 31 December 2024 and 89.1 per cent. as at 31 December 2023). CaixaBank cannot assure that, in the event of a sudden or unexpected shortage of funds in the banking system, it would be able to maintain its funding levels without incurring higher funding costs, a shortening of the maturity profile of its funding instruments or the disposal of certain assets. Were any of these circumstances to occur, the Group could be adversely affected.

2.1.5 Market risk

Market risk refers to the loss in value, with an impact on earnings and capital, of a portfolio (a set of assets and liabilities) as a result of adverse movements in market prices or rates.

For the purposes of measuring market risk, and in order to provide a consistent risk measure across the trading portfolio while incorporating certain assumptions regarding the magnitude of changes in market risk factors, the Group uses the Value at Risk ("**VaR**") methodology (a statistical estimate of potential losses based on historical data relating to price movements), calculated using a one-day holding period and a 99 per cent. confidence level (i.e., under normal market conditions, actual daily losses are expected to be lower than the losses estimated by the VaR model in 99 out of 100 cases). As at year-end 2025, market risk-related risk-weighted assets ("**RWAs**") amounted to €1,508 million (€1,035 million in 2024).

Average VaR consumption at a 99 per cent. confidence level and a one-day holding period attributable to the various risk factors amounted to €1.1 million in 2025 (€1.5 million in 2024). Such risk is concentrated in corporate debt spread risk, interest rate risk (including sovereign debt credit spread risk) and equity volatility risk.

In addition, market volatility may affect the income statement (within the line item "Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading") through changes in Credit Valuation Adjustments ("**CVA**"), Debit Valuation Adjustments ("**DVA**") and Funding Valuation Adjustments ("**FVA**"). CVAs and DVAs are incorporated into the valuation of OTC (Over-the-Counter) derivatives (whether held for hedging or trading purposes) as a result of counterparty credit risk and the Group's own credit risk, respectively. FVA is a valuation adjustment applied to derivatives arising from client transactions that are not perfectly collateralised and reflects the funding costs associated with the liquidity required to support such transactions.

2.2. Transversal risks

This category includes the following risks: (i) business performance risk, (ii) capital and solvency risk, (iii) model risk and (iv) reputational risk.

2.2.1. Business return risk

Business profitability risk is the risk of generating results that fall below market expectations or the Group's objectives and, ultimately, prevent the Group from achieving a sustainable level of profitability in excess of its cost of capital.

Profitability targets, supported by a financial planning and monitoring process, are established in the Group's three-year Strategic Plan and are translated annually into the Group's budget and the commercial network's performance objectives.

The operations generating such profitability are also carried out through the Group's subsidiaries. Accordingly, the ability to pay dividends, to the extent that it is decided to do so, depends in part on the ability of such subsidiaries to generate profits and distribute dividends. The payment of dividends, distributions and advances by such subsidiaries depends on their earnings and business considerations and is, or may be, subject to legal, regulatory and contractual restrictions.

As at 31 December 2025, profitability, measured as ROTE (as defined in the Alternative Performance Measures section of the Consolidated Management Report), stood at 17.5 per cent. (18.1 per cent. as at 31 December 2024).

2.2.2.Capital and solvency risk

Defined terms relating to own funds and capital requirements used in this section shall, unless otherwise expressly defined herein, have the meanings given to them in the section entitled "Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities Requirements and Loss Absorbing Capacity".

The solvency information as at 31 December 2025 set out below corresponds to the most recent publicly available information as of the date hereof, as disclosed in the "Prudential Information 2025**"** (Pillar 3) report published on CaixaBank's corporate website[4].

Capital adequacy and eligible own funds risk is defined as the potential deterioration in the Group's ability to align its own funds and equity with regulatory requirements or potential changes in its risk profile.

The management of the institution's own funds is largely determined by the applicable regulatory framework, the evolution of which is uncertain and may affect CaixaBank's effective capacity to manage and generate capital resources. For further information, see the section entitled "Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities Requirements and Loss-Absorbing Capacity".

On 31 October 2025, CaixaBank received the final update of the outcome of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("**SREP**"), maintaining the Pillar 2 Requirement ("**P2R**") applicable in 2025 at 1.75% for 2026, of which at least 0.98% of risk-weighted assets (56.25% of the P2R) must be met with CET1 capital, 0.33% with AT1 capital and 0.44% with Tier 2 capital. In addition, the O-SII[5] buffer requirement remains at 0.50%.

The CET1 ratio requirement as of December 2025 amounts to 9.05% of risk-weighted assets and comprises: the minimum Pillar 1 requirement (4.50% of RWAs); the ECB Pillar 2 Requirement ("**P2R**")[6] (0.98% of RWAs); the capital conservation buffer (2.50% of RWAs); the O-SII buffer[7] (0.50% of RWAs); the countercyclical buffer[8] (0.50% of RWAs, based on the geographical composition of the portfolio as at 31 December 2025 and updated on a quarterly basis); and the systemic risk buffer applicable to exposures consisting of retail exposures secured by residential immovable property located in Portugal (0.06%). In addition, based on the Pillar 1 requirements applicable to Tier 1 Capital (6%) and Total Capital (8%) and the Pillar 2 Requirement (1.75%), the minimum Tier 1 and Total Capital requirements for 2025 amount to 10.87% and 13.31%, respectively. Furthermore, CaixaBank must comply with the minimum leverage ratio requirement (Leverage Ratio – "**LR**") of 3.00% (3.00% under Pillar 1 and a 0% P2R-LR add-on).

As at December 2025, regulatory CET1 stands at 12.25%, after deducting the excess capital above the upper limit of the CET1 target established in the 2025–2027 Strategic Plan, which was set at 12.25% for 2025. The distance to the level below which the Group would be required to limit distributions in the form of dividend payments, variable remuneration and interest payments to holders of AT1 instruments—commonly referred to as the MDA trigger level (as defined below)—amounts to 321 basis points on a regulatory basis (€7,835 million).

The table below sets out the capital requirements compared to the Group's capital position on a consolidated basis as at 31 December 2025:

[4] Available at the following link (the information contained on this website has not been scrutinised or approved by the CNMV): CaixaBank – Other Financial Information. Position ratios are expressed to one decimal place and have been rounded in accordance with market practice, whereby decimal fractions from 0 to 4 have been rounded down and decimal fractions from 5 to 9 have been rounded up to the next tenth.

[5] Other Systemically Important Institution ("O-SII") buffer requirement. Not applicable on an individual basis.

[6] The P2R does not apply on an individual basis.

[7] Not applicable on an individual basis.

[8] Applicable at both individual and consolidated levels. It may differ between the individual and consolidated scopes. As from 1 January, Banco de Portugal has activated a 0.75% buffer on credit exposures in Portugal, with an estimated impact of +7 bps on the countercyclical buffer at consolidated level.

	Capital position at 31 December 2025	Requirements for December 2025*	Of which Pillar 1	Of which P2R	Of which buffers**
CET 1	12,6 %	12,3 %	9,12 %	4,50 %	0,98 %
Tier 1	14,5 %	14,2 %	10,95 %	6,00 %	1,31 %
Total Capital	17,5 %	17,2 %	13,38 %	8,00 %	1,75 %

* Includes the impact of the activation of the countercyclical capital buffer in respect of exposures in Portugal as from 1 January (estimated impact of +7 basis points).

** Includes a countercyclical buffer of 57 basis points (including the activation of a 0.50% buffer for credit exposures in Spain and the activation of a 0.75% buffer for credit exposures in Portugal, applicable as from 1 January) and a systemic risk buffer of 6 basis points for mortgage exposures in Portugal. Updated on a quarterly basis. As from 1 October 2026, a buffer for credit exposures in Spain of up to 1.00% is expected to be activated, which would imply an estimated increase of +37 basis points.

At an individual level, CaixaBank's regulatory CET1 ratio stood at 11.9% as at 31 December 2025. This compares with a minimum CET1 requirement for December 2025 of 7.52% (including the 0.52% countercyclical buffer, which is updated on a quarterly basis). Accordingly, capital requirements are more restrictive at consolidated level than at individual level.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's regulatory Tier 1 ratio stood at 14.2%, and its Total Capital ratio stood at 17.2%, comfortably meeting the minimum regulatory requirements in both cases.

As at the same date, the consolidated leverage ratio stood at 5.6% of the regulatory exposure measure, above the regulatory requirement of 3.0%.

On 16 December 2025, CaixaBank received formal notification from the Bank of Spain regarding the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL Requirement**") determined by the Single Resolution Board ("**SRB**") based on data as at 31 December 2024. According to that notification, CaixaBank, on a consolidated basis, is required to maintain a minimum volume of own funds and eligible liabilities ("**Total MREL Requirement**") of 21.27% of risk-weighted assets ("**RWAs**"), with effect from 16 December 2025, which is equivalent to 24.83% when including the combined buffer requirement applicable at that date (3.56% for December 2025).

With regard to the requirement to maintain a minimum volume of subordinated own funds and eligible liabilities (the "**Subordinated MREL Requirement**"), the SRB has determined that CaixaBank, on a consolidated basis, is required to maintain a Subordinated MREL Requirement of 13.50% of RWAs, which is equivalent to 17.06% when including the applicable combined buffer requirement (3.56%).

In addition, CaixaBank, on a consolidated basis, is required to comply with a Total MREL Requirement and a Subordinated MREL Requirement of 6.04% of leverage ratio exposure ("**LRE**").

The tables below set out the Group's MREL requirements compared with its MREL position on a consolidated basis as at 31 December 2025 and the applicable requirements:

% APRs Requirements	Ratios MREL a December 31 2025	Ratios Regulatory MREL a December 31 2025	MREL Requirements a December 31 2025
MREL Subordinated	24,8 %	24,4 %	17,06 %
MREL	27,7 %	27,4 %	24,83 %

* As from 1 January, Banco de Portugal has activated a 0.75% buffer on credit exposures in Portugal, with an estimated impact of +7 basis points on the minimum requirements.

% LRE Requirements	Ratios MREL		Ratios MREL
MREL Subordinated	9,8 %	9,6 %	6,04 %
MREL	10,9 %	10,8 %	6,04 %

2.2.3. Model risk

Model risk is defined as the risk of adverse consequences for the Group arising from decisions that rely primarily on the outputs of models containing errors or biases in their design, development, implementation or use.

The Group uses a wide range of internal models (including rating and scoring models used in the credit approval process, models used to calculate provisions associated with the credit investment portfolio based on expected credit loss estimates, models used to calculate capital requirements forming the basis for the determination of the Group's solvency ratios, financial forecasting and planning models, market risk models, reputational risk models and operational risk models), the outputs of which support significant strategic decision-making.

Accordingly, if any of these models were to prove insufficiently predictive, whether as a result of deficiencies in their design or a failure to update them over time, this could lead to erroneous or inappropriate decision-making, resulting, for example, in over- or under-provisioning for credit losses, errors in the calculation of capital requirements or inaccurate financial projections. Any such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

2.2.4. Reputational risk

Reputational risk is the risk of potential economic loss or a reduction in the Group's revenues as a result of events that adversely affect stakeholders' perception of the CaixaBank Group. By way of example, it includes the risk arising from misinformation or fake news, consisting of the dissemination of false information regarding the Group's financial condition or results. This risk also encompasses potential reputational or economic losses arising from tax structures that are not fully transparent, a perceived insufficient tax contribution or the Group's presence in tax havens or low-tax jurisdictions (whether directly or through its customers).

Reputational risk may arise from numerous sources, including, among others, a failure to adequately integrate ESG factors (see the section entitled "ESG (Sustainability) Risk Factors") into the Group's strategy, results of operations and business activities, as well as into programmes aimed at supporting customers in financial difficulty or stimulating economic activity (including mortgage debtors, socially excluded groups, entrepreneurs and similar stakeholders), particularly during periods of crisis. In this regard, measures relating to the management of ESG risks have increased significantly in recent years. Furthermore, climate change and environmental matters may also impact reputational risk. The Group's response to climate change may be subject to evolving customer expectations and increased scrutiny from other stakeholders, including investors and regulators.

In addition, certain legal proceedings may adversely affect the Group's reputation, such as the claim brought against CaixaBank in connection with an alleged breach of anti-money laundering regulations (see Note 20.3 — Provisions for Pending Legal and Tax Proceedings — to the CaixaBank Group's Consolidated Annual Accounts for 2025 and 2024).

This risk is monitored through selected reputational indicators, both internal and external, derived from various sources reflecting stakeholder expectations and perception analyses.

Although the Group actively manages reputational risk through its reputational risk policies and management committees, including by implementing internal training programmes aimed at mitigating the occurrence of reputational risk events, establishing protocols for dealing with persons affected by the Group's actions and defining contingency and crisis plans to be activated in the event of certain risks materialising, the occurrence of reputational risk events could nevertheless have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

2.3 Operational risk

Internally, the categories of the Catalogue identified as operational risk are, according to their materiality: (i) conduct and compliance risk; (ii) legal and regulatory risk; (iii) technological risk; and (iv) other operational risks.

2.3.1. Conduct and compliance risk

Conduct risk is defined as the risk that the Group may apply practices that are contrary to the interests of its customers or other stakeholders, or engage in actions or omissions that are not compliant with the applicable legal and regulatory framework, internal policies, rules or procedures, or codes of conduct and standards of ethics and good practice. CaixaBank monitors its activities to ensure that the Group delivers positive outcomes for its customers and for the markets in which it operates.

This risk is particularly relevant in the context of increasingly complex and detailed laws and regulations, the implementation of which requires substantial and sophisticated technical and human resources, including in areas such as data protection, anti-money laundering, counter-terrorist financing, anti-bribery and anti-corruption measures and sanctions compliance. In such areas, acts or omissions, or poor judgement in the conduct of business activities, may result in significant consequences, including claims, sanctions, fines and reputational damage. In this regard, CaixaBank has been the subject of legal proceedings in connection with an alleged breach of anti-money laundering regulations (see Note 20.3 to the CaixaBank Group's Consolidated Annual Accounts for 2025).

Financial crime has become subject to increasing scrutiny and supervision by regulators worldwide. Anti-money laundering ("**AML**"), anti-corruption and international financial sanctions laws and regulations continue to evolve and are subject to increasingly stringent regulatory oversight and enforcement, and the Group is required to comply with the applicable laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates.

Among other requirements, these laws and regulations require the Group to perform comprehensive customer due diligence procedures (including screening of politically exposed persons and sanctioned individuals), maintain up-to-date customer records, documentation and information, and implement policies and procedures designed to combat financial crime. The Group is also required to provide AML training to its employees and to report suspicious transactions and activities to the relevant authorities following a thorough investigation conducted by its AML team.

2.3.2. Legal and regulatory risk

Legal and regulatory risk is understood as the potential loss or reduction in the Group's profitability as a result of changes in applicable legislation, the incorrect application of such legislation in the Group's processes, the inadequate interpretation thereof in the various transactions, or the improper management of legal or administrative requirements, claims or lawsuits received.

2.3.2.1. Legal risk

The Group is, and may in the future be, subject to various claims, disputes, legal proceedings and governmental investigations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. See Notes 20.3 and 20.5 to the CaixaBank Group's 2025 Consolidated Annual Financial Statements.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to litigation relating to general terms and conditions associated with the granting of mortgage loans to consumers (floor clauses, multicurrency clauses, IRPH clauses, etc.) and other types of proceedings (e.g. relating to revolving credit cards or civil proceedings concerning the nullity of Bankia share subscriptions, etc.), as well as matters relating to its employees and other commercial and tax-related matters. The outcome of legal proceedings is uncertain. The Group has recorded provisions to cover obligations that may arise from various ongoing legal proceedings, amounting to €944 million as at 31 December 2025 (€900 million as at 31 December 2024). In addition, CaixaBank has recorded provisions under the heading "Other Provisions", amounting to €297 million as at 31 December 2025 (€385 million as at 31 December 2024), to cover other risks.

Given the nature of these obligations, the expected timing of any outflows of economic resources, if any, is uncertain. However, given the inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of legal proceedings, particularly those in which claimants seek substantial damages (or seek damages of an unspecified amount), or where cases involve novel legal theories, a large number of parties or are at the early stages of investigation, the provisions made by the Group or its estimates of maximum exposure may prove to be inadequate and may need to be increased to cover the impact of different proceedings or additional liabilities, which could result in higher costs for the Group. All of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations and financial condition.

2.3.2.2. Regulatory risk

The financial services sector is among the most heavily regulated sectors in the world. In response to the global financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis, governments, regulatory authorities and other bodies have introduced, and continue to introduce, proposals to reform the regulatory framework with the aim of increasing the financial services industry's resilience to future crises. The Group's operations are subject to ongoing regulation and associated regulatory risks, including the effects of changes in laws, regulations, policies and interpretations in Spain, the EU and the other markets in which it operates. This is particularly the case in the current market environment, in which increased levels of governmental and regulatory intervention in the banking sector are being observed and are expected to continue in the near future. This creates significant uncertainty for CaixaBank and the financial industry as a whole.

The regulations that most significantly affect the Group are those relating to prudential supervision, bank recovery and resolution, and capital and liquidity requirements, which have become increasingly demanding (see sections 2.2.2 "Own Funds and Solvency Risk" and 2.1.4 "Liquidity and Funding Risk"). In addition, regulation has also increased considerably in the areas of customer and investor protection, digital and technological matters, taxation, anti-money laundering and ESG matters, among others.

The specific effects of a number of new laws, regulations and regulatory initiatives remain uncertain because the drafting of such regulations and their implementation (or the implementation of the corresponding regulatory initiatives) are still ongoing and some of them have only recently been adopted. As a result, the Group may be subject to increased liability or regulatory sanctions and may be required to incur higher expenditures and devote additional resources to address potential liability, and this could also lead to further changes in the near future and require the payment of levies, taxes and charges and compliance with additional regulatory requirements.

On 29 December 2022, Law 38/2022, of 27 December, establishing temporary energy levies and levies on credit institutions and financial credit establishments, creating the temporary solidarity tax on large fortunes and amending certain tax rules ("**Law 38/2022**"), entered into force. This law created a temporary levy on credit institutions operating in Spain with total interest and fee income for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 equal to or exceeding €800 million (on an individual or consolidated basis). This levy on banking institutions applies during 2023 and 2024 and taxes, at a rate of 4.8 per cent., the sum of net interest and fee income and expenses derived from activities carried out in Spain. Amounts payable under the proposed levy are not deductible for Spanish Corporate Income Tax purposes. In addition, the law expressly prohibits the direct or indirect passing on of the levy and any breach of this obligation may result in sanctions imposed on the relevant credit institution amounting to 150 per cent. of the amount passed on. Pursuant to Law 38/2022, CaixaBank and certain Group entities are subject to the levy, which accrued on 1 January 2023 in respect of financial year 2023 (and accrued on 1 January 2024 in respect of that financial year) under the heading "Other operating expenses" in the income statement. The Group recognised an expense of €373 million for 2023 and €493 million for 2024.

On 28 December 2023, Royal Decree-Law 8/2023, of 27 December, adopting measures to address the economic and social consequences of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, as well as to mitigate the effects of drought ("**Royal Decree-Law 8/2023**"), was published in the Spanish Official State Gazette. Pursuant to Additional Provision 5.1 of Royal Decree-Law 8/2023, the temporary levy on banks was extended to 2024 and also contemplated the possibility of integrating such levy as a permanent tax within the Spanish tax system in 2024.

In this regard, on 21 December 2024, Law 7/2024, of 20 December, establishing a Top-up Tax to ensure a minimum global level of taxation for multinational groups and large domestic groups, a Tax on the Net Interest and Fee Margin of Certain Financial Institutions and a Tax on Liquids for Electronic Cigarettes and other tobacco-related products, and amending certain tax rules ("**Law 7/2024**"), was published in the Spanish Official State Gazette. Law 7/2024 establishes a top-up tax to Spanish Corporate Income Tax designed to ensure a minimum level of taxation for both multinational enterprise groups and large domestic groups, in accordance with Pillar Two and Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 15 December 2022. This top-up tax was due to enter into force for fiscal years beginning on or after 31 December 2023. On 23 December 2024, a technical improvement to the Tax on the Net Interest and Fee Margin was approved through a royal decree-law, although such amendment did not alter the amount payable. Subsequently, on 23 January 2025, a resolution of the Spanish Congress repealing such royal decree-law was published in the Spanish Official State Gazette, although this does not alter the foregoing conclusion. Following the adoption of Directive (EU) 2022/2523, CaixaBank initiated an assessment of the impact and implementation of such regulation, which does not have a significant impact on the Group. CaixaBank has applied the temporary mandatory exception to the recognition and disclosure requirements for deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Corporate Income Tax. In this regard, CaixaBank recognised the straight-line accrual of the Tax on the Net Interest and Fee Margin in the income statement (€611 million as at 31 December 2025).

In addition, the reform of the existing crisis management and deposit insurance framework ("**CMDI**") involves amendments to Directive 2014/59/EU on recovery and resolution (as amended, the "**BRRD**"), Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund (the "**SRM Regulation**"), and Directive 2014/49/EU on deposit guarantee schemes ("**DGSD**"). Among other matters, the reform establishes a general preference for all deposits over ordinary unsecured claims (subject to certain exceptions) (see "Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities Requirements and Loss Absorbing Capacity"). As of the date of this Registration Document, uncertainty remains regarding the specific impacts that may arise from the CMDI reform.

The implementation of the relevant procedures, supervision and other technical and human-resource requirements associated with recently adopted laws and regulations has had, and may continue to have, an impact on CaixaBank's business by increasing its operating and compliance costs and, if such procedures are not properly implemented or complied with, may give rise to legal and regulatory claims (see "Legal Risk").

Any legal or regulatory action, as well as any changes required to the Group's business operations as a result of such legislation, and any failure by the Group to comply with such legislation and regulation, may result in a material loss of revenue, limit the Group's ability to pursue business opportunities that it might otherwise have undertaken and to offer certain products and services, affect the value of assets held by the Group, require the Group to increase its prices and thereby reduce demand for its products, impose additional compliance and other costs on the Group, or otherwise adversely affect its business.

2.3.3. Technological risk

Technology risk is defined as the risk of losses resulting from the inadequacy or failure of technological infrastructure (hardware or software) due to cyberattacks or other circumstances that may compromise the availability, integrity, accessibility and security of infrastructure and data.

The Group's activities are highly dependent on its ability to process and report effectively and accurately a high volume of highly complex transactions involving numerous and diverse products and services (which, by their nature, are generally short-lived). Accordingly, it relies on highly sophisticated information and communication technology ("**ICT**") systems for the transmission, processing and storage of data. However, ICT systems are vulnerable to various issues, such as hardware and software malfunctions, computer viruses, hacking and physical damage to ICT facilities. This may result in disruptions to operations and services, financial losses and harm to the Group's business.

This risk is broken down into five subcategories affecting ICT: (i) availability.- the risk that the performance and availability of ICT systems and data are impaired, including the inability to recover services in a timely manner in the event of failures of, for example, ICT hardware or software components or other weaknesses in ICT systems management; (ii) information security.- the risk that a vulnerability is exploited and may cause unauthorised access to, or damage to, information systems or information; (iii) operations and change management.- the risk arising from the inability to operate ICT systems and manage changes thereto in a timely and controlled manner; (iv) data integrity.- the risk that data stored and processed by ICT systems is incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent across different ICT systems, for example as a result of poor or non-existent controls at the various stages of the ICT data lifecycle (data architecture design, data model or data dictionary development, control of data extraction, transfer and processing, including data output), impairing the CaixaBank Group's ability to provide services and produce accurate and timely management (risk) and financial information; and (v) governance and strategy.- the risk of not having an adequately governed ICT strategy aligned with regulatory guidelines which require, among other things, the involvement of Senior Management in strategic technology-related decision-making and which ensures its contribution to the achievement of the objectives established in the business strategy.

2.3.4. Other operational risks

Within the Catalogue, the "Other operational risks" category covers losses or damage caused by (i) process errors or failures, (ii) external events or (iii) accidental or intentional actions by third parties external to the Group. It includes, among others, risks related to outsourcing, business continuity and external fraud. Third-party providers and certain affiliated companies provide key components of the Group's business infrastructure, including loan and deposit administration systems, business process and back-office support, IT production and support, internet connections and network access.

Reliance on these third parties and affiliated companies may constitute a source of operational and regulatory risk for the Group, including with respect to security breaches affecting such parties. The Group is also exposed to the risk of security failures affecting suppliers and other parties that interact with such service providers. As the Group's interconnection with these third parties and affiliated companies increases, the risk of operational failures relating to their systems also increases. In addition, any issues caused by such third parties or affiliated companies, including as a result of their failure to provide services for any reason, or their provision of services in a deficient manner, could adversely affect the Group's ability to provide products and services to customers and otherwise conduct its business, which could result in reputational damage and regulatory investigations and interventions. Replacing such external providers could also involve significant delays and costs. Furthermore, the existing operational and regulatory risk arising from these arrangements may increase to the extent that such arrangements are restructured. Any such restructuring could involve significant expense for the Group and entail significant delivery and execution risk, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, operations and financial condition.

2.4 ESG risk factors (Sustainability)

Sustainability (ESG) risks are considered a cross-cutting factor affecting several of the risks included in the Catalogue. This is also the approach adopted by most financial institutions and by regulators/supervisors. They are classified into three categories: Environmental, Social and Governance. Environmental risks include climate risks and other non-climate environmental risks, such as nature-related risks (loss of biodiversity, deforestation, pollutants, etc.).

Credit risk is the risk that may be most affected by climate factors, both in the short term and in the medium to long term. Climate change and environmental issues may give rise to two main credit risk drivers that could adversely affect CaixaBank:

a) Transition risks related to a low-carbon economic environment, both individually and systemically, e.g. through political, regulatory and technological changes; and

b) Physical risks relating to extreme weather events and longer-term trends, which could result in losses that may reduce the value of CaixaBank's assets (both CaixaBank's own assets and those of its customers) and the creditworthiness of CaixaBank's customers..

Although climate change primarily affects credit risk, it may also have an impact on other risks identified in the Catalogue, such as business profitability risk, reputational risk, conduct and compliance risk, legal and regulatory risk and other operational risks. In addition, liquidity and market risks are not specifically mentioned given the low level of materiality attributed to them. Nevertheless, in any event, the stress testing exercises performed are considered to be of sufficient magnitude to incorporate climate-related impacts in these areas.

Business profitability risk: Transition risk, climate risks and other environmental risks could have a material adverse effect on the business environment in which the Group operates and on its profitability.

Reputational risk: CaixaBank's response to climate change may be subject to evolving customer views and increased scrutiny from other stakeholders (investors, regulators, etc.).

Liquidity risk: An additional impact on CaixaBank's liabilities could arise in the medium to long term if companies or households are affected by climate risks that impact their cash flow generation, resulting in a reduction in deposits held with financial institutions.

Market risk: Changes in markets relating to the most carbon-intensive sectors could affect energy and commodity prices, corporate bonds, equities and certain derivative contracts. The increasing frequency of extreme weather events could affect macroeconomic conditions, undermining key fundamentals such as economic growth, employment and inflation.

Conduct and compliance risk: Associated with carbon-intensive investments and businesses, as well as with the definition and marketing of sustainable products. Accordingly, it may affect conduct and compliance risk through breaches of disclosure obligations, conduct requirements or ethical and good conduct practices related to transition risks, which could in turn give rise to legal proceedings and sanctions.

Legal and regulatory risk: Transition risk affects legal and regulatory risk associated with investments and activities with a high carbon footprint, as well as the definition and marketing of products considered sustainable. The transition may generate adverse impacts arising from changes in existing legislation or new regulations aimed at mitigating climate change. Physical risk may generate adverse impacts on the profitability of the institution arising from the inadequate management of judicial or administrative requirements or claims received as a result of physical risks.

Other operational risks: Severe weather events could directly affect CaixaBank's business continuity and operations, as well as those of its customers.

Any of the conditions described above could have a material adverse effect on CaixaBank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In October 2022, CaixaBank published its first 2030 decarbonisation targets for the following sectors: oil and gas, and power generation. In 2023, targets were published for the following sectors: coal, iron and steel, and automotive. In 2024, decarbonisation targets were published for the following sectors: power generation, oil and gas, automotive, aviation, maritime transport, cement production, coal, iron and steel, commercial real estate management and real estate-secured lending. CaixaBank's exposure to the relevant sectors amounted to €27,423 million as at 31 December 2023, €54,741 million as at 31 December 2024 and €57,417 million as at 31 December 2025, representing 36 per cent. of CaixaBank's exposure to non-financial corporates.

In addition, CaixaBank promoted the financing of sustainable activities, granting €25,096 million in 2023, €27,651 million in 2024 and €36,699 million in 2025. According to CaixaBank's Sustainable Financing and Transition Eligibility Guide published in April 2025, which aims to define the criteria for considering CaixaBank's financing transactions for individuals and corporates as sustainable, as well as their contribution to the SDGs, CaixaBank's financing of sustainable activities currently includes: (i) environmental activities; (ii) transition activities; (iii) social activities; and (iv) sustainability-linked loan (SLL) financing.

3. Credit rating risk factor

Any risks assumed by CaixaBank in accordance with the Catalogue may adversely affect its credit ratings. In turn, any downgrade of CaixaBank's ratings could increase its funding costs, limit its access to the capital markets and adversely affect the sale or marketing of products and participation in transactions, particularly longer-term transactions and derivative transactions. This could reduce the Group's liquidity and have an adverse effect on its net income and financial condition.

As of the date of this Registration Document, CaixaBank has the following credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies registered and certified by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**")

	LONG-TERM DEBT	SHORT-TERM DEBT	OUTLOOK	EVALUATION DATE
S&P Global	A+	A-1	Stable	19-03-2026
Fitch Ratings	A-	F1	Positive	07-10-2025
Moody's	A2	P-1	Stable	21-04-2026
DBRS	A (high)	R-1(middle)	Stable	18-12-2025

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, MANAGEMENT REPORT AND AUDIT REPORT 2025

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

> Persons responsible, information on third parties, expert reports and approval by the competent authority

1.1. Persons responsible for the content of the Universal Registration Document

Matthias Bulach, Head of Accounting, Management Control and Capital, on behalf of and on behalf of CAIXABANK, S.A., by virtue of the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on 18 December 2025, assumes responsibility for the content of this SRD, the content of which conforms to the requirements of Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex 2 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 of the Commission.

1.2. Declaration of accountability of the Universal Registration Document

Matthias Bulach, on behalf of CaixaBank, ensures that the information contained in this URD is, to the best of his knowledge, in accordance with the facts and does not entail any omission that could affect its content.

1.3. Declaration of approval by the competent authority

It is recorded that:

1. the URD has been approved by the Spanish securities market regulator ('**CNMV**'), as a competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129;
2. the CNMV only approves this URD as soon as it reaches the levels of completeness, consistency and intelligibility required by Regulation (EU) 2017/1129; and
3. such approval shall not be deemed to be a confirmation of the Issuer to which such URD refers.

This Registration Document is of a Universal nature and may be used for the purposes of a public offer of securities or for the admission to trading of securities on a regulated market, completed where applicable with the appropriate amendments, and for securities and summary notes approved in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

2. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

2.1. Statement on compliance with the corporate governance regime

CAIXABANK's governance system complies and substantially follows the Corporate Governance guidelines, recommendations and practices of the Code of Good Governance of listed companies approved by the CNMV in February 2015 and revised in June 2020. Those recommendations that CAIXABANK does not comply with, or partially complies with, are detailed in the Section "Corporate Governance" of the Consolidated Management Report of 2025.

2.2. Conflicts of interest

From 1 January 2026 to the date of registration of this document, no director has communicated any situation that places him in a permanent conflict of interest with the Group, although on the following occasions the directors abstained from intervening and voting in the deliberation of matters in the sessions of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of article 228.c) of the Capital Companies Act:

Conflicts of interest

Director	Conflicts
Mr. Tomás Muniesa Arantegui (Chairman)	- Abstention from the deliberation and voting on proposals relating to suitability assessments for the appointment of an independent director - Abstention from the deliberation and voting on the proposal for an agreement regarding its remuneration for 2026.
Mr Gonzalo Gortázar Rotaeche (CEO)	- Abstention from the deliberation and voting on the resolution regarding its variable remuneration corresponding to 2025. - Abstention from the deliberation and voting on the agreements relating to their remuneration for 2026. - Abstention from the deliberation and voting on the resolutions relating to the re-election of Mr Sanchiz as Lead Independent Director.
Ms. María Amparo Moraleda Martínez[1]	- Abstention from the deliberation and voting on the resolution relating to the transaction in favour of Vodafone Group PLC, as it is a related party.
José María Méndez	- Abstention from the deliberation and voting on the proposals relating to the appointment of an independent director
Pablo Arturo Forero	- Abstention from the deliberation and voting on the proposals relating to his appointment, by co-optation, as an independent director

[1] The Board was informed that Ms. Moraleda had tendered her resignation as a member of the Board of Directors with effect from the conclusion of the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 27 March 2026 and that, in order to fill the resulting vacancy, it had been resolved to appoint Ms. Ana María García Fau as an independent director, subject to the verification of her suitability by the European Central Bank.

2.3. Activities carried out by current directors and senior executives outside CaixaBank

Information sent to the Register of Senior Executives of the Bank of Spain of the members of the Board of Directors on companies of which he has been a member of the governing, management or supervisory bodies at any time during the previous five years is attached, with the exception of all subsidiaries of an issuer of which he is also a member of the Governing, Management or Supervisory Body and of companies incorporated within the CaixaBank Group 1, 2.

Director	Company	Charge	Representative Comopany	Period or Present
Tomás Muniesa	SegurCaixa Adeslas, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros (Multigrupo)	Vice Chairman		July 2011 – January 2025
	Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal, S.A.	Director		July 2017- January 2025
Peter Löscher	Royal Phillips NV (Holanda)	Member of the Supervisory Board		Present
	Telefónica, S.A.	Lead Independent Director		Present
	Telefónica Deutschland Holding AD (Alemania)	Chairman of the Supervisory Board		Present
	Thyssen Bornemisza Group AG (Suiza)	Director		Present
	Doha Venture Capital LLC (Qatar)	Director		September 2019-January 2026
Eduardo Javier Sanchiz	Pierre Fabre, S.A.	Director		Present
	Sabadell – Asabys Health Innovation Investments 2B, S.C.R., S.A.	Director		Present
Luis Álvarez	Neoris España, S.A.	Country Manager (Spain)		Present
	Balalink, S.A.U.	Chairman of the Board of Directors		Present
	Islalink Holding, S.L.U.	Chairman of the Board of Directors		Present
	Eaglecrest Telecoms Limited (U.K.)	Chairman of the Board of Directors		Present
María Verónica Fisas	Natura Bissé Int. S.A. (España)	Chief Executive Officer		Present
Pablo Forero	Grupo Jose de Mello (Portugal)	Director		June 2021 – January 2026
Rosa García	Acerinox, S.A.	Director		Present
	ENCE Energía y Celulosa, S.A.	Director		Present
	Powerco SE (Alemania)	Director		Present
Cristina Garmendia	Mediaset España Comunicación, S.A.	Chairwoman		May 2024- March 2026
	Compañía de Distribución Integral Logística Holdings, S.A.	Director		July 2014 - February 2026
	Ysios Asset Management, S.L.	Director		Present
José María Méndez	Criteria Caixa, S.A.U.	General Manager		May 2025 – March 2026
	Criteria Caixa, S.A.U.	Chief Executive Officer		Present
Amparo Moraleda (3)	Vodafone Group, PLC	Director		Present
	Solvay, S.A.	Director		2013 – May 2021
	Airbus Group, N.V.	Director		Present
	A.P. MØLLER – MÆRSK A/S	Director		Present
Bernardo Sánchez	Coface, S.A. (Francia)	Chairman of the Board of Directors		Present
	Edenred, S.A (Francia)	Director		Present
	Compagnie Financière Richelieu (Francia)	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors		Present
	Banque Richelieu France (Francia)	Member of the Supervisory Board		Present
María Teresa Santero	Instituto de Crédito Oficial	Director		2018 – March 2021
Koro Usarraga	2005 KP Inversiones, S.L.	Director		Present
	Vehicle Testing Equipment, S.L.	Director		Present
	Vocento, S.A.	Director		Present

(1) Data as at the date of this Registration Document.

(2) For these purposes, CaixaBank has considered the term "company" to refer only to corporations, excluding those of a purely holding or family nature.

(3) Ms. Moraleda tendered her resignation as a member of the Board of Directors with effect from the conclusion of the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting, namely on 27 March 2026.

With respect to the members of the Management Committee (except the Chief Executive Officer, as he is also a member of the Board of Directors), companies of which he has been a member of the governing, management or supervisory bodies, or direct partners, at any time in the last five years, with the exception of all the subsidiaries of an issuer of which he is also member of the management or supervisory body and of companies integrated within the CaixaBank Group 1, 2.

Member of the Management Committee	Company	Charge	Represented company	Period or Present
Luis Javier Blas	SegurCaixa Adeslas, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Director		2023- Present
	ITNow, S.L.	Director		2025-Present
	CaixaBank Tech, S.L.U.	Executive Chairman		2021-Present
Matthias Bulach	Erste Group Bank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board and of the Audit Committee		May 2019- December 2021

Jordi Mondéjar	Sociedad de Gestión de Activos Procedentes de la Reestructuración Bancaria (SAREB)	Director		December 2017-April 2022
Javier Pano	CecaBank	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Member of the Appointments Committee		Present
Javier Valle T	Junta Consultiva de la Dirección General de Seguros	Member of the Advisory Board		Present
	Conderence of European Bancassurers	Vice Chairman		Present
	ESADE ALUMNI	Member of the Board of Directors		Present
	UNESPA	Vice Chairman / Member of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors		Present
	ICEA	Director		Present
	SegurCaixa Adeslas, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Vice Chairman	Representante persona física del consejero VidaCaixa, S.A.U. de Seguros y Reaseguros	January 2025- Present
	Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal, S.A.	Director	En representación de Banco BPI, S.A. (PORTUGAL))	January 2025- Present
Manuel Galarza	CACF Bankia Consumer Finance EFC, S.A. (SoYou)	Director	Bankia	Septembere 2018-June 2021
	European Saving Bank Group	Director	CaixaBank	December2024- January 2026
	QUIVALIS	Director	CaixaBank	January 2026- Present
Mariona Vicens	CaixaBank Advanced Bussiness Analytics, S.A.U.	Non-Executive Director and Chairwoman		September 2023-April 2025

(1) Data as at the date of this Registration Document.

(2) For these purposes, CaixaBank has considered the term “company” to refer only to corporate entities, excluding those of a purely holding or family nature.

2.4. Share in share capital

At the date of registration of this SRD, the direct and indirect stakes held by the directors and senior executives in the capital of CAIXABANK are as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name	Number of voting rights attributed to shares		% voting rights attributable to shares		Number of voting rights through financial instruments		% voting rights through financial instruments (*)		Number of voting rights	% total voting rights	Of the total number of voting rights attributed to the shares, indicate, where applicable, the additional votes corresponding to the shares with voting loyalty	
	Directs	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Directs	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Tomás Muniesa Arantegui	304.375	–	0,004 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	304.375	0,004 %	–	–
Peter Löscher	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
Gonzalo Gortázar Rotaeche	597.918	–	0,009 %	0,000 %	328.369	–	0,005 %	0,000 %	926.287	0,013 %	–	–
Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu	4.150	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	4.150	0,000 %	–	–
Fernando María Costa Duarte Ullrich	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
Verónica Fisas Verges	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
Pablo Arturo Forero	87.047	–	0,001 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	87.047	0,001 %	–	–
Rosa María García Piñeiro	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
Cristina Garmendia Mendizábal	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
José María Méndez	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
Bernardo Sánchez	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
Teresa Santero Quintillá	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	–	–
Koro Usarraga Unsain	7.175	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	–	–	0,000 %	0,000 %	7.175	0,000 %	–	–
TOTAL	1.000.665	–	0,014 %	0,000 %	328.369	–	0,005 %	0,000 %	1.329.034	0,019 %	–	–

(*) In relation to the information on the number of voting rights through financial instruments provided in this section, this refers to the maximum number of shares pending receipt as a result of the long-term incentive plans as well as the bonuses from previous years whose settlement is deferred in compliance with the applicable regulations. Therefore, the information provided in this column of the table does not specifically refer to financial instruments giving the right to acquire shares, but to shares owned by CaixaBank that are intended for settlement of these plans with the relevant adjustments at the time of delivery to the corresponding Board members. It is at the time of settlement of these plans that each beneficiary will notify the market of the acquisition of the shares whose voting rights become their ownership..

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Name	Number of voting rights attributed to the shares					Percentage of capital (*)
	Direct	Porcentaje	Direct	Porcentaje	Direct	
Iñaki Badiola Gómez	59.918	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	59.918	0,001 %
Luis Javier Blas Agüeros	84.758	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	84.758	0,001 %
Matthias Bulach	58.033	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	58.033	0,001 %
Óscar Calderón de Oya	129.013	0,002 %	–	0,000 %	129.013	0,002 %
Natividad Capella Pifarre	166.586	0,002 %	–	0,000 %	166.586	0,002 %
Manuel Galarza	56.590	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	56.590	0,001 %
David López Puig	70.691	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	70.691	0,001 %
Mª Luisa Martínez Gistau	61.968	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	61.968	0,001 %
Jordi Mondéjar López	100.366	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	100.366	0,001 %
Javier Pano Riera	111.887	0,002 %	892	0,000 %	112.779	0,002 %
Marisa Retamosa Fernández	50.037	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	50.037	0,001 %
Javier Valle T-Figueras	34.134	0,000 %	–	0,000 %	34.134	0,000 %
Mariona Vicens	50.232	0,001 %	–	0,000 %	50.232	0,001 %
TOTAL	1.034.213	0,015 %	892	0,000 %	1.035.105	0,015 %

(*) % calculated on the share capital at the date of this URD.

2.5. Significant shareholders

The following table provides information on the holders of significant shareholdings in CaixaBank (as defined in Spanish legislation, those holding a stake in the Issuer equal to or greater than 3% of the total voting rights, or equal to or greater to 1% if the relevant significant shareholder is established in a tax haven), excluding the members of the Board of Directors, on the basis of the latest information available at the date of this Universal Registration Document:

At the date of publication of this document, the holders of significant holdings in CAIXABANK, in accordance with the latest information available, are as follows:

Name of the holder of the significant holding	Share (voting rights) (*)		
	Direct	Indirect	% Total
"la Caixa" Banking Foundation (1)	-	2.196.525.291	31,269 %
FROB (2)	-	1.270.162.022	18,082 %
BlackRock, Inc.	-	331.547.260	4,720 %

(*) All shares representing the Company's capital enjoy the same economic and political rights. Each share entitles you to one vote.

(1) The "la Caixa" Banking Foundation holds the entire stake indirectly through its wholly-owned subsidiary CriteriaCaixa. (voting rights and an equivalent percentage of share capital in accordance with information provided by CaixaBank by the shareholder at 31 December 2025).

(2) The FROB holds the entire stake indirectly through its wholly-owned subsidiary BFA Tenedora de Acciones, S.A.U. (voting rights and equivalent share capital in accordance with information provided to CaixaBank by the shareholder at 31 December 2025).

(3) Blackrock, Inc holds its entire stake indirectly through several funds, accounts and portfolios managed by Investment Managers under its control. The indirect stake in Blackrock, Inc. is held through several investment management companies controlled by Blackrock, Inc (voting rights according to CNMV communication of 4 July 2025. The percentage figure is presented according to share capital at 31 December 2025).

2.6. Details of any restriction agreed by the persons referred to in chapter 12.1 on the disposal in a given period of time of their holding in securities of the Issuer

In the case of the Chief Executive Officer, with regard only to the shares received as part of his variable remuneration in accordance with that agreed at the General Shareholders' Meeting within the framework of the "Board of Directors Remuneration Policy", a commitment is established not to transfer the shares received for this concept, during the period of 3 years from the date of their receipt). However, once one year has elapsed from the delivery, the Director may dispose of the shares if, after the drawdown or exercise, he/she maintains a net economic exposure to the change in the price of the shares for a market value equivalent to the amount of at least twice his/her fixed annual Remuneration through the ownership of shares, options, share delivery rights or other financial instruments that reflect the market value of CaixaBank. There are no restrictions for the other members of the Board of Directors.

In relation to the members of the Management Committee, with respect only to the shares they receive as part of their variable remuneration, within the framework of the "Remuneration Policy for the Identified Staff", a commitment is established not to transfer the shares received under this concept, during the period of 1 year from the date of their receipt.

2.7. Modification of the composition of the Governing Bodies

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of CaixaBank held on 27 March 2026 approved the resolutions relating to the re-election of two directors who were already members of the Board of Directors, the ratification of the appointment by co-optation and appointment of an independent director, and the appointment of a new independent director.

Prior thereto, on 19 February 2026, CaixaBank informed the market that its Board of Directors had taken note of the resignation submitted by Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón from his position as a director, which he had held in the category of other external director, and had resolved, upon the proposal of the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, to appoint him by co-optation as an independent director until the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting, at which his appointment by co-optation was ratified and he was appointed as an independent director. CaixaBank also informed that Ms. María Amparo Moraleda Martínez had submitted her resignation (upon completion of twelve years since her initial appointment on 24 April 2014), effective from the conclusion of the 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting, and that, in order to fill the resulting vacancy, it proposed the appointment of Ms. Ana María García Fau as an independent director, upon the proposal of the Appointments and Sustainability Committee..

Therefore, and as a result of the aforementioned changes, the composition of the Board of Directors of CaixaBank at the date of registration of this URD is as follows:

Tomás Muniesa Arantegui	Chairman (proprietary director – representing Fundación Bancaria "la Caixa")
Peter Löscher	Vice Chairman (independent)
Gonzalo Gortázar Rotaeche	Chief Executive Officer (executive)
Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu	Lead Independent Director (independent)
Luis Álvarez Satorre	Director (independent)
Fernando María Costa Duarte Ulrich	Director (other external)
María Verónica Fisas Vergés	Director (independent)
Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón	Director (independent)
Ana María García Fau	Director (independent)
Rosa María García Piñeiro	Director (independent)
Cristina Garmendi Mendizábal	Director (independent)
José María Méndez Álvarez-Cedrón	Director (proprietary director – representing Fundación Bancaria "la Caixa")
Bernardo Sánchez Incera	Director (independent)
Teresa Santero Quintillá	Director (proprietary director – representing FROB and BFA Tenedora de Acciones, S.A.U.)
Koro Usarraga Unsain	Director (independent)

The appointment of Ms. Ana María García Fau is subject to the verification of her suitability by the European Central Bank.

2.8. Changes to Senior Management

From 31 December 2025 to the date of registration of this document, there have been no changes in the scope of the Management Committee of CaixaBank.

3. Regulatory framework

The following table summarises the most relevant aspects of the regulatory framework in which CAIXABANK operates, as well as the main factors that, directly or indirectly, have affected or are currently significantly affecting the operations of the CaixaBank Group.

In addition, see the Risk Factors section of this SRD, which includes specific and relevant factors that, in CAIXABANK's opinion, could significantly affect the Group's operations.

Framework MiFID, MiFID II, MiFIR

Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments ('**MiFID'**) was adopted on 21 April 2004. The MiFID regulated the provision of investment services and investment activities, provided a harmonised regime and aimed to increase competition and strengthen investor protection. It streamlined supervision on the basis of control of the country of origin and increased market transparency. In addition, MiFID harmonised the rules of conduct, including optimal execution, conflicts of interest, customer order management rules and incentive rules, and introduced a suitability and suitability test. In accordance with MiFID, when advising a customer or carrying out portfolio management activities, a bank must (i) in the interest of the customer, obtain information on the financial situation, knowledge, experience, objectives and risk tolerance of the customer, to the extent that it is reasonably relevant for the advice or portfolio management, and (ii) ensure that its advice or the way in which it manages the portfolio, to the extent reasonably possible, is based on the information mentioned in point (i) (suitability test). When providing investment services other than advice or portfolio management, the bank must carry out a suitability test related to the customer's knowledge and experience in the relevant investment field for the specific investment service. However, when client orders are transmitted and executed on their own initiative, and the orders refer to specific (non-complex) financial instruments such as (i) shares admitted to trading on a regulated market, and (ii) instruments that are normally traded on the money market (this is the only execution regime), the suitability test is not required.

On 15 May 2014, the European Parliament and the Council adopted MiFID II and Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments ('**MiFIR**'). The MiFID II and the MiFIR introduce new standards to, among other aspects:

- regulating high frequency trading, requiring, inter alia, (i) companies engaged in high frequency trading to be authorised to carry out their activities, and (ii) trading venues to set limits on the relationship between orders and transactions and establish minimum tick sizes in shares and similar financial instruments;
- improving customer protection levels (i) by prohibiting investment firms from receiving third-party payments (incentives) when they provide independent advisory and portfolio management services, (ii) by limiting the list of financial instruments (non-complex) for which the only-execution regime can be applied without proof of suitability: the only-e execution services can no longer be provided, for example, with respect to structured collective investment undertakings in equities ('**ICVMs**') and (iii) by extending the reporting requirements in relation to the obligations of optimal execution;
- extending organizational requirements and rules of conduct by introducing product governance provisions, as a process for approving them, and prohibiting securities transfer guarantee agreements in relation to retail customer transactions involving financial instruments;
- extending the application of certain organizational requirements and rules of conduct to the sale of structured deposits and to advice on the same;
- to extend and modify the current market structures by introducing (i) a new trading platform, the organized trading system ('**OTF'**), (ii) a trading obligation for derivatives subject to the EMIR clearing obligation, and transactions with these derivatives must be carried out on a regulated market, a multilateral trading system ('**MTF**') or an OTF, if the derivative is sufficiently liquid, and (iii) a trading obligation on shares that have been admitted to trading on a regulatory market, an SMN or an SOC, unless exceptions apply, for example, when the operation does not involve a retail counterparty and the operation does not contribute to the price formation process;
- increasing market transparency by extending the pre- and post-trading transparency regime to non-current securities;
- improving the availability and quality of trading data; and
- extend the scope of the reporting obligation to financial instruments traded in a NMS or SOC and to financial instruments whose underlying asset is an instrument traded on a regulated market, and require additional information to be included in transaction reports.

The exact scope of application and the content of most MiFID II standards are clarified in the delegated acts, i.e. secondary legislation.

In addition, MiFID II was amended by Directive (EU) 2016/1034 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 June 2016 amending MiFID II, and MiFIR by Regulation (EU) 2016/201033 of the European Parliament, of the Council, of 23 June 2016, amending MiFIR, Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament or of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse (Market abuse Regulation) and repealing Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament/ of the Council and Directives 2003/124/EC, 2003/125/EC and 2004/72/EC of the Commission and the rules and regulations enacted by virtue thereof (the '**Market Abuse Regulation**') and Regulation (EU) Both MiFID II and MiFIR have been further amended by Regulation (EU) 2022/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on a pilot scheme for market infrastructures based on distributed ledger technology, amending also Regulation (EU) 909/2014.

MiFID II was amended by (i) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1253 of 21 April 2021 amending Delegated Regulation 2017/565 as regards the integration of sustainability factors, risks and preferences into certain organisational requirements and operating conditions of investment firms, with effect from 2 August 2022; (II) Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2021/1269 of 21 April 2021 amending Delegated Directive 2017/593 as regards the integration of sustainability factors into product governance obligations. Member States were required to approve implementing measures by 21 August 2022 in order to become effective from 22 November 2022; and (iii) Directive (EU) 2021/338 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2021 amending Directive 2014/65/EU with regard to reporting requirements, product governance and position limits, and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/878 with regard to their application to investment firms, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

MiFID II has been fully implemented in Spanish legislation through (i) Law 6/2023, of 17 March, on Securities Markets and Investment Services, (ii) Royal Decree-Law 21/2017; (iii) Royal Decree-Law 14/2018; (iv) Royal Decree 814/2023; and (v) Royal Decree 813/2023.

In addition, Regulation (EU) 2024/791 and Directive (EU) 2024/90 were published on 8 March 2024, amending MiFIR and MiFID II, respectively. The objectives of these amendments are (i) to strengthen the transparency of financial instruments markets; (ii) fostering investor participation in capital markets; (iii) improving international competition on the European Union's capital markets; and (iv) establishing fair competition conditions.

As regards Regulation (EU) 2024/791, several important developments are added. The definition of an expanding SME market is introduced and the definition of a multilateral system is amended to regulate it solely under MiFIR, excluding it from MiFID II. In addition, the new figure of designated publication entity is regulated, allowing investment services companies (**ESI**) to make an operation public through an authorised publication agent (**APA**) without the need to opt for the status of systematic internaliser. The barriers to supervised entities being able to request authorisation as a consolidated information supplier (**CIP**) are also removed and new regulations are established in this regard. Payment by order flow (**PFOF**) is prohibited and reasonable commercial conditions (**RCB**) are established for the public availability of pre- and post-trading information on transactions with financial instruments. The Regulation is already in force, however, levels 2 and 3 (RTS, ITS and Delgado Acts) are being developed with an estimated date of application between 2025 and 2026.

As regards Directive (EU) 2024/790, it also presents several significant developments. Payment by order flow (**PFOF**) is prohibited and the requirement of reporting the report on the quality of executions of the execution venues and the report on the five main execution venues, and the quality of ESI executions is eliminated. New criteria are included to establish and assess the effectiveness of the order execution policy and new obligations are established with regard to the quality of market data. Member States shall transpose this Directive by 29 September 2025.

Additionally, on 23 October 2024, Regulation (EU) 2024/2809 was published, introducing targeted amendments relating to the record-keeping obligation under MiFIR.

Solvency II

On 1 January 2016, a solvency framework for insurance and reinsurance companies operating in the EU, known as 'Solvency II', entered into force. Solvency II comprises Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on life insurance, access to the insurance and reinsurance business and the exercise thereof (the '**Solvency II Directive**'), several regulations supplementing the Solvency II Directive that are directly applicable in the EU Member States (mostly Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014 supplementing Solvency II) and the corresponding regulations applicable in the EU member states.

The Solvency II Directive was transposed in Spain through Law 20/2015, of 14 July, on the organisation, supervision and solvency of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and Royal Decree 1060/2015, of 20 November, on the organization, supervision and capital adequacy of insurers and reinsurers.

Solvency II replaced the previous insurance policies and introduced capital requirements based on economic risk in all Member States, promoting comparability, transparency and competitiveness in the insurance sector. Specifically, Solvency II significantly modified the regulation with regard to (i) the assessment of the balance sheet, (ii) the calculation of technical reserves, (iii) the measurement of eligible capital resources and required solvency, (iv) corporate governance and (v) the notification of risk management systems and relevant data on solvency levels to supervisory authorities and the market.

On 24 January 2024, the European Council and the European Parliament reached a provisional agreement on the amendment of the Solvency II Directive. The new rules will enhance the role of the insurance and reinsurance sector in providing private sources of long-term investment to European companies and will seek to strengthen the sector so that it is better prepared for future challenges, in order to better protect policyholders.

On 8 January 2025, Directive (EU) 2025/2 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union amending Directive 2009/138/EC as regards proportionality, supervisory quality, reporting, long-term guarantee measures, macro-prudential instruments, sustainability risks and group and cross-border supervision.

Distribution of insurance

Directive 2016/97, of 20 January 2016, on Insurance Distribution (the '**Directive on Insurance Distribution**') regulates brokers and other intermediaries that sell Insurance products. The scope of application of the Insurance Distribution Directive includes all insurance product sellers, with a special focus on market integration, fair competition between insurance product distributors and protection of insurance policyholders. Commission Delegated Regulations 2017/2358 and 2017/2359 of 21 September 2017 supplemented the Insurance Distribution Directive with regard to (i) product supervision and governance requirements for Insurance companies and Insurance distributors and (ii) information requirements and rules of conduct applicable to the Distribution of Insurance-based investment products, respectively. Lastly, Directive 2018/411 of 14 March 2018 amended the Insurance Distribution Directive and deferred the date of application of the Member States' transposition measures until 1 October 2018. On 4 February 2020, the Spanish Government approved Royal Decree-Law 3/2020, on urgent measures, implementing in Spain various community directives on public contracting in certain sectors, private insurance, pension funds and plans, taxation and tax disputes, including the Insurance Distribution Directive.

Payment services regulations

In 2009, European legislation on payment services was adopted, mainly as established in Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market (hereinafter referred to as '**PSD'**). The SPD was implemented in Spain through Law 16/2009 and was aimed at opening payment services to the competition of new authorised payment entities and increasing consumer protection by introducing uniform information requirements and operating rules for payment service providers. The SPD laid the foundations for the creation of a single payment market and constitutes the legal framework for a single euro payment zone.

Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market ('**PSD2**') was formally adopted on 25 November 2015. The PSD2 imposed additional requirements with respect to payment services in the EEA and supports the emergence of new players in the field of payment services and the development of innovative mobile and internet payments in Europe, opening up the EU payments market to companies that offer consumer- or company-oriented payment services based on access to payment account information, the so-called 'payment initiation service providers' and 'account information service providers'.

Banks are obliged to allow the so-called third-party payment service providers that offer payment initiation services or account information services access to their customers' accounts. Regulation (EU) 2015/751 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on exchange rates applicable to card payment transactions, accompanying PSD2, introduces, inter alia, maximum exchange rate levels for transactions based on consumer debit and credit cards.

The PSD2 was implemented in Spain through Royal Decree-Law 19/2018, of 23 November, on payment services and other urgent measures in financial matters and its Implementing Regulation Royal Decree 736/2019, of 20 December, on the legal regime of payment services and payment institutions. This standard is supplemented by Regulation (EU) 2024/886 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024 amending Regulations (EU) No 260/2012 and (EU) 2021/1230 and Directives 98/26/EC and (EU) 2015/2366 as regards immediate transfers in euros.

Covered bonds regulations

Covered bonds have traditionally been an important source of funding for Spanish credit institutions. These instruments have structural features designed to provide special protection to investors, as they benefit from a statutory priority claim over a specific pool of the issuer's assets vis-à-vis other creditors. Depending on the nature of the cover pool, there are three different types of covered bonds in Spain: cédulas hipotecarias and bonos hipotecarios, which are secured by mortgage loans; cédulas territoriales and bonos territoriales, which are secured by loans granted to public authorities; and cédulas de internacionalización and bonos de internacionalización, which are secured by loans linked to export and internationalisation contracts entered into by companies.

On 3 November 2021, Royal Decree-Law 24/2021 ("RDL 24/2021") was published in the Spanish Official State Gazette which, among other matters, transposed Directive (EU) 2019/2162 on covered bonds into Spanish law and entered into force on 8 July 2022. In addition to transposing the Directive, RDL 24/2021 aims to simplify and harmonise the Spanish legal framework governing covered bonds. This new domestic regime also forms part of the European legislative package on covered bonds, which includes Regulation (EU) 2019/2160 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR) as regards exposures in the form of covered bonds, establishing the conditions for the appication of preferential regulatory treatment to such instruments.

RDL 24/2021 repealed Law 2/1981, of 25 March, regulating the mortgage market, Article 13 of Law 14/2013, of 27 September, on support for entrepreneurs and their internationalisation, Article 13 of Law 44/2002, of 22 November, on measures to reform the financial system, and Additional Provision Four of Law 5/2015, of 27 April, on the promotion of business financing, which constituted, among other things, the former legal regime applicable to covered bonds. As from 8 July 2022, the legal regime governing covered bonds is that established in RDL 24/2021 and its implementing regulations. Subsequently, Royal Decree-Law 5/2023, of 28 June, introduced certain technical adjustments to this regulatory framework, without altering the essential structural elements of the regime established by RDL 24/2021.

The covered bond regulation introduced by RDL 24/2021 has resulted in significant changes in relation to the issuance and maintenance of these instruments, including, among other matters, the liquidity buffer, extendable maturity structures, periodic information to covered bondholders, supervision of covered bonds (cover pool monitor and public supervision) and the insolvency or resolution of the covered bond issuer.

In addition, particular note should be taken of Bank of Spain Circular 1/2023, of 24 February, addressed to credit institutions, Spanish branches of credit institutions authorised in another Member State of the European Union and financial credit establishments, regarding the information to be submitted to the Bank of Spain on covered bonds and other loan mobilisation instruments, and amending Circular 4/2017, of 27 November, addressed to credit institutions, on public and confidential financial reporting rules and financial statement templates, and Circular 4/2019, of 26 November, addressed to financial credit establishments, on public and confidential financial reporting rules and financial statement templates.

<u>Mortgage legislation</u>

Mortgages and mortgage loans in Spain are subject to broad and widespread regulation. The most important regulation is Law 5/2019, of 15 March, on the regulation of real estate loans, implemented by Royal Decree 309/2019, of 26 April and by Order ECE/482/2019, of April 26, which amends Order EHA/1718/2010, of 11 June, on the Regulation and Control of the Advertising of Banking Services and Products, and Order EHA/2899/2011, of 28 October, on transparency and protection of customers of banking services, which entered into force on 16 June 2019 and transposes Directive 2014/17/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 4 February 2014, on consumer credit contracts relating to residential

In Spain, there has been a major reform of mortgage legislation, which has given rise to changes in this legislation, which are described below, among others.

Royal Decree 6/2012, of 9 March, on urgent measures to protect mortgage debtors with no economic resources, introduced measures to enable the restructuring of mortgage debt and the easing of the execution of guarantees, aimed at protecting especially vulnerable debtors.

Furthermore, Royal Decree 27/2012, of 15 November, on urgent measures to strengthen the protection of mortgage debtors, temporarily established a two-year moratorium (currently exhausted), as from its approval, for evictions applicable to groups of debtors especially susceptible to social exclusion, who may remain in their homes during this period.

Law 1/2013, of 14 May, on measures to protect mortgage debtors, debt restructuring and social rentals introduced major changes in mortgage legislation and civil proceedings. Royal Decree-Law 5/2017, of 17 March, amending Royal Decree-law 6/2012, of 9 March, on urgent measures to protect mortgage debtors without resources, and Law 1/2013. This Royal Decree-law, amended by Royal Decree-Law 6/2020, of 10 March and by Royal Decret-Law 1/2024, of 14 May, addresses the mortgage restructuring of those people who suffer major difficulties to deal with payments and tries to facilitate and flexibilize the mortgage execution procedures, such as extending the suspension period of eviction or making possible the execution of more flexible mortgage policies after having extended the number of potential beneficiaries and facilitating the preferential leases.

Royal Decree 11/2014, following the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 17 July 2014 on Spanish mortgage foreclosure processes, allows debtors to appeal the court ruling rejecting their opposition to the foreclosure of a mortgage.

Royal Decree-Law 1/2015, of 27 February, on the "second opportunity" mechanism, allows a natural person declared in insolvency of creditors to be released from the outstanding obligations provided that they meet certain requirements: (i) that the insolvency proceedings have been concluded, (ii) that the debtor has acted in good faith, the Royal Decree being restrictive as to when a debtor is considered to have acted in bad faith, and (iii) that the bankruptcy judge has to approve the terms of the release (which may revoke its approval in certain circumstances at the request of any creditor in the following five years). The release of mortgage bonds would only apply to outstanding debts after execution, provided that these debts are considered ordinary or subordinated under Spanish insolvency law. The co-debtors and guarantors, if any, would remain liable.

Law 25/2015, of 28 July, on the "second opportunity" mechanism for reducing the financial burden and other social measures, came into force on 30 July 2015, introducing a fee protection account for insolvency directors, limits on the remuneration of insolvency directories and the introduction of greater flexibility to a series of elements of the second opportunity mechanism.

The Royal Legislative Decree 1/2020, of 5 May, that approves the Refunded Text of the Concursal Law, has been modified by several standards since its publication. Some of the most significant changes include:

1. Law 16/2022, of 5 September: This Law introduces significant changes in the regime of discharge of unsatisfied liabilities and in the regulation of refinancing agreements.
2. Royal Decree-Law 27/2021, of 23 November: This decree-law modifies aspects related to insolvency and business restructuring.
3. Law 11/2023, of 30 June: This Law incorporates provisions on the transposition of European Directive 2019/1023, which affects preventive restructuring and debt relief.

Royal Decree-Law 19/2022, of 22 November, entered into force on 24 November 2022 with the aim of strengthening the protection of mortgage debtors in order to prevent hardship resulting from rising interest rates. Among other measures, Royal Decree-Law 19/2022 establishes a new temporary Code of Good Practice, initially for a period of two years, for the restructuring of mortgage debt of mortgage debtors at risk of vulnerability as a result of rising interest rates, amends the existing Code of Good Practice set out in Royal Decree-Law 6/2012 and facilitates consumer subrogation. Royal Decree-Law 19/2022 was subsequently amended by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 27 December 2023, in order to adjust income thresholds and clarify the application of the approved measures; and by Royal Decree-Law 7/2024, of 11 November, and by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 11 November 2024, in order to extend its validity for a period of 12 months, and 18 months for individuals resident in the municipalities principally affected by the 2025 DANA, in order to mitigate the increase in their vulnerability. This new temporary Code of Good Practice, initially for a period of two years, for the restructuring of mortgage debt of mortgage debtors at risk of vulnerability as a result of rising interest rates, expired on 31 December 2025, except for those affected by the 2024 Valencia DANA, for whom it remains in force until 30 June 2026.

Royal Decree-Law 20/2021, of 5 October, adopting urgent support measures for the repair of the damages caused by the volcanic eruptions and for the economic and social reconstruction of the island of La Palma. These measures have been successively extended, most recently by Royal Decree-Law 13/2025, of 25 November, providing for a full suspension of instalment payments for six months, until 30 June 2026..

Consumer credit regulations.

The granting of consumer credit is subject to Consumer Credit Contracts Act 16/2011 of 24 June, which transposes Directive 2008/48/EC. This regulatory body is complemented by other standards that implement it, such as Order ETD/699/2020, of 24 July, regulating revolving credit or Order EHA/2899/2011, of 28 October of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, on transparency and protection of banking services customers.

Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

CaixaBank is firmly committed to the prevention of money laundering, the prevention of the financing of terrorism and compliance with international financial sanctions and countermeasures programmes, actively promoting the application of the highest international standards in this area and adopting the regulatory developments that are applicable at all times.

The current applicable regulations are Law 10/2010, of 28 April, on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Royal Decree 304/2014, of 5 May, which approves the Regulation of Law 10/201, of 28 April, for the Prevention of money laundering and Terrorism Financing, and the European and international regulations applicable to this matter.

Banking crisis management and deposit guarantee framework

On 18 April 2023, the European Commission published a package of legislative proposals reforming the current European Union Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance framework ("**CMDI**"), which entails the revision of Directive 2014/59/EU on bank recovery and resolution (**BRRD**), Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 on the Single Resolution Mechanism (**SRMR**) and Directive 2014/49/EU on deposit guarantee schemes (**DGSD**) and which, among other matters, establishes a general preference of all deposits over ordinary unsecured claims. As of the date hereof, the CMDI reform was adopted by the European Council on 5 March 2026 and by the European Parliament on 26 March 2026, and will enter into force in May 2026. The directives forming part of the CMDI reform will need to be transposed into the national law of each Member State of the European Union.

As of the date hereof, uncertainty still remains as to the specific impacts that may arise from such reform. However, if transposed on the same terms, it would result in Senior Preferred Notes and Structured Notes no longer ranking pari passu with uninsured deposits that do not currently qualify as preferred claims, but rather ranking behind all deposits. This enhancement of depositor protection would entail an increase in the risks for investors in Senior Preferred Notes and Structured Notes: in the context of the application of the bail-in tool, they would bear a greater proportion of losses at the expense of depositors. Furthermore, this could ultimately lead to a downgrade of their credit rating or rating.

4. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The main events occurring between the date of publication of the management report and the consolidated financial statements for 2024 and the date of recognition of this document (in chronological order) are as follows:

4.1. Share buyback programme for a maximum amount of EUR 500 million notified on 31 October 2024.

As a follow-up to the Privileged Information communication of 31 October 2024 (record number 2442) and the Other Relevant Information communication of 19 November 2024 (recorder number 31423), concerning the approval and commencement of a share buy-back programme of CaixaBank for a maximum amount of EUR 500 million, it should be noted that the same concluded on 12 March 2025 with the acquisition by CaixaBank of a total of 89,372,390 treasury shares representing 1.25% of the share capital.

The acquisition carried out under the buyback programme has been carried out and reported on a regular basis in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1052.

4.2. Distribution of dividends from CaixaBank charged to profits for 2025.

As a follow-up to the Inside Information announcement published on 31 October 2025 (registration number 2969) and the Other Relevant Information announcement published on 24 November 2025 (registration number 37843), relating to the approval and launch of a share buy-back programme for a maximum amount of €500 million, it should be noted that the programme was completed on 30 March 2026 with the acquisition by CaixaBank of a total of 48,590,729 treasury shares, representing 0.69% of its share capital.

The acquisitions carried out under the share buy-back programme were executed and periodically disclosed in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1052.

4.3. Update of the Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies.

On 27 March 2026, it was announced by means of an Other Relevant Information communication (CNMV registration number: 39976) that the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of CaixaBank held on 27 March 2026 approved the re-election as members of the Board of Directors of Tomás Muniesa Arantegui (proprietary director) and Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu (independent director). It also approved the appointment of Ms. Ana María García Fau (independent director) and the ratification and appointment of Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón (independent director). The appointment of Ms. Ana María García Fau is subject to the verification of her suitability by the European Central Bank.

The composition of the Board of Directors is as follows:

Tomás Muniesa Arantegui	Chairman (proprietary)
Peter Löscher	Vice Chairman (independent)
Gonzalo Gortázar Rotaeche	Chief Executive Officer (executive)
Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu	Lead Independent Director (independent)
Luis Álvarez Satorre	Director (independent)
Fernando María Costa Duarte Ulrich	Director (other external)
María Verónica Fisas Vergés	Director (independent)
Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón	Director (independent)
Ana María García Fau	Director (independent)
Rosa María García Piñeiro	Director (independent)
Cristina Garmendi Mendizábal	Director (independent)
José María Méndez Álvarez-Cedrón	Director (proprietary)
Bernardo Sánchez Incera	Director (independent)
Teresa Santero Quintillá	Director (proprietary)
Koro Usarraga Unsain	Director (independent)

Furthermore, following the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors, upon the proposal of the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, resolved to establish the following composition of the Board Committees:

Executive Committee

Tomás Muniesa Arantegui*	Chairman (proprietary)
Gonzalo Gortázar Rotaeche	Vocal (executive)
Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu*	Vocal (independiente)
Cristina Garmendi Mendizábal	Vocal (independent)
Peter Löscher*	Vocal (independent)
Koro Usarraga Unsain*	Vocal (independent)

* The Board of Directors resolved to appoint Peter Löscher as a new member of the Committee and to re-elect Tomás Muniesa Arantegui and Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu as Chairman and member, respectively, following their re-election as directors by the General Shareholders' Meeting..

Appointments and Sustainability Committee

Peter Löscher*	Chairman (independent)
Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu*	Vocal (independent))
Fernando María Costa Duarte Ulrich	Vocal (other external)
Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón*	Vocal (independent)
Rosa María García Piñeiro	Vocal (independent)

* The Board of Directors resolved to appoint Peter Löscher as Chairman of the Committee. It also resolved to appoint Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón as a new member of the Committee. Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu continues to serve in his current position as a member of the Committee, following his re-election as a director by the General Shareholders' Meeting..

Audit and Control Committee

Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu	Chairman (independent)
Ana María García Fau *	Vocal (independent)
José María Méndez Álvarez Cedrón*	Vocal (proprietary)
Bernardo Sánchez Incera*	Vocal (independent)
Teresa Santero Quintillá*	Vocal (proprietary)

* The Board of Directors resolved to appoint Ms. Ana María García Fau as a new member of the Committee, filling the vacancy left by Ms. Cristina Garmendia Mendizabal, who ceases to be a member of the Committee, such change being subject to the prior verification of the suitability of Ms. Ana María García Fau by the banking supervisor and to her not being subject to any limitation that may be imposed by the supervisor on her appointment as a member of the Committee. Eduardo Javier Sanchiz Irazu continues to serve in his current position as Chairman of the Committee, following his re-election as a director by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Remuneration Committee

Cristina Garmendia Mendizábal*	Chairman (independent)
Luis Álvarez Satorre*	Vocal (independent)
Ana María García Fau *	Vocal (other external)
José María Méndez Álvarez-Cedrón*	Vocal (proprietary)
Koro Usarraga Unsain*	Vocal (independent)

* The Board of Directors resolved to appoint Ms. Ana María García Fau as a new member of the Committee, filling the vacancy left by Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón, who ceases to be a member of the Committee. The appointment of Ms. Ana María García Fau is subject to the prior verification of her suitability by the banking supervisor and to her not being subject to any limitation that may be established by the supervisor on her appointment as a member of the Committee.

Innovation, Technology and Digital Transformation Committee

Tomás Muniesa Arantegui	Chairman (proprietary)
Peter Löscher	Vocal (independent)
Gonzalo Gortázar Rotaeche	Senior executive
Luis Álvarez Satorre	Vocal (independent)
Cristina Garmendia Mendizábal	Vocal (independent)
Bernardo Sánchez Incera	Vocal (independent)

* Tomás Muniesa Arantegui continues to serve in his current position as Chairman of the Committee, following his re-election as a director by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Risks Committee

Koro Usarraga Unsain	Chairman (independent)
Fernando María Costa Duarte Ulrich	Vocal (other external)
Verónica Fisas Vergés	Vocal (independent)
Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón*	Vocal (independent)
Rosa María García Piñeiro	Vocal (independent)

* Pablo Arturo Forero Calderón continues to serve in his current position as a member of the Committee, following his ratification and appointment as an independent director by the General Shareholders' Meeting

And for the record,

CAIXABANK, S.A.
P.p.

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Matthias Bulach
Head of Accounting, Management and Capital Control