



CaixaBank

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:

Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CaixaBank, S.A. (CB) is the parent company of a financial services group whose shares are traded on the stock exchanges of Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia and Bilbao, and on the continuous market. Traded on the IBEX-35 since 2011, it is also listed on the Euro Stoxx Bank Price EUR, the MSCI Europe and the MSCI Pan-Euro. CaixaBank Group is a financial group with a socially responsible, long-term universal business model based on quality, trust and specialisation, offering a value proposition of products and services for each segment, treating innovation as both a strategic challenge and a distinguishing feature of its corporate culture. As a leader in retail banking in Spain and Portugal, it is a key player in supporting sustainable economic growth. During last years, CB has become the leading financial group in the Iberian Peninsula, with the vocation and capacity to provide more than 20 million customers with an inclusive, quality and broad spectrum financial and insurance service. Regarding savings management, the rise in customer funds by 19,030 million (3.1%), supported again by the growth of assets under management and the insurance activity, both areas of strength in the CaixaBank Group, stood out. As for the lending activity, following high growth in 2022, the portfolio has shown resilience, with a positive performance in financing companies and household consumption, which grew by around 2%, whereas the mortgage portfolio contracted 5%, reflecting the lower market demand. Regarding the results, the year's intense commercial activity and the normalisation of interest rates has led to an increase in total revenue of 28.3%, reaching 14,231 million, and a significant rise in the cost-to-income ratio to 40.9% Regarding sustainability, we have made progress in our commitment to the energy transition. In the last two years we have mobilised more than 50,800 million in sustainable finance, which adds up to 79% of the target for 2022-2024. As a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance, we have taken on the commitment to gradually reduce financing to companies linked to thermal coal until its complete phase out in 2030, as well as other intermediate decarbonisation targets for 2030 for our financing and investment portfolios, specifically in the sectors with the highest intensity of greenhouse gas emissions electric, oil and gas, automotive, iron and steel, agriculture, real estate (residential and commercial), aviation and shipping. No decarbonisation targets have been established for the aluminium and cement sectors because they are not considered materials in the financing portfolio. Additionally, we will stop financing companies involved in thermal coal activities (those clients whose revenues from thermal coal mining and/or coal-fired power generation exceed 5% of the total), reducing our exposure to zero by 2030 (phase-out). Regarding the organizational activities and according to the

CDP criteria, CB decided to include in this CDP only the activities performed by Bank Lending, the only activity that represents more than 20% of its revenue in the reporting year, and only activities carried out in Spain (75.81% of total income).

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2023

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

2 years

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

Select from:

2 years

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

Select from:

2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ES0140609019

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

E3641N103

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CABK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B283W97

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

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

(1.10.4) Portfolio value based on total assets

500024000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

75.8

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

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

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |

Biotech, health care & pharma

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

No

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In the case of upstream emissions related to categories 3.1 Purchases of goods and services and 3.2 Purchases capital goods, 80% of the amount of the global statement of all the Bank's operating expenses and investments has been taken as a baseline. The emission factors used to calculate these categories in 2023 have been obtained from public information from the suppliers themselves (Tier 1) or, where not available, emission intensities from DEFRA's input-output (IO) database, which are classified by economic sector, have been used. With the aim of improving the accuracy of the 2024 emissions and defining more precisely the reduction targets for these categories, CaixaBank has begun an engagement project with the most relevant suppliers to obtain information on their carbon footprint. Regarding the portfolio coverage, CaixaBank has established a customer and credit acceptance process which is integrated into the customer onboarding process and credit approval process for all customers and operations under the scope of the Corporate Sustainability/ ESG Risk Management Policy. The granting process will include, where applicable, the analysis of environmental, social and governance risk factors of both the customer and the transaction. a. In the customer onboarding process, an analysis of the ESG risk of customers is carried out to determine whether or not they comply with the criteria of this Policy relating to Human Rights, Health and Safety Policies, with a special focus on defence. In the credit approval process, an analysis of the ESG risks associated with the customer's activity is carried out, which complements that carried out in the customer onboarding process and aims to ensure compliance with the Policy. If the financing is intended for specific projects, an assessment is carried out according to the type of asset to be financed. The analysis takes into account environmental, social and governance risk, which incorporates aspects related to the company's ESG control environment, the existence or not of ESG controversies, decarbonisation strategy, as well as compliance with the Equator Principles where applicable. In other words, a holistic due diligence analysis is carried out of customers with an ESG vision.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Plastics are not relevant at a raw material level for CaixaBank, so they are not mapped in our value chain. Plastics are not a core material in banking operations and CaixaBank is rapidly moving towards digital platforms with digital wallets and mobile banking apps. On the other hand, CaixaBank is adopting sustainability initiatives at the operational level, which include reducing plastic usage. Some examples of initiatives carried out in 2023 have been the use of larger containers with dosage with cleaning companies or the distribution of reusable bottles or glasses to drink water in our corporate services cafeterias, which become centres free of single-use plastics.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the 3-years period as short-term. This decision is in line with the time horizon used in the bank's strategic plans and in the Bank's Global Risk Management Plan. Additionally, as can be seen from the short time between the storms Gloria and Filomena, a 1-year interval between the two, which impacted different sectors of the Spanish economy, this 3-year horizon is essential to take into account the risks associated to acute physical events in the Bank's R&O analysis. Storm Gloria was the most intense in recent decades in Catalonia due to the intensity, persistence, and widespread effects along the Catalan coast. During the 5 days of storm, there were strong winds, snowfalls and intense rains, waves between 5 and 7 meters, disappearance of coastal areas and overflows of rivers. Storm Filomena was an extratropical cyclone in early January 2021 that was most notable for bringing unusually heavy snowfall to parts of Portugal and Spain, with Madrid recording its heaviest snowfall since 1971.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

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

In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the 7-years period as medium-term, in line with standard market practices that look at 2030 as an intermediate milestone (2030-2023 7 years). This 7-years period is important for the risk assessment process related to changes in the legal framework resulting from climate change issues. The potential increase in the operational cost for CaixaBank's customers to comply with environmental legal requirements could affect their ability to pay, exposing the Bank's portfolio to a credit risk (the possibility of a loss resulting from a borrower's failure to repay a loan or meet contractual obligations).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

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

In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, CaixaBank considers the long-term period to be the years between the medium-term and 2100 (2030-2100), which explains the value in the previous column (2100-202377). This decision is in line with the risk and opportunities analysis which considers, among others, the risks generated by chronic physical events (e.g. increased indirect operational costs as a result of actions taken as a consequence of a future increase in the average and maximum temperatures) and the transition risks that can occur when moving towards a low-carbon economy that can mean, for some sectors (e.g. Oil & Gas, Energy, and Transport sectors), significant impacts on the asset values and/or higher costs of doing business.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

*CaixaBank will not be analyzing the impacts and dependencies at the operational and upstream value chain levels in the next two years because it is not a strategic priority identified in the materiality analysis. On the other hand, a risk impact, dependencies and materiality Assessment was conducted with portfolio focus (2.2.4).
[Fixed row]*

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

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

Other

- Materiality assessment

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

CaixaBank carries out its Materiality Analysis on an annual basis with the aim of identifying and prioritising those scopes that can generate significant impacts on the environmental, social and governance matters. In this regard, the Materiality Analysis allows, among others: Integrating the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) identified in terms of sustainability into the Bank's different strategic and decision-making processes; Meeting the needs of the main stakeholders; Defining the appropriate amount of information to be reported in this report This Materiality Analysis is submitted for approval to the Management Committee, Appointments and Sustainability Committee and Board of Directors One of the phases of the Analysis is the identification and assessment of the current and potential impacts, risks and opportunities related to material topics. Based on the context analysis, 89 potentially material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) have been identified. The potential positive and negative impacts that are directly caused by CaixaBank on the environment have been identified, along with the risks and opportunities that could lead to financial effects in the short, medium and long term. In order to determine the material impacts (positive and negative), risks and opportunities, an assessment process was conducted, taking into consideration the main methodological recommendations of a double materiality exercise. The results of the assessment of the IROs have been used as the basis for determining the materiality of 84 of the 89 previously identified impacts, risks and opportunities. Thereafter, the 84 IROs determined as material have been consolidated into 22 material topics. Additionally, in terms of management, progress has been made in measuring and identifying the impact with the creation of a specific risk in the operational loss database to record those linked to physical climate events that may have caused damage to tangible assets for the entity's own use and another to record losses linked to transition climate risk. Additionally, extreme operational risk scenarios have been developed linked to physical risks (assessment of potential damage from certain meteorological events to tangible assets) and transition risks (potential sanctions for non-compliance with sustainability disclosure regulations), both resulting in limited impact.

[Add row]

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

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.5.1) Process in place covering this portfolio

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

Both risks and opportunities

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

Select from:

No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts

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

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

- Power generation

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Not defined

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Not defined

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

- ENCORE
- Other, please specify :IBAT

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Soil erosion
- Solifluction
- Water stress
- Coastal erosion
- Soil degradation
- Change in land-use
- Permafrost thawing

- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Changing wind patterns
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies
- ☑ Ocean acidification
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Leaching of hazardous substances from plastics
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Reputation

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

Technology

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

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation

- Non-compliance with regulations
- Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

CaixaBank also intends to align disclosure on nature-related risks and opportunities with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) scheduled for the end of 2023. In this regard, in 2022 and 2023 CaixaBank has been participating in one of the pilot projects launched by TNFD and coordinated by UNEP FI, which is working on the TNFD draft framework. The UNEP FI-led TNFD Piloting Program presents the results of an extensive global pilot testing led by UNEP FI with the private finance sector to test the draft risk management and disclosure framework from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The practical case studies are based on the findings and insights from more than 40 global financial institutions which assessed the current applicability of the TNFD framework for selected high-impact sectors. The pilots aim to support financial institutions to start their journey to unboxing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities – and supporting the ultimate goal of shifting global financial flows away from nature-negative outcomes and toward nature-positive outcomes. There are several pilot tests focused on various sectors and geographies, and CaixaBank is a participant in pilot 3 "Offshore wind energy". Related to column 11, ENCORE tool is based on an analysis that includes all risk types related to acute physical, chronic physical, reputation, technology and liability.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

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

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation

Market

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

Technology

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

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Regulators
- Suppliers

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

The goal of the strategic risk management processes is to identify, measure, monitor, mitigate and report risks. To this end, the processes include three fundamental elements, as described below: Risk Assessment (identification and assessment), Risk catalogue (taxonomy and definition) and Risk Appetite Framework (monitoring). In the first step, the Group conducts a risk self-assessment process every six months, seeking to identify and assess the inherent risks assumed by the Group according to its environment and business model. Once risks are identified, CB determines the likelihood of their financial impacts in the short, medium or long term (from unlikely to very likely), the gross impact magnitude (from low to high) and the net impact magnitude taking into account management actions. Relevant risks (CC R) are those likely or very likely with medium to high gross impact. Given the special characteristics of ESG risks, the risk assessment for sustainability risks is fed by a specific ESG risk materiality assessment. This evaluation focuses on qualitative assessment of the main impacts ESG factors might have on the traditional risks, such as credit, liquidity, market, operational, reputational and business/strategic risks, of the portfolios. Additionally, qualitative analyses have been

complemented by quantitative analyses that have confirmed the qualitative findings. On the other hand, some opportunities arising from climate change are related to new avenues for financing sustainable projects, broadening the investors base, positive regulational impact, etc. The climate risk assessment is based on various climate change scenarios and different time horizons. CaixaBank has considered in its materiality assessment the following climate scenarios established by the NGFS: Orderly transition, Disorderly transition and "Hot House World". Sustainability risk (ESG) is currently included in the Corporate Risk Catalogue as a transversal factor in several of its risks (credit, reputational, legal and regulatory and other operational risks). CB is currently using various data sources to measure the risks associated with the climate and environment: Customer information (internal by counterparty or public by reports published) and external suppliers' data (ESG rating agencies). The materiality assessment of sustainability/ESG risks is the basis for a proportionate deployment of its ESG risk management processes and allows feeding into strategic risks

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

The deployment of ESG risk management at CaixaBank has prioritised climate risks and opportunities as detailed in question 2.2.6. In future phases, a more in-depth analysis will be conducted on nature-related risks, which are, however, already being actively managed through various levers interconnecting the relationship between these and their dependence on climate change risks: Application of the Equator Principles to certain operations with potential environmental and social risks, including those related to human rights, climate change and biodiversity. Incorporation of environmental risks in the risk acceptance processes through the application of the Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy. The environmental risks covered by CaixaBank's Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy include natural heritage and biodiversity. CaixaBank recognises that its customers' economic activities may have substantial impacts on areas of high biodiversity value, sensitive ecosystems, areas susceptible to water stress, or national and internationally protected areas. Consequently, the Entity includes this consideration in its sustainability risk management, with the aim of minimising the impact of its portfolio on the natural environment. Management and disclosure of

climate risks and opportunities: CaixaBank aims to align disclosure on nature-related risks and opportunities according to the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD). For financial institutions, the main impacts, risks and opportunities related to nature come mainly from their value chain. It is worth noting that their identification, assessment and management for the financial sector is a complex and developing field, given that there are no homogeneous and robust standards and measurement methods, nor are there tools with disaggregated and comparable quantitative data. Accordingly, CaixaBank deems it necessary to work collaboratively with other economic actors and agents with a view to making joint progress.

[Fixed row]

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

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

- Emissions data
- Emissions reduction targets
- Climate transition plans

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

- Directly from the client/investee
- Data provider

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotech, health care & pharma | |

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

28

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

140006720000
[Add row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Credit risk

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Capital allocation

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the context of the Strategic Plan 22-24, CaixaBank set an ambitious target of 64,000 million euros in mobilization of sustainable finance cumulative for the period 2022-2024. Each year within the financial planning and target setting for the following year, the bank sets the annual amount that must be achieved in order to make progress in complying with such Strategic Plan target. The mobilization of sustainable finance is one of the sustainability metrics for which the degree of achievement determines the variable remuneration of the Executive Directors, Senior Management, Identified Staff, Corporate Services, Private Banking, Business Banking and Corporate & Investment Banking. The corporate challenges, with an aggregated weighting of 100% (i.e. the mobilization of sustainable finance weights 10%), are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, subject to a degree of achievement between 80% and 120%. Below 80% the variable remuneration associated with such metric is null. And the maximum variable remuneration amount to receive associated with each metric is capped in a 20% above the target amount. Additionally, from January 2022, the variable remuneration of Executive Directors, similar to the model applicable to the other members of the Group's Identified Staff, consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement that is awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. This scheme is determined on the basis of a target variable remuneration established for each of the Executive Directors by the Board of Directors, at the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, which represents the amount of variable remuneration to be received in the event of 100% compliance with the established targets. In the case of over-achievement, a maximum achievement rate of 120% can be reached. Concluding, this range of 80% to 120% of achievement determines the understanding of a substantive effect for the selected indicator. For more information see page 86 of the Annual Governance Report and page 14 of the Annual Remuneration Report, both included in the CMR 2023.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not anticipated to have a substantive effect on CaixaBank neither now nor in the future. Plastics are not a core material in banking operations and CaixaBank is rapidly moving towards digital platforms with digital wallets and mobile banking apps. On the other hand, CaixaBank is adopting sustainability initiatives at the operational level, which include reducing plastic usage. Some examples of initiatives carried out in 2023 have been the use of larger containers with dosage

with cleaning companies or the distribution of reusable bottles or glasses to drink water in our corporate services cafeterias, which become centres free of single-use plastics.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Banking (Bank) portfolio

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

Select all that apply

Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Reduced profitability of investment portfolios

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

Select all that apply

Long-term

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

Select from:

More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

131,818,100

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

Select from:

Yes

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

131818100

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

131818100

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The estimated financial effect of this potential risk is associated with the decreased revenues from our carbon-intensive client segments, assuming a reduction of these more carbon exposed companies from our credit portfolio. As a first approximation to calculate the potential financial impact of this risk we used CaixaBank's carbon-intensive exposure, which accounts for 8,087 million as disclosed in the 2023 Pillar 3 Disclosures (table 8.39) On the other hand, we have used CaixaBank's gross balance sheet interest margin (1.63%) as disclosed in the 2023 Management Report. These two values allow us to estimate the value at risk due to this transition risk, which accounts for around 131,818,100, as a potential gross profit loss for the Group. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying the total intensive assets (8,087 million) by the associated interest margin (1.63%*8,087,000,000131,818,100). The calculation to obtain this value, which considers a worst-case scenario, is as follows: Value at Risk due to climate risk (Potential missed gross profit) Carbon intensive financial instruments portfolio from companies excluded from the Paris Agreement- aligned relevant Indices x Gross Balance Sheet Interest Margin (1.63%). Note: In the "primary potential financial impact" column we have selected the option that more closely describes the estimated financial impact. However, note it is not a reduction of profitability of our investment portfolio, but a reduction in size of the lending portfolio due to the exclusion of "high carbon-intensive companies ".*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2349390

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost breakdown: (2.349.390.00 per year) has been estimated on a best effort basis considering the 120 equivalent FTEs considering 25% of their working day (78,313*120*25% 2,349,390.00). The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024 with an annual update each reporting year.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The approach used in the assessment of this risk to mitigate, control, transfer or accept the risk is as follows: - Situation: There is an increasing risk in the market that some of the bank's current carbon-intensive clients will become more exposed to transition risks as a result of the fight against climate change and, therefore, less profitable. Consequently, rating agencies will lower their rating, making it more difficult for these companies to access loans or other financial products. - Task: CB needs to monitor and manage this risk by measuring the exposure of its lending portfolio to economic activities considered to be linked to high CO2 emissions. Such activities accounted for around 8000million in the reporting year. This risk metric is complemented by additional carbon-intensity metrics that help monitor the carbon intensity of aggregated exposure in accordance with the risk appetite. - Action: Manage Climate Risks through different stages of the risk cycle, including identification, admission, quantification and monitoring of the risks, Some of the actions taken include materiality analysis, heatmapping (qualitative measurement), risk modelling and scenario analysis (quantitative measurement), implementation of ESG risk admission policies, setting of ESG related RAF metrics or setting of sectoral decarbonization targets for the entity's portfolio.. On the Business side, CB has specialist staff in some of the business segments which are most sensitive from the viewpoint of climate to facilitating customer engagement in the transition to a low-carbon economy. - Result: Currently, CB has 148 full-time employees regarding climate under the Sustainability Directorate. Within the rest of the bank, up to 87 full-time equivalents (FTEs) are dedicated to climate-related topics, either in the business, risks, financial or other support areas (public affairs, funding, legal, etc).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

- Other non-financial risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

Long-term

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

Select from:

Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

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

75,000,000

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

Select from:

Yes

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

75000000

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

75000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4120000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CaixaBank has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. The cost of response to this risk includes the following: annual maintenance (2.27M), energy costs (1.61M) and investment costs (0.24M), with a total cost around 4.12 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CB has implemented several measures to mitigate and control the risk associated with server failures due to extreme weather events. The bank's data centers (CPDs) are strategically located in areas with a low risk of natural disasters and are constructed to withstand events such as earthquakes, floods, and storms.

Additionally, CB has established a robust system of server redundancy by placing backup servers in geographically diverse locations. This ensures that if one data center fails, others can take over seamlessly. The bank also employs comprehensive backup and recovery strategies, including daily backups, regular recovery testing, and secure storage of data in multiple locations. An example of organization-specific risk response actions is the following: -Situation: Extreme weather events may affect the business continuity of CaixaBank and its clients due to the decrease in the selling of any products or services, carry out any transactions, or do any of daily business actions because of the increase in operating costs. - Task: CB finds it a priority to implement a Business Continuity Management System according to ISO22301:2019 certified by BSI. This action allows the group to continue with daily work even after unusual incidents such as fires, floods, etc. - Action: CB has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. Before choosing the location of new DPCs, CB Facilities Management develops viability studies considering climate parameters. In terms of security, these centers have flood alarms and fire alarms in order to prevent associated risks to extreme weather events. - Result: To help mitigate the impact of these extreme events a 2nd DPC is in-place, with annual maintenance, energy and investment costs around 4.18 million [Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

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

8087000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

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

17253000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figures for the amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition and physical risks are duly reported in the Pillar 3 Disclosures (table 8.39 and 8.43, respectively). The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as the exposure to high-emitting sectors' companies not included in the main indices aligned with the Paris Agreement. The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to physical risks is obtained through the exposure of our costumers' locations to the estimated impact of physical risks (drought, wildfire, heat eave, river flood and sea-level rise) in every postal code.

[Add row]

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

result of the implementation of these voluntary standards, in 2023, electricity consumption fell by 11.92% compared to 2022. CaixaBank S.A. has also reduced paper consumption associated with sending communications to customers by 31.3% compared to 2021, and 27.65% in A4 paper consumption in corporate buildings and branches of CaixaBank, S.A. compared to the same year. CaixaBank will continue to implement these standards.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

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

This is a lower operating expense associated with cost savings, which has a direct impact on the entity's profit and loss account. By establishing reduction targets, we also indirectly limit our exposure to an increase in operating costs.

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

3042235

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As a result of the implementation of the voluntary standards, CaixaBank has reduced its electricity consumption by 11.92% in the reporting year compared to 2022 (172,804 MWh in the reporting year compared to 196,182 MWh in 2022). In 2023, thanks to the implementation of several energy efficiency measures, cost reductions amounted to 1,329,712. In this sense, the financial implications of this opportunity are associated to the reduced operating costs as a result of these energy savings achieved through the implementation of several energy efficiency actions, both in our Branch network offices and in our corporate buildings in Spain. The value of the savings related to energy efficiency has been calculated adding the cost savings of several measures implemented in the reporting year, and included in the CDP question 7.55.2, which specifically are the implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) like modification of schedules, home automation installations or installation of new hardware,, replacement of fluorescent lights with LED lighting and the replacement of high-consumption air conditioning equipment. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2023 (0.138/kWh) has been considered. Added to this value, in 2023, 21 diesel tanks were removed from the branch network, replacing the existing air conditioning equipment with heat pumps. Approximately 5,774 liters of C diesel and the equivalent of 7,131 have been saved. Finally, the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 125 units has also led to energy, economic and GHG emission savings (1,705,392). Total financial impact 1,329,712 1,705,392 7,131 3,042,235

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7584625

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing this opportunity is directly associated with the investment in energy efficiency measures, as well as the budget for the team, tools, and infrastructure needed to design and guide the implementation of other actions related with fuel consumption. In the reporting year, the above-mentioned energy efficiency actions represented an investment of 7,499,625. The reduction in the number of vehicles shows no investment. With regard to diesel tanks removal, the project investment has been 85,000. Cost breakdown: 1,002,919 (lighting) 6,055,000 (replacement of air conditioning equipment) 441,706 (home automation) 85,000 (diesel tanks) 7,584,625. The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024 being updated annually.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The approach used in the assessment of this opportunity to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization is as follows: - Situation: operational costs related to energy, water and paper consumption, emissions, etc can be reduced due to the implementation of Voluntary Standards such as ISO14001, ISO 50001, Ecolabels and EMAS, which helps to reduce operational costs related to energy, water and paper consumption, emissions, etc - Task: The realization of this opportunity is ensured by the environmental and energy management system implemented, in line with the European regulation EMAS 1505/2017 and the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 standards, also reflected in other policies of the entity, such as the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and the Declaration on Climate Change. - Action: CaixaBank annually revise its Environmental Declaration, which is public on the website, and establish and monitor energy efficiency targets, among others. In this sense, the plan in 2023 includes Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in corporate buildings and stores. It also includes the replacement of fluorescent lights with LED lighting in the renovation of 476 offices and, the replacement of 173 high-energy consumption air conditioning

units with more efficient ones in the branch network in Spain. - Result: These projects achieved in the reporting year an overall electricity consumption reduction of 9,559 MWh (See question 7.55.2 for more details for electricity related measures).

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increasing number of investors demanding green bonds and the associated increased diversification of financial assets for CB. CB acknowledges the key role that financial institutions play in helping to mobilize capital for the transition to a low-carbon economy. As a result, in July 2019, the Board of Directors approved CB's bond issuance framework linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, including Green Bonds and aligned with the Sustainable Bond Principles, Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles. The issuance of green bonds forms part of CB's strategy to combat climate change. Since its first issuance in the green bond market in 2020, the Group has carried out eight green bond issuances for 6,250 million euros. Furthermore, CB has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) since 2015. Since then, the Bank has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. In 2023 CB participated in the placement of 12 green bond issued for investment in sustainable assets with

a total volume of 1,010 million. It also participated in the issuance of 5 sustainable bonds for 533 million. This opportunity allows CB to generate more access to capital when CB acts as a bond issuer, and increased revenues when it acts as a bond underwriter as well as obtain potential funds and to diversify the scope of investors.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased diversification of financial assets

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

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

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

8375000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact of this opportunity is related to CaixaBank's increased diversification of financial assets from issuing green bonds and from participating as green agents in the issuing of green loans. In February 2024, CaixaBank issued one Green Bond for 1,250 M, which adds to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 for 1,000 million, the 3 green bonds issued in 2021 for 2,582 million and the 2 Green Bonds for 2 billion issued in 2022. The portfolio of eligible green assets consists of loans mainly intended for solar and wind renewable energy projects. The proceeds of the bonds have been used to support projects related to renewable energy and green building, participated in the placement of 12 green bond issues for investment in sustainable assets (projects with a positive climate impact) with a total volume of 1,010 million, and in the issuance of 5 sustainable bonds for 533 millions. Now, the sum amounts: M1,000 M2,582 M2,000 M1,250 M1,010 M533 M8,375.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

156626

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing this opportunity is associated to the salary of the team responsible for the offers of sustainable bonds and for the work towards capturing new opportunities in this sense. The salary is estimated at 78,313 a year, which is the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year x 2 (number of managers). Total 78,313 x 2 156,626. The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024. The assessment of this opportunity and the measures proposed to exploit it are updated annually based on the number of managers working in the company each reporting year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increased revenues from environmentally sustainable credit transactions. CB uses its market expertise to support the most environmentally conscious projects that help prevent, mitigate and address climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. These “green projects” include low-carbon technologies and infrastructure, green transport, water and waste management, etc. CB designs and markets green products and services in all segments of activity. Main drivers are loans to finance the acquisition and construction of energy efficient real estate assets, the finance of Renewable Energy projects, loans indexed to ESG KPIs and environmentally sustainable consumer finance products. CB has been offering green products and services for many years now. Other green products and services related to green finances include Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, Renewable Energies project Finance or Loans linked to sustainability variables. All of these product lines have good growth potential which will probably be further boosted considering the its increasing since the first green loan issued in 2014. Thomson Reuters and the World Economic Forum reported global borrowing by issuing green bonds and loans, and equity funding through initial public offerings targeting green projects, swelled to 1,000 billion in 2023 from 5.2 billion in 2012. This rising trend creates an opportunity for CB as a Green Facility Agent.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

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

The effects of the opportunity falls on the financial position (increase in assets and liabilities). 25,096 million euros in sustainable finance mobilization in 2023.

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

331705000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*As an estimation of the financial impact for this opportunity, we consider CaixaBank's (CB) gross balance sheet interest margin (1.63%) as disclosed in the 2023 Management Report and CaixaBank's total volume of environmentally sustainable activities in the reporting year, which was of 20,350 million. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying this figure by the interest rate differential ($20,350,000,000 * 1.63\% = 331,705,000$). CB has calculated this volume considering the following: -Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, for which there is documentary evidence of an A or B rating energy efficiency certificate, are considered environmentally sustainable. In the reporting year 1,087 million were granted to energy efficient promotions, with 1,230 million for the financing for Commercial Real Estate. In addition, 832 million in mortgage loans were granted to individuals on homes with an A or B energy efficiency certificate*

(green mortgages). -Renewable Energies project Finance (wind, photovoltaic, etc.): In the reporting year, the bank helped to finance 16 projects for a total of 1,196 million, funding 5,345 MW of installed capacity. Renewable energy portfolio exposure represents 86% of the total finance energy project portfolio. In addition, 3,278 millions in corporate financing with known use of proceeds were granted for renewable energy financing. Finally, 46million in loans have been granted to individuals for the installation of photovoltaic panels. -Loans linked to sustainability variables: In the reporting year CB granted a total of 12,681 million for loans linked to ESG indexes or environmental indicators which were conditional upon recognition of good performance by the company regarding sustainability, measured according to ESG criteria applied by independent bodies. (M1,087 M1,230 M832 M1,196 M3,278 M46 M12,681 M20,350)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

783130

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing this opportunity has been estimated at 783,130 a year, considering the salary of 10 managers, 5 in the Sustainable Business Product Coordination department and 5 in the Sustainability Strategy department, and the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year, which was 78,313 (calculation as follows: 78,313 * 10 managers 783,130). The timeline of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Environmental Management Plan and will continue until 2024. The assessment of this opportunity and the measures proposed to exploit it are updated annually.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The approach used in the assessment of this opportunity to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization is as follows: - Situation: the increased revenues from environmentally sustainable credit transactions creates an opportunity for CaixaBank as a Green Facility Agent. - Task: Green finance has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets that CaixaBank has considered supporting as part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, including, renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport or waste treatment among others. - Action: CaixaBank is already managing this opportunity. The Group has developed different financing lines to support these green projects that contribute to prevent, mitigate and provide a response to climate change, such as the loans referenced to sustainability variables, the Green Loans, renewable energies project finance, financing energy-efficient properties, ecofinancing, Microloans and ESG Bonds, among others. CaixaBank has a Product Committee, who has the responsibility to approve new products or services designed and/or marketed by the Bank, after analyzing the features and risks associated with each product, its suitability for its target market and its compliance with consumer protection and transparency rules. CaixaBank has specific products and credit lines for those companies with responsible conduct and ESG performance, which also widens CaixaBank's product portfolio. - Result: CaixaBank has supported environmentally-friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy by financing EUR 1,196 million of green projects, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects, as exposure to renewable energy accounts for 86% of the Project Finance energy portfolio.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

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

25096000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of financial assets aligned with the opportunities reported was associated with the sustainable financing 25,096 M in 2023. The % has been calculated using the financial assets at amortised cost (Customers public balance sheet) in the denominator (344,384M in 2023).

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In order to ensure an appropriate balance in the composition of the Board at all times, promoting diversity in gender, age and background, as well as in education, knowledge and professional experience that contributes to diverse and independent opinions and a sound and mature decision-making process, CB has a Selection, Diversity and Suitability Assessment Policy in place for directors, members of Senior Management and other people in key roles at CB and its Group, which is updated regularly. The Policy is part of the Company's corporate governance system, and it includes the main aspects and commitments of the Company and its

Group regarding the selection and evaluation of the suitability of directors and members of senior management and holders of key functions. The CB Selection Policy and, in particular, section 6.1 of the policy regarding the fundamental elements of the diversity policy in the Board of Directors and the Protocol on Procedures for assessing suitability and appointing directors and senior management, along with other key positions in CB and its group establish the obligation of the Appointments and Sustainability Committee to assess the collective suitability of the Board of Directors each year. Adequate diversity in the composition of the Board is taken into account throughout the entire process of selection and suitability assessment at CB, considering, in particular, diversity of gender, training, professional experience, age, and geographic origin

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

POLICY FOR SELECTION, DIVERSITY AND SUITABILITY.pdf, Corporate Governance Policy_CaixaBank.pdf, Consolidated Management Report 2023_CaixaBank.pdf
 [Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance described in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, which has the goal of being a fundamental agent in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The framework of policies designed to develop the sustainability and climate related issues are the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, Declaration on Climate Change, and principles of Sustainability and Human rights of CaixaBank. The BD approves the Sustainability / CSR policy and strategy, and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in all meetings of the board (14 meetings in RY). Additionally, in 2023, CaixaBank's Board of Directors approved a revision of the CaixaBank General Remuneration Policy, which define the Entity's remuneration practices in order to promote long term sustainability. The Sustainability Committee (SC) reports directly to the Management Committee which, in turn, raises, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, whose functions include supervising the Entity's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting to the Board the proposals it deems appropriate in this matter (12 meetings in RY). Notwithstanding the foregoing, it corresponds to the Global Risk Committee, as an executive body dependent on of the Risk Committee (RC) responsible for the management and monitoring of all the Group's risks, inform and raise the policies proposed by the SC on management and control of sustainability risk, to the RC and the latter to the BD (meets quarterly and when the Board's Risk Committee meets – 14 in RY). It is up to the SC itself to resolve any doubts or disagreements that arise in the application or interpretation of this Regulation, in accordance with the principles and recommendations regarding Corporate Governance adopted by the CB Group. In this framework, CB's CSR Policy, based on ESG criteria, has established five key strategic areas as a guide. Governance and Environmental are the keys areas that work with issues related to climate change. The former consolidates the governance of corporate responsibility, measures production with a positive environmental impact and incorporates ESG criteria in the business. The latter promotes green production and issue sustainable bonds, manages environmental and climate risk, and implements the Environmental and Energy Management Plan. Furthermore, some relevant events that have taken place in 2023 are the Launch of the Sustainability Training Plan aimed at the entire staff, the disclosure of decarbonisation targets by 2030 of two new sectors: Automotive and Iron and steel and the approval of the Statement of Main Adverse Impacts Sustainability of investment decisions on sustainability factors of CaixaBank in relation to the discretionary management of portfolios.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance described in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan. The framework of policies designed to develop the sustainability and biodiversity related issues are the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, the Statement on nature, and principles of Sustainability and Human rights of CaixaBank. The BD approves the Sustainability / CSR policy and strategy, and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in all meetings of the board (14 meetings in RY). Additionally, in 2023, CaixaBank's Board of Directors approved a revision of the CaixaBank General Remuneration Policy, which define the Entity's remuneration practices in order to promote long term sustainability. The Sustainability Committee (SC) reports directly to the Management Committee which, in turn, raises, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, whose functions include supervising the Entity's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting to the Board the proposals it deems appropriate in this matter (12 meetings in RY). Notwithstanding the foregoing, it corresponds to the Global Risk Committee, as an executive body dependent on of the Risk Committee (RC) responsible for the management and monitoring of all the Group's risks, inform and raise the policies proposed by the SC on management and control of sustainability risk, to the RC and the latter to the BD (meets quarterly and when the Board's Risk Committee meets – 14 in RY). It is up to the SC itself to resolve any doubts or disagreements that arise in the application or interpretation of this Regulation, in accordance with the principles and recommendations regarding Corporate Governance adopted by the CB Group. In this framework, CB's CSR Policy, based on ESG criteria, has established five key strategic areas as a guide. Governance and Environmental are the keys areas that work with issues related to biodiversity. The former consolidates the governance of corporate responsibility, measures production with a positive environmental impact and incorporates ESG criteria in the business. The latter promotes green production and issue sustainable bonds, manages environmental and climate risk, and implements the Environmental and Energy Management Plan. Furthermore, some relevant events that have taken place in 2023 are the Launch of the Sustainability Training Plan aimed at the entire staff, the application of the Equator Principles to specific operations, with potential environmental risks, including those related to biodiversity, the participation in one of the pilot projects launched by TNFD and the approval of the Statement of Main Adverse Impacts Sustainability of investment decisions on sustainability factors of CaixaBank in relation to the discretionary management of portfolios.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis

- Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible, among other functions, for proposing the Group's risk policy to the Board and examining the Group's risk information and control processes. The Chief Risk Officer chairs the Global Risk Committee, which in turn reports to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. In particular, the Global Risk Committee must ensure that the exposures identified as relevant in ESG risks are identified, measured, managed, mitigated and reported appropriately, as well as any aspect of the Group's operation that can significantly influence the profile of ESG risks and the compliance with the established appetite levels. In 2023, five topics were raised for their knowledge and consideration. Other committees and bodies seek to increase the positive impacts and avoid, mitigate or reduce the negative impacts of certain issues that cut across the Bank's entire range of activities. These include the Diversity Committee, the Transparency Committee and the Product Committee. Its duties include: - Examining risk reporting and control processes, as well as its information systems and indicators. - Overseeing the effectiveness of the risk control and management function. - Assisting the Board of Directors in setting up effective reporting channels, ensuring the allocation of suitable resources for the risk management and for the approval and periodic review of the strategies and policies with regard to risk assumption, management, supervision and reduction.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At CaixaBank, the definition, follow-up and monitoring of compliance with the Principles for Responsible Banking corresponds to the Board of Directors and Delegated Committees appointed by the company. More specifically, the Sustainability Committee, a top-level committee with the participation of the key areas and subsidiaries in sustainability matters, which reports to the Management Committee, the Global Risk Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors. This committee meets at least monthly and is chaired by a member of the Management Committee, the Sustainability Director. The Management Committee is also informed on a monthly basis of the matters dealt with in the Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the Sustainability

Director, a member of the Management Committee. His duties include: - Overseeing and reviewing the compliance with the Company's rules and policies in environmental matters. - Reporting on the sustainability reports made public by the Company - Supervising the Company's activities with regards to responsibility and submit to the Board the corporate responsibility/sustainability policy for approval.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

Other

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

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

is set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure in the period 2022-2024 as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the SMP. Target 66,961 m. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Board Chair

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

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

Emission reduction

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The targets of the CSO include the deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or with the integration into the management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to the alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with a low-carbon economy that is resistant to climate change, in accordance with the Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate

Action (UNEP FI) as well as the Net Zero Banking Alliance commitment. The CSO has a variable remuneration plan linked to the fulfilment of the objectives related to the establishment of the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and the measurement of the portfolio's exposure to carbon. The RAF is a comprehensive and forward-looking tool used by the Board of Directors to determine the types and thresholds of risk it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives. The quantitative statement in the RAF related to climate change that the CSO needs to comply with is to align the business strategy with responsible social action, with the application of the highest ethical and governance standards, as well as with the consideration of the potential impacts on climate change and the environment. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the CSO, consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement that is awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set for each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and it is set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure in the period 2022- 2024 as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the SMP. Target 66,961 m. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

In 2022, the new Procurement standard was developed and published, which establishes the reference framework for Procurement Management in the CaixaBank Group, which includes best practices and optimization of the Purchasing processes in the bank, including ESG criteria. In 2023, a review has been conducted on the various phases of the Purchasing and Supplier management process, with the aim of reinforcing the integration of these ESG criteria. These aspects are added to the economic and technical criteria, with the aim of adding value in the process of selecting the best supplier. Specifically, the 12 modular surveys that incorporated ESG criteria have been reviewed, and aspects related to Human and environmental rights have been included therein. In 2023, a new survey was launched for all suppliers with a turnover of over 1.5M, with the aim of finding out their carbon footprint. This information will help CaixaBank calculate the CaixaBank Group's carbon footprint with greater accuracy, as well as extend the Group's commitment to sustainability in the value chain. Since 2020, new supplier certifications have been taken into account in the registration and approval process with regard to corporate social responsibility: OHSAS18001/ISO45000 certification and social audit and/or

certification SA8000/BSCI/Responsible Business Alliance. In 2023, there are 721 Suppliers certified in social and environmental management, of which: 347 Suppliers have provided the ISO 14001 certification. In 2023, as part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the Supplier Development Plan was implemented in 2023 with the aim of helping them achieve a better position. Last year, 30 development plans were carried out and the objective is to increase this figure by 7 in 2024.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the members of the Management Committee, such as the Chief Financial Officer, consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement that is awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set for each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective

items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and it is set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure in the period 2022- 2024 as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the SMP. Target 66,961 m The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.

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

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

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

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

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing_CaixaBank.pdf

[Add row]

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

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	Select from:

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

Risk policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing_CaixaBank.pdf

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

Select from:

- Direct operations

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

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

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

100

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

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

assets (100%). The sector-specific exclusions apply only to corporate and business client exposures. We consider that the policy reasonably covers the environmental and climate risks of our credit. For the prioritisation of the analysis, implementation phases have been established, prioritizing clients with activity in sectors with high environmental impact (focusing on new customers and current clients with larger size or with greater credit exposure).

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

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

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

99

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

99

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

In more than 5 years

[Add row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2023

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

New business/investment for new projects

New business/investment for existing projects

- Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2030

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and will undergo in coming years. In addition, CaixaBank has published its commitment of stopping financing for companies whose activities involve the use of thermal coal, reducing the exposure to zero by 2030 ("phase out"). A Group is considered as thermal coal reliant when the revenue of the economic group from thermal coal mining and/or thermal coal-based electricity generation represent more than 5% of their total revenues. As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

- Mountaintop removal mining

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

- Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2022

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

- New business/investment for new projects
- Other, please specify :Companies who perform extraction activities applying the mountaintop removal method.

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2022

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and will undergo in coming years. In line with its thermal coal "phase out" commitment, the Group will not assume any credit risk involving new or renewed operations requested by companies who perform extraction activities applying the mountaintop removal method. In addition, CaixaBank will not assume any credit risk involving new projects that apply Mountaintop Removal extraction/mining methods. As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54%% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

- Oil from tar sands

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

- Upstream
- Midstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2022

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

- New business/investment for new projects
- Other, please specify :Companies where there is evidence that the activity of tar sands exploration, production or transport accounts for more than 10% of its turnover.

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2022

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's

stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and will undergo in coming years. CaixaBank will not assume any credit risk involving exploration, production, processing or transport projects involving tar sands, including transport infrastructure for which there is solid evidence that it will be used to transport oil, a significant percentage of which is from tar sands. In addition, CB will not assume any credit risk involving new or renewed operations where there is evidence that the activity of tar sands exploration, production or transport accounts for more than 10% of its turnover. As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

- Gas from shale

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

- Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2022

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

- New business/investment for new projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2022

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and will undergo in coming years. In addition, CaixaBank will not assume any credit risk involving new projects of shale oil and gas prospecting and production projects. As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

Arctic oil and gas

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

Midstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2022

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

- New business/investment for new projects
- Other, please specify :companies where there is evidence that the activity of oil and gas exploration, production or transport in the Arctic region (AMAP6) accounts more than 10% of its turnover.

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2022

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and will undergo in coming years. CaixaBank will not assume any credit risk involving new or renewed operations where there is evidence that the activity of oil and gas exploration, production or transport in the Arctic region accounts more than 10% of its turnover. In addition, CaixaBank will not assume any credit risk involving new projects of oil and gas exploration, production or transport projects in the Arctic region including transport infrastructure that will be used to transport oil and gas, a significant percentage of which is from Arctic regions As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54%% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

- Ultra-deepwater oil and gas

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2022

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

New business/investment for new projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2022

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and will undergo in coming years. In addition, CaixaBank will not assume any ultra Deepwater oil and gas prospecting and production projects. As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54%% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

- Fracked oil and gas

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

- Upstream
- Midstream
- Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2022

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

- New business/investment for new projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2022

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and

will undergo in coming years. In addition, CaixaBank will not assume any Fracking projects. As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54%% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

All coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2023

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

New business/investment for new projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2023

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

The Board of Directors approved the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for Managing sustainability/ESG risks in March 2024, that consolidates the previous version approved in March 2022. The purpose of the Policy referred to by these Principles is to establish the principles, premises and mechanisms to ensure that the ESG risks associated with customers and proprietary investments are governed, managed and controlled such that they comply with the expectations of CB's stakeholders while enabling CB to take advantage of business opportunities and to guide the Group's customers through the transformation they are undergoing and will undergo in coming years. In addition, CB will not assume any credit risk involving new projects that involve the mining of thermal or metallurgical coal (new mines or expansion existing mines). As general exclusions, CB might decide not to finance operations or clients that could imply a material risk of not complying with its climate change compromises and portfolio. The impact on exposure during the reporting year is 12.54% and refers to mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. This figure has been calculated using the breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial companies by economic activity published at CaixaBank Group Financial Statements.

[Add row]

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

(4.8.1) Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.8.2) Primary reason for not including covenants in financing agreements

Select from:

Other, please specify :Developing the technological implementation in the products' contracts.

(4.8.3) Explain why your organization does not include covenants in financing agreements

As planned in May 2021, the Legal Advice area has drafted a proposal for a clause regarding "Excepcional and Unforeseen Circumstances", to be included in contracts, regulating the responsibility of CaixaBank in case the funds can't be made available for the clients in due date, because of, amongst others, the occurrence of "extreme climatological events or natural disasters" including fires, massive snowsfall or flood, and other impacts derived from climate change in the medium and long term, such as rising sea levels. The inclusion of this clause is being addressed progressively, and will cover the main products' contracts with legal entities (confirming, factoring, leasing, products and services...). A more general "force majeure" clause is already in place. Moreover, many contracts already provide for the implementation of a force majeure clause. Likewise, the Spanish regulation already foresees force majeure cases, so it is not a priority issue.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:

Yes, as the default investment strategy for all plans

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

The CaixaBank Group Employee Pension Plan, in which employees are automatically included, is associated with the pension fund Pensions Caixa 30 (PC30), which has been a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2008. CaixaBank maintains its commitment as signatory to the UN PPRI in the long term, and is a member of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as the first State Pension Fund that joins the initiative to disclose the risk associated with climate change. The PC30 has been awarded several prizes, including a maximum score in socially responsible investment by PRI (A in Strategy and Governance). In 2023, the PC30 was awarded the highest rating in the UN PRI. CaixaBank's Employee Pension Plan also proved its commitment to Socially Responsible Investment, combining financial criteria with extrafinancial, environmental, social and good governance criteria, while complying with the statement "Fund that promotes social and environmental initiatives by investing in companies that follow good governance practices", according to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) is a cornerstone of the PC30's Strategic Plan and Investment Policy. The main objective of integrating SRI principles in the PC30 is to foster sustainability in its investments. Some of the SRI strategies implemented by PC30 include the analysis and selection of companies based on compliance with international environmental protection standards, with the aim of reducing the portfolio's carbon footprint (CF) and improving its ESG notation. Implementing a metric that allows determining the environmental impact helps the assessment of the portfolio with respect to the ESG commitments assumed in the PRI. In recent years, CaixaBank has made progress in the process of implementing ESG criteria in the PC30. Some of the main milestones are the signing of the PC30 commitment with the TCFD in 2021, declaring itself a promoter of sustainability under Article 8 of the European legislation on investment instruments (SFDR) in 2022 and joining the Net Zero Asset Owners Alliance (NZAOA) in 2023, a United Nations-sponsored initiative that includes a commitment to decarbonise the pension fund's portfolio until net zero emissions are achieved by 2050.. In the reporting year, the carbon footprint of PC30 was 136 tCO2e/M. This metric covers 91% of the fund, excluding Private Equity. PC30 wants to gradually reduce the value of this intensity metric. The intensity can be accessed through the memory that PC30 has published on the CaixaBank website.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEP FI | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective Commitment to Climate Action |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equator Principles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Action 100+ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net Zero Banking Alliance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) |
- Other, please specify :UNEP FI TNFD Pilot Green Bond Principles and UNEP FI/EBF EU Taxonomy, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Financial Sector Statement on Biodiversity Accession to Poseidon Principles Spring

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

Equator Principles: Commitment to ESG risk assessment in syndicated operations with a term of 3 years or more and when CB individual commitment is between 7 million and 35 M. The procedure also applies to other operations to finance investment projects with a minimum term of 3 years and 5 million when the holder is a medium-sized, large or very large legal entity. CB signed up the Equator Principles in 2007. Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI): The CB Group Employee Pension Plan, in which employees are automatically included, is associated with the pension fund Pensions Caixa 30 (PC30), which has been a signatory to the UN PRI since 2008. In the RY CB has joined to Spring, a Collaborative dialogue on nature promoted by PRI, which seeks to contribute to the goals of the Montreal Agreement (COP15) to stop and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030. CB has been a member of the Spanish Network of the UN Global Compact since 2012 and the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been included in the 2030 Agenda. CB is committed to complying with the transparency recommendations of the TCFD (2018). UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking: CB has been a signatory since 2019. CB has been a member of UNEP FI since 2018, actively participating in: UNEP FI working group to draw up a guide for banking to adapt to the EU taxonomy and the second UNEP FI pilot project to implement the recommendations of the TCFD in the banking sector, contributing to one of the working group's resulting reports with a case study on transition risk scenario analysis. CB's participation in the Phase 3 has taken place in 2022. In line with the management and disclosure of climate risks and opportunities, in 2023, having started in 2022, CaixaBank was involved in a pilot project launched by the TNFD and coordinated by UNEP FI, in which the draft TNFD framework was worked on. In addition, CB has been part of PRB Biodiversity community during the reporting year. Climate Action 100: An initiative that drives dialogue with the largest greenhouse gas emitting companies to boost the transition to clean energy and help achieve the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement (signed

up since 2018). During 2023, 784 dialogues were held with companies and external managers on ESG issues. CB has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles since 2015. Since then, CB has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. In February 2024, CB issued one Green Bond for 1,250 M. In November 2019, CB joined the EBF/UNEP FI working group of High-Level Recommendations for Banks on the Application of the EU Taxonomy. Within the framework of this working group, in 2020, the challenges of applying Taxonomy to banking products were analysed collectively, and case studies were drawn up. In 2021, CB participated in the second phase of this project. In December 2019, CB signed the United Nations Collective Commitment to Climate Action. Under this commitment, which was announced within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking, banks undertake to align their portfolios to reflect and finance the low-carbon, climate-resilient economy required to limit global warming to below 2°C. CB is also a signatory to the Climate Commitment published by the Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks and the Spanish Banking Association. CB signed the Manifesto for a sustainable economic recovery in 2020. The manifesto asks for the stimulus policies derived from COVID-19, in addition to being effective from an economic and social perspective, to be aligned with sustainability policies and with the European Green Deal. The initiative has been promoted, among others, by the Spanish Green Growth Group, which CB is a part of. In the same vein, CB has signed up to the Green Recovery Call to Action initiative, promoted in the European Parliament, which seeks to align economic recovery plans in Europe with the Paris Agreements and a sustainable future. In April 2021, CB signed the NZBA, promoted by UNEP FI, as a founding member. The agreement commits the Company to becoming CO2 emission neutral in 2050 in line with the 1.5°C target. In July 2021, CB joined the PCAF. The initiative promotes the assessment and disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions linked to the financial portfolio, following an internationally renowned methodology. CB undertakes to implement this new measurement method in its daily activity within 3 years of joining. CaixaBank signed up in 2022 to the Poseidon Principles, a global framework for assessing and disclosing the climate alignment of financial institutions' transport portfolios. CaixaBank joined in 2023 to the collaborative dialogue on nature promoted by PRI, which seeks to contribute to the goals of the Montreal Agreement (COP15) to stop and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Voluntary government register

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

EU Transparency Register: 055017716307-39

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

All the agreements and positions agreed upon with the associations are discussed and validated internally, first with the areas in charge of the topics and later in working groups and high-level committees. The Regulation Committee is responsible for monitoring the regulatory environment and setting positions on developments that are relevant to the bank and the financial system. Based on an internal analysis, it identifies potential legislative proposals to ensure they are consistent with the company's vision.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

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

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

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

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

125000

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

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Other, please specify :confederation and banking association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

CECA

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

1900000

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

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

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- GRI
- TCFD
- Other, please specify :SASB Comercial Banks UNEP-FI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
 - Other, please specify :Finance of green projects, environmental
- requirements for suppliers & others Metrics**
- Governance
 - Emission targets
 - Emissions figures
 - Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

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

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Other, please specify :**Metrics**

Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2022_June2023_Climate_report_CaixaBank.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Emission reduction initiatives, finance of green projects & others.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Governance

Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Statement_on_nature_CaixaBank.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing_CaixaBank.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Governance

Risks & Opportunities

Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Junio-24_Informe-Anual-PC30-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Other, please specify :**Metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Environmental_Declaration_EN_CaixaBank.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Emission reduction initiatives, finance of green projects & others.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :orderly transition

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023 CB has conducted a qualitative and quantitative scenario analyses for climate risks. This analysis implied the study of the impact of transition risk on credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational and strategic risks under different temperature/transition scenarios. The impact assessment is based on various climate change scenarios and different time horizons defined by the NGFS. The qualitative analysis focuses on identifying the segments potentially most affected by the transition risk in sectors with portfolio material risks. Specifically, the analysis to date has focused on the energy, transport and construction sectors, identifying the greatest impacts by studying the main risk variables and establishing heat maps for different time horizons (2025, 2030, 2040 and 2050) for transition scenarios compatible with the Entity's decarbonisation commitments. The heatmaps for these sectors incorporate a granular analysis by activity at NACE level. The quantitative analysis exercises carried out have been taken as the basis for the recurrent deployment of climate risk analysis in the Bank. Both approaches have evolved from on the methodology developed in the UNEP FI working group, and they assess how climate transition risk can be translated into key financial metrics for companies in the short, medium and long term (2025, 2030, 2040 and 2050), under the most stringent transition scenario. To this end, the predictions of NGFS models are used as a baseline. To calculate the qualitative assessment of ESG risks impact in CB, ESG risks have been cross-referenced with traditional prudential risks using a scale based on the binomial of potential probability of occurrence and impact, resulting in a matrix of risks in the different time horizons contemplated. Qualitative analyses have been carried out which identify exposure by geographical risk areas under various climate scenarios for the main physical risks affecting the portfolio. It should be noted that Climate Change related risks are inherently uncertain. They will depend, among other factors, on the policies that are adopted globally. They are also characterised by a long-term time horizon. Moreover, they cannot be modelled solely on the basis of historical experience and will therefore be based on forward-looking tools. It is in this context that the measurement framework has had to be constructed in order to be able to analyse different scenarios and long time horizons.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Due to its special characteristics, climate risk is assessed using climate change scenarios over various time horizons. The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) has defined climate scenarios that provide a common starting point for analysing the risks of climate change for the financial system and the economy. In line with supervisory expectations, CaixaBank has considered the following NGFS climate scenarios in its materiality assessment: Orderly transition, Disorderly transition and Hot House World (high level of global warming). Out of these three scenarios, CaixaBank has chosen the orderly transition as the base case scenario for the materiality assessment, as it is consistent with the Bank's commitments and is currently still the most likely within the European Union. In terms of physical effects, this scenario is equivalent to the SSP1-2.6 scenario proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in several reports. In the orderly transition scenario, the main climate risk impacts are concentrated in the credit portfolios of legal entities in the long term.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Portfolio

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

Use of scenario analysis for climate-related has been mainly used to understand the materiality and impact of climate-related risks on our credit portfolio. Owing to the increasing relevance of these risks, an in-depth evaluation of the materiality of Sustainability Risk is carried out annually on top of the regular Risk Assessment and Risk Taxonomy review processes. The timeline considered for this materiality assessment ranges from the short term to the medium and long term according to the time horizons defined in question 2.1. 1. Qualitative assessment: 1.1 ESG Risk Materiality Evaluation: assessment of the materiality of ESG risks in general and in its

interaction with the traditional risks; deep dive into climate risks considering a base case scenario of an Orderly Transition, currently most plausible scenario in Europe. Main outcomes: - Climate risks and especially transition risks, are material in the short, medium and long term - In the long term, transition risk is evaluated as medium risk for corporate, business and private client portfolio segments except for consumers. In the short term, the corporate and business segments have a medium-low transition risk and the mortgage segment is evaluated as low. - Sectoral assessment concludes that sectors where transition risk is most relevant considering inherent risk and exposure are energy/utilities, transportation and real estate. - In the long term, physical risk is rated as medium for all portfolio segments except for consumers. In the mid-term, the physical risk is assessed as low, except for the business segment (mid-low). - Sectoral assessment concludes that sectors where physical risk is more material include energy/utilities, tourism, agriculture, real estate and transportation. Since 2023, also nature related risks have been deemed as potentially material and an in-depth assessment of these risks is being undertaken during 2024 1.2 Detailed heatmaps have been carried out for transition risk and physical risk with more granular analyses by segments 2. Quantitative assessment - A sensitivity analysis (based on scenario analysis) has been performed on most material sectors with regards to transition risk (transport, real estate and energy) with similar conclusions. The risks associated with climate change are intrinsically uncertain and impacts will depend, among other factors, on the policies adopted at the global level. 3. Portfolio alignment has been completed in the framework of the adherence to the NZBA commitment to which CB adhered to in April 2021, with the publication of sectoral portfolio alignment targets for all highly co2 intensive sectors. In the RY CaixaBank has measured the emissions linked to its financing and investment, with a view to ascertaining the overall impact in terms of the carbon footprint of its financing activity. This information enables CB to draw up decarbonisation pathways that contribute to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, in line with the commitment of the NZBA. 4. Climate Stress Test. The exercise has been a key step forward for managing climate risk and as a basis for quantifying it. Climate stress exercises are aligned with the ECB's Climate and Environmental Risk Guide and, in turn, constitutes a key tool for managing climate risk. The identification, assessment and management of the risk and opportunities provide opportunities related to their mitigation and control. An example of this is the quantitative analysis exercises, carried out as part of the UNEP FI pilot. In this sense, from the point of view of Strategy and financial planning, new opportunities are being established, such as offering new ways of financing sustainable projects such as green loans. An example during 2023 has been the launch of the green mortgage for all Retail customers. On the other hand, in relation to resilience of business model and strategy, factors such as changes in policies and regulation aimed at decarbonising the economy and improve the resilience of the long-term strategy. An example has been the update in 2023 and publication in March 2024 of CB's Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy. In relation to the capacity building process, it should be noted that the ESG 360° Training Plan has been approved in 2023. The plan is made up of 4 blocks which include different levels of training, from generic training to self-training. In 2023, 35,489 employees received ESG training. With regard to target setting and transition planning, the bank has a Sustainable Banking Plan 2022-2024 that establishes the objectives for the decarbonisation of the Group's portfolio. CB published its first 2030 decarbonisation targets in 2022. During 2023, it continued making progress on it and finally, in April 2024, CB published the latest objectives, completing the phase of setting decarbonisation targets for 2030 for the sectors prioritised by the NZBA commitment. [Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

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

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

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

As of the cut date of this report, progress on the decarbonization targets can only be reported for the power and Oil&gas sectors. as the latest data available refers to 2022 and the base year for the target for the rest of sectors is 2022. In the power sector, the emissions intensity reduction for 2030 should be -30% and as of 2022 the reduction has been -13.2% (37.8% of the target so far). In the oil&gas sector, emissions should be reduced by 23% and as of 2022 the reduction has been -18.5% (80% of the target so far). The percentage of decarbonisation achieved to date is 68%, broken down as follows: Oil & Gas: -23% Electric: -30 Coal phase out: -100 Automotive industry: -33% Iron and Steel: -10-20

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

2022_June2023_Climate_report_CaixaBank.pdf, Consolidated Management Report 2023_CaixaBank.pdf

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

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

Products and services

Upstream/downstream value chain

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

CB identified that climate change represents an opportunity to develop more low-emissions products in the short-term, but at the same time a risk associated with reduced revenues resulting from a lower demand for its products and services, and increased credit risk in part of its lending portfolio in the medium and long-term. To adapt the strategy of the company and mitigate these risks, CB decided, since 2007 with the signature of the Equator Principles, to manage environmental risks in its investment project financing and develop green products and services in all segments of activity. As a result, CB has been offering green products and services to the market for many years and has developed and pursued the continuous improvement of its lending portfolio environmental assessment tools with different climate-related risk metrics and, recently, scenario analysis. During 2023, one of the most substantial strategic decisions taken in this area were, iii) the publication of the three new 2030 interim decarbonisation targets for the automotive and Iron and steel sectors as well as a complete thermal coal phase out in CB's credit portfolio as per the NBZA. In the reporting year, CB has participated in the financing of 6 projects worth 1,196 million. In 2021 CB conducted a case study on engagement with customers so as to be included in the engagement best practice report Leadership strategies for client engagement. In 2023, CaixaBank strengthened the ESG Advisory team to promote the sustainability of its corporate and institutional customers, through an engagement process based on a deep diagnosis and personalised advice based on the detected needs and opportunities. In addition, the topics that address this service have been extended, specifically regarding Net Zero and Clean Tech Advisory. The team assisted 36 out of the 90 corporate and institutional customers it pitched to. In 2023, CaixaBank has acted as ESG Sustainable Finance Lending Coordinator, providing ESG advice to corporate customers in the process of structuring financing solutions. As an example of a result, during the RY CaixaBank has acted as the coordinating bank in the 750 million green financing of a renewable energy operation and in the syndicated loan linked to ESG indicators of a cement company for 300 million, incorporating a price mechanism aligned with the company's decarbonisation strategy. CaixaBank has also participated in the financing of the first offshore wind farm in Poland and has signed the largest green property credit granted by the Bank of Spain for 200 million.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

One of the most relevant climate-related issues identified by CaixaBank (CB) is associated with customer demand and supplier management. The Risk Global Management, Project Finance, Corporate and Institutional Banking and AgroBank are the most exposed areas related to corporate financing. CB identified that different climate-related risks can affect the solvency/ability to pay of its lending portfolio and induce credit risk to the company in a short and medium-term. To integrate these risks into CB's business strategy and value chain assessment, robust prevention measures have been incorporated into CB's Risk Admission Model such as specific criteria for financing sectors and clients whose potential climate risk is estimated to be higher and the incorporation of ESG criteria in asset management. Regarding suppliers, CB annually collects information in the corporate procurement procedure regarding CC aspects, e.g whether suppliers have the certification ISO 14001 (347 suppliers with ISO14001), calculate their carbon footprint or what is the origin of their energy sources. Additionally, 31 audits including all the categories of procurement have been carried out in the reporting year for companies that CaixaBank considers relevant for the entity. As part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, the Supplier Development Plan was implemented in 2023 with the aim of helping them achieve a better position. The Plan consists of analysing their current situation and proposing improvement plans, with the aim of attaining sustainability standards, including environmental aspects, aligned with those required by the Company. In 2023, 30 development plans were carried out and the aim is to expand this number by 7 in the coming years. By incorporating environmental criteria into the purchase of products and contracting of services, we extend our commitment to the suppliers and encourage them to adopt measures that minimise their activities' environmental impact. In 2023, CB further developed the Entity's Environmental Procurement Plan by defining new green procurement and contracting sheets and initiating the incorporation of compliance with these criteria into our supplier audits. With regards to the value chain as an opportunity, the investment activities of VidaCaixa and CaixaBank Asset Management are considered to be part of CaixaBank S.A.'s business as they form part of its value chain through the products and services they design. In this regard CaixaBank's strategy in this area needs to look for the best way to manage the CC related topics in connection with the engagement and stewardship practices with/of both subsidiaries.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

CaixaBank identified that climate change presents opportunities to develop more low-emission products and services that, in many cases, require investments in R&D, and to invest in R&D projects that contribute to a low-carbon economy. CB has identified that climate change risks represent an opportunity for the development of new services that allow them to accompany their clients on their path towards the decarbonisation of their activity. In this sense, several projects have been implemented. One of them is the development of a carbon footprint calculator associated with a catalog of recommendations on how to reduce it, which will allow the clients to measure their impact on the environment, follow its evolution over time and obtain a series of recommendations on how to reduce it. Additionally CB has invested in developing capabilities to capture in its systems energy efficiency certificates for all transactions related to the Real Estate sector and to collect relevant information to assess risks and engage with the clients. Additionally, it is expected to be able to offer in the last quarter of 2024 the possibility of offsetting its carbon footprint to customers who wish to do so, through access to a market place of carbon credits. Regarding knowledge management, CB has a training plan to empower its employees on different topics as sustainability. This Plan includes specific training itineraries for groups with specific sustainability needs, as well as voluntary materials for self-training. Recurring training plans are launched for the Risk Admission Centers and the International Branches, so that the analysts of these centers can help in the environmental and climate-related risk analysis. Concerning CB DayOne, a financial service created to support the entire innovation ecosystem, including technology-based companies, investors and ecosystem agents, with activity in Spain and Portugal and with high growth potential, on 12 December, the call phase for the 17th edition of the PEXXI closed, where 1,056 companies were presented. Another case study in this area is the Imagin, a digital ecosystem aimed at young people offering financial and non-financial products and services as the creation of a calculator that allows its clients to calculate their carbon footprint based on a questionnaire on lifestyle habits.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

One of the opportunities identified by CaixaBank (CB) is the reduced operational costs due to the implementation of Voluntary Standards such as ISO14001, EMAS and ISO50001, established in CB in 2003, 2004 and 2017 respectively. These standards have helped us reduce our operational costs related to energy, water and paper consumption. CaixaBank has defined 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan) that aims to reduce the direct impact of CaixaBank's operations. This Plan includes a specific line related to minimizing and offsetting the operational carbon footprint. To do so, several actions have been put in place in 2023, including: replacing fluorescent lights with LED lighting, replacing HVAC equipment with more efficient equipment, presence sensors and automatic light shut-off, single shut-off switches associated with the alarm connection, replacement of computer equipment, digitalization project, electronical invoicing, reduction of communications send to

customers, etc. CB's environmental commitment includes continuous improvement to increase the bank's environmental efficiency, minimizing emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) and offsetting those that cannot be eliminated. During the reporting year, the most substantial strategic decisions taken in this area were: the removal of 21 diesel tanks from the branch network, replacing the existing air conditioning equipment with heat pumps, the reduction of the fleet of own vehicles and transition to hybrid cars or the deployment of remote work tools and online communication options with customers, which reduce the number of physical journeys. t CB has renewed its Environmental Strategy, so this area will keep being impacted in the short to long term.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

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

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

CB Sustainable Banking Plan 22-24 set an ambitious sustainable finance mobilization target of 64Bn in order to capture and materialize the opportunity associated with climate change and the investment required by the energy transition. Currently the annual financial budgetary exercise looks after the inclusion of sustainable targets as part of the different business targets for the different business lines. And these such sustainable finance targets are linked to the variable remuneration of the business areas and corporate headquarters staff. Due to this approach, CB has seen an increase in revenues from green products and services. During 2023, CB promoted the financing of sustainable activities, with a concession of 25,096 million from which 9,330 M refers to green finance. As part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, CB supports environmentally friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects. Direct costs have also been influenced by the increase in internal projects specifically related to climate related risks and opportunities, such as the project for setting decarbonization targets for our financing and investments portfolio (NZBA). Regarding capital expenditures and indirect costs, CB is annually working on its financial plan in order to have a dedicated budget to invest in technology and equipment to increase energy and environmental efficiency. This budget dedicated to energy efficiency and emission reduction measures is in the CB's Environmental Management Plan 2022-2024, approved by the Board of Directors, associated with several impact reduction objectives based on innovation and efficiency. One of the main climate-related risks identified by CB is the exposure of its credit book (Assets) to the potential substantial impact of physical risks and transition risks on the ability to pay back the loans by its customers that could potentially lead to a client's default on payment driven by an increase in its operating costs or its inability to do business. In addition, CB has been implementing different strategies to mitigate risk exposures which at the end could affect its protect its financial planning. Therefore, climate R&O has already influenced several elements of CB's financial planning and will continue to influence in the short- to long term.

[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

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

The implementation of an internal carbon price will be included in the environmental management plan 25-27 of CaixaBank S.A. The definition of the type of internal carbon price, scope and methodology is currently being assessed.

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Green supporting factor (Green Premium)Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, other (downstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Evolutionary

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

Operations

Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

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

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

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

Clients

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Although CaixaBank considers environmental engagement with all parts of its value chain to be relevant, the main stakeholders have been mentioned above. Even so, it should be noted that BC is currently strengthening its perception of climate change performance in order to retain its current shareholders and attract new environmentally conscious ones. environmental. Maintaining CB's inclusion in the world's leading sustainability indices, such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4Good, STOXX Global ESG and CDP, provides investors and other stakeholders in the value chain with the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the quality of the company's management and its potential for future performance.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

- Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Support clients to develop public, time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- Support clients to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

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

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

One of CaixaBank's core strategic priorities is to be a benchmark for sustainability in Europe and to foster the sustainable transition of companies and society. With this goal in mind, the Company is developing specific services to promote sustainability among its stakeholders. Within the scope of Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) CIB, CaixaBank has an ESG Advisory service to support all its corporate and institutional customers develop their strategy and positioning in terms of sustainability, promoting customer alignment through an engagement process. Thus, the percentage of coverage is 100% of the portfolio value. Although the initiative coverage is focused on all corporate and institutional customers (100% of them), in 2023 the initiative was carried out with 1-25% of them, both based on emissions and representativeness within the total portfolio (as reported in question 1.10).

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

To communicate our engagement strategy, we have established a comprehensive and transparent process that includes several key elements. This process is outlined on our corporate website, specifically within the Sustainability section. Under this area, there is a subcategory titled "Engagement with Stakeholders to Promote Sustainability." Here, we regularly publish updated reports that detail the progress and outcomes of our engagement initiatives. These reports are aimed at keeping both our clients and the general public informed about our activities and achievements in sustainability. Additionally, we provide insights into the specific strategies and actions we are undertaking to foster effective engagement with all stakeholders. By maintaining this information accessible and up-to-date, we ensure transparency and encourage active participation from our stakeholders in our efforts to promote sustainability.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

Engagement_with_stakeholders_CaixaBank.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

Specialized in-house engagement teams

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

Select all that apply

- Investor relations managers
- Other, please specify :Sustainability Directors, Financial Directors

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

CB has an ESG Advisory service to help its corporate and institutional customers develop their sustainable strategy and positioning at different levels, promoting customer alignment through an engagement process. In addition, the topics that address this service have been extended, specifically regarding Net Zero and Clean Tech Advisory. The eligible base for this engagement is the entire CIB customer base (100%), although in 2023 the initiative was carried out with 1-25% of them, both based on emissions and representativeness within the total portfolio (as reported in question 1.10). The methodology of ESG Advisory, designed in 2021 by CaixaBank CIB, is based on the Guide of the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership and UNEP-FI. In the dialogue with clients we establish their starting point and how it is aligned with the Bank's commitments. As the dialogue proceeds, the ESG Advisory assess and understand the climate position of the client and they support them to design a clear transition finance plan and structure solutions to support their transition. In order to enhance customers' decarbonisation plan, sustainable financing has been mobilised to support investment plans. In 2023, CB reinforced its ESG Advisory team to promote the sustainability of its corporate and institutional customers by means of an in-depth diagnosis and personalised advice based on the needs and opportunities identified. In 2023, the team worked with 36 corporate and institutional customers, out of a total of 90 prospective customers. In 2024, CIB will expand the service with additional modules on Water, Biodiversity and Circular Economy. In addition, CB acted as ESG Coordinator Sustainable Finance Lending in 15 operations out of a total of 74 syndicated loans issued. CB has also continued to assess the impact of the degree of sustainability of the companies included in its corporate portfolio, introducing a sustainability assessment in its financial ratings via the integration of ESG elements within its framework. On the other hand, for the activities that are included in the list of exclusions of the operating principles of the Corporate policy for managing CaixaBank's sustainability/ESG risks, the bank acts within the framework of said policy, where applicable. CaixaBank measures the success of these advisory decarbonization actions by the attainment of 30% of ESG advisory of the defined target.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

- Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

When CaixaBank establishes an engagement relationship with a customer and the customer does not show initial interest, CB tries to readjust the value proposition in relation to the customer by reviewing each specific case at weekly management meetings.

Row 2

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

- Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Support clients to develop public, time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- Support clients to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

- Provide financial incentives for environmental performance
- Provide financial incentives for clients with a climate transition plan
- Provide financial incentives for clients increasing renewable energy use
- Provide financial incentives for progress against climate-related targets

Information collection

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

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

- Less than 1%

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

One of CaixaBank's core strategic priorities is to be a benchmark for sustainability in Europe and to foster the sustainable transition of companies and society. With this goal in mind, the Company is developing specific services to promote sustainability among its stakeholders. CaixaBank has a service to support all its business customers develop their strategy and positioning in terms of sustainability, promoting customer alignment through an engagement process. Although the initiative coverage is focused on all companies (100% of them), in 2023 the initiative was carried out with 1-25% of them based on emissions and less than 1% of them based on representativeness within the total portfolio (as reported in question 1.10).

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

To communicate our engagement strategy, we have established a comprehensive and transparent process that includes several key elements. This process is outlined on our corporate website, specifically within the Sustainability section. Under this area, there is a subcategory titled "Engagement with Stakeholders to Promote Sustainability." Here, we regularly publish updated reports that detail the progress and outcomes of our engagement initiatives. These reports are aimed at keeping both our clients and the general public informed about our activities and achievements in sustainability. Additionally, we provide insights into the specific strategies and actions we are undertaking to foster effective engagement with all stakeholders. By maintaining this information accessible and up-to-date, we ensure transparency and encourage active participation from our stakeholders in our efforts to promote sustainability.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

Engagement_with_stakeholders_CaixaBank.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

- Specialized in-house engagement teams

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

Select all that apply

- Investor relations managers

Other, please specify :Sustainability Directors, Financial Directors

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

In the field of Companies, throughout 2023, CaixaBank has taken a series of actions, most notably: • In collaboration with DIRSE (Spanish Association of Sustainability Directors) and Valora Consultants, a guide to sustainable financing was created, "Toolkit on Sustainable Financing", that seeks to provide tools and enhance the knowledge of company professionals in this area. • The bank organised three specific workshops, in Madrid, Barcelona and Zaragoza, which brought together over 400 companies, SMEs and professionals to discuss the role of financing in the transformation toward sustainable business models. • In 2023, the Businesses area has advised and led the sustainable aspect of 20 operations. • A "carbon footprint calculator", the methodology of which was validated and verified by AENOR, was made available to companies in which customers can compare their footprint with the national or European average, and thus determine their environmental impact. CaixaBank also carried out an ambitious ESG engagement project with its corporate customers, whose goal is to establish a roadmap that can be used to build a new, commercially valuable roadmap for them to help their customers in this transition. This added-value proposition establishes a baseline analysis based on the customers initial situation in terms of sustainability; it is customized and adapted based on the challenges, opportunities and economic sector in question, and experts in sustainable financing conduct an evaluation, which provides a tangible benefit and establishes a relationship of mutual trust. CaixaBank has created a plan to promote the transition to a green economy for companies in sectors such as the agri-food, transport and chemical industry which will require these companies to accelerate their sustainable transition plans within sustainability, in addition to carrying out sector-specific events, 12 in 2023. Due to its productive and strategic importance, CaixaBank is especially focused on promoting engagement with its customers in the Agri-food sector, and the entire value chain (production, processing and marketing), where it has more than 463,200 customers and 1,150 specialised branches. CaixaBank measures the success of the workshops included in this engagement strategy with customer companies by the attainment of 40% in the events, and each year the scope of these sessions is expanded to reach more companies..

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

In 2024, the initiative has been scaled up by expanding the type of clients and the number of guests, with the most optimal result. When CaixaBank establishes an engagement relationship with a customer and the customer does not show initial interest, CB tries to readjust the value proposition in relation to the customer by re-including them in the following sessions and events.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

One of the eight action lines of CB's 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan is the environmentalisation of procurement and contracts. By integrating environmental criteria into product purchases and service contracts, CB extends its commitment to all suppliers, encouraging them to adopt measures to minimize their environmental impact. In 2022, CB developed and published a new Procurement Standard, establishing the reference framework for Procurement Management within the Group. This standard incorporates ESG criteria. Concerning climate change, CB annually collects information on whether suppliers are ISO 14001 certified

and if they calculate and offset their carbon footprint. Impact of engagement, including measures of success In 2023 CB introduced a new mandatory Carbon Footprint questionnaire for all suppliers with a turnover exceeding 1.5 million to ascertain their carbon footprint. This data will enable CB to more accurately calculate its carbon footprint, serve as a basis for setting targets to reduce indirect emissions and extend its sustainability commitment throughout the value chain. The bank seeks to establish quality relationships with suppliers using established criteria and control mechanisms, such as audits, to ensure compliance. In the reporting year, CB conducted 31 audits, analyzing 10% of active suppliers since these audits began in 2019. From a total of 2,037 suppliers, 347 (17%) confirmed they had implemented ISO 14001 certification, and 721 were certified in social and environmental management. Additionally, 392 suppliers (19%) calculated their carbon emissions, with 77 of them offsetting emissions at least partially. CB aims to increase the response rate from suppliers to better understand their commitment to and action against climate change, allowing the bank to engage actively with those not currently taking action. Success is measured by the number of suppliers providing climate-related information, implementing ISO 14001 certification, calculating their carbon emissions, and the overall response rate. Impact is considered successful when the 50 suppliers with the highest procurement spend (about 60% of total spending) answer all questions. The engagement strategy considers a unified sectoral, regional, and operational context to develop engagement with all suppliers.

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

Select from:

Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

In 2022, as part of CaixaBank's Sustainable Development project, a supplier development plan was implemented to help strategic suppliers improve their sustainability positions. In 2022, 30 development plans were executed, with the goal of doubling this number in 2023. The project involves engaging suppliers in our supply chain regarding ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) criteria to achieve common objectives. To identify which companies to propose the Supplier Development Plan to, we reference those that scored lowest in the following technical questionnaires: Human and Labour Rights Occupational Risk Prevention Ethics and Integrity Health and Safety Environment and Quality Confidentiality, Privacy, and Continuity This initiative builds upon previous engagement efforts (row 1). The justification of the expense is aligned with the ESG objectives of the entity from the purchasing area since the management of suppliers in ESG matters is the subject of analysis in the main sustainability indices in which Caixabank is present. Impact of engagement, including measures of success The project begins with an ESG development meeting with the supplier, where a personalized checklist is created, responses are verified, and evidence is requested for all questionnaire items. This process results in the generation of an Improvement Opportunities Report and Plan, highlighting the steps the supplier must take to meet CaixaBank's ESG requirements and recommendations. The supplier may subsequently demonstrate compliance with all the pending points of the Improvement Plan and it will be the responsibility of the Auditor to verify and close the actions agreed in the improvement plan. Thanks to this initiative, the suppliers that make up our supply chain comply with Caixabank's own ESG requirements and objectives, which on the one hand help Caixabank's positioning in the sustainability indices in which it is present and, in turn, Caixabank collaborates in improving companies in ESG matters for the global market. The total turnover of the 30 companies included in the project is 41,587,877. To calculate the percentages, we have used a total of 1,828 active suppliers in 2023 and a total of 1,587 M of volume invoiced. CaixaBank considers the impact to be successful due to the fact that the project has been carried out with all the invited suppliers except for one, exceeding the 75% established as the threshold.

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

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

CaixaBank actively engages in ESG matters with its shareholders and institutional investors in order to share priorities and learn their expectations. The bank has various training and information initiatives with shareholders, while also gathering their opinions through annual surveys. The information to shareholders is structured through a monthly newsletter and emails on corporate events (sent to 223,129 shareholders), SMS alerts and other subscription materials available on the corporate website. The scope covers institutional and retail shareholders, with specific events and content focused on sustainability and ESG issues.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The engagement has led to several positive outcomes in 2023: • The Investor and Shareholder Relations Department held 32 roadshows with institutional investors specifically on ESG issues, which were attended by a total of 48 investors. • As for retail shareholders, activities were organised (events, newsletters, classroom training, etc.) with specific content on sustainability to raise awareness of the importance of ESG and CaixaBank's efforts in this area. Periodic meetings were also held (4 in total) with the Advisory Committee of Shareholders to deal with sustainability issues. In addition, CaixaBank takes part in the evaluation processes of various analysts of sustainability and climate change, and is committed to actively and transparently replying to their information requests. For this

reason, CaixaBank is broadly recognised by the leading sustainability indexes and analysts on the market. As proof of this, CDP has recognised CaixaBank renewing the bank's highest A rating in 2023. The Company also ranks as the thirteenth most sustainable financial institution in the world, according to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. New in 2023, CaixaBank was evaluated for the first time for a solicited ESG rating by Sustainable Fitch and was selected to be part of the new family of ESG indexes created in the Spanish market. Related to ESG Ratings, achieving and maintaining high ratings, such as the A rating from CDP and the Sustainable Fitch rating, are critical success metrics.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

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

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We are reporting both a location-based figure and a market-based figure.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5762.63

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32784.12

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

374.17

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8251.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3946.41

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122.64

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1359.62

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4094.93

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Due to the acquisition of Bankia in March 2021, 2021 was established as the new base year.
[Fixed row]*

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

Reporting year

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

4688.61

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 1 GHG emissions inventory 2023 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those derived from the fuel consumption of the fleet of leasing vehicles, heating boilers and refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment. The emission factors used correspond to those published in the document "Emission Factors. Carbon footprint registry, compensation and carbon dioxide absorption projects" of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). Version 2024.

Past year 1

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

5626.12

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 1 GHG emissions inventory 2022 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those derived from the fuel consumption of the fleet of leasing vehicles, heating boilers and refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment. The emission factors used correspond to those published in the document "Emission Factors. Carbon footprint registry, compensation and carbon dioxide absorption projects" of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). Version 2023.

Past year 2

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

5762.63

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CaixaBank's scope 1 GHG emissions inventory 2021 is based on the reference framework of the document "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The calculation of CaixaBank's carbon footprint includes all the facilities in which it operates while the emissions included are those derived from the fuel consumption of the fleet of leasing vehicles, heating boilers and refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment. The emission factors used correspond to those published in the document "Emission Factors. Carbon footprint registry, compensation and carbon dioxide absorption projects" of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). Version 2022
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

21082.12

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

Past year 1

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

31994.66

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

Past year 2

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

32784.12

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

374.17

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

4733.79

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

979.45

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1436.76

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

8826.88

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the results of the analysis of the materiality of indirect GHG emissions categories carried out in 2022 with the 2021 data, it has been determined that this category is not relevant. This study has been carried out through an approximate calculation of all scope 3 categories (screening) and it has been concluded that the only relevant one is category 3.15 Investments (99%). Without taking this category into account, the others that would be relevant are the purchase of goods and services and capital goods. This category would not apply to the organization in terms of transportation of sold products, although it does apply to the transportation of customers to the offices. The estimate was based on the number of people served and an average distance traveled and means of transport, although in this case, the majority of clients are considered to travel on foot.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

6345.07

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

1440.47

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

0

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

1783.2

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

5689.98

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

8251.3

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

3946.41

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

122.64

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

1359.62

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

4094.93

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2023 + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 + Consolidated Management Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": pages 1 and 2 • Verification standard used: page 3 • Opinion and type of assurance: pages 3 and 5 • Statement relates to GHG emission and to selected scope: pages 1, 452 and 454 (column CaixaBank SA). • Reference to our verification report: pages 652-656. The three PDF documents have been merged into a single file, as the application did not allow uploading them separately, even though their combined size was less than 50MB.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2023 + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 + Consolidated Management Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": pages 1 and 2 • Verification standard used: page 3 • Opinion and type of verification/assurance: pages 3 and 5 • Statement relates to GHG emission and to selected scope (both location-based and market-based): pages 1, 452 and 454 (column CaixaBank SA). • Reference to our verification report: pages 652-656. The three PDF documents have been merged into a single file, as the application did not allow uploading them separately.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2023 + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 + Consolidated Management Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": pages 1 and 2 • Verification standard used: page 3 • Opinion and type of verification/assurance: pages 3 and 5 • Statement relates to GHG emission and to selected scope (both location-based and market-based): pages 1, 452 and 454 (column CaixaBank SA). • Reference to our verification report: pages 652-656. The three PDF documents have been merged into a single file, as the application did not allow uploading them separately.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Investments

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CaixaBank_Independent limited assurance report PwC 2023 Financed emissions_vSIGNED.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

' - Statement relates to GHG emissions: page 6 - Statement relates to selected portfolio: page 6 - Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": page 2 - Verification standard used: page 3 - Opinion and type of verification/assurance: page 44

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

PwC Letter_GHG Emissions 2023 + PwC Independent verification report_ISAE 3000 + Consolidated Management Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

• Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": pages 1 and 2 • Verification standard used: page 3 • Opinion and type of verification/assurance: pages 3 and 5 • Statement relates to GHG emission and to selected scope: pages 1, 452 and 454 (column CaixaBank SA and Scope 3 "Former perimeter"). • Reference to our verification report: pages 652-656. The three PDF documents have been merged into a single file, as the application did not allow uploading them separately.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

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

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

937.51

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

20

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

CaixaBank implemented several scope 2 emission reduction activities in the reporting year, which mainly included: the implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in corporate buildings and stores or offices (modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc), the replacement of fluorescent lights with LED lighting in 476 offices network and the installation of simple home automation in 74 offices. All these efficiency measures do not present any reduction in GHG emissions since in 2023 100% of the electricity from the grid has been purchased from renewable sources (as reported in row 1). CaixaBank

has also implemented some scope 1 GHG emission reduction measures as the replacement of 173 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices of the branch network, avoiding not only the recharge of refrigerant gases with high GWP, but also an electrical saving due to the greater efficiency of the new equipment. Finally, the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 125 units has also led to Scope 1 GHG emission savings (See question 7.55.2 for more details). As a result of the several scope 12 emission reduction activities implemented in the reporting year, CaixaBank achieved a reduction of 937.51 tons of CO₂. This emissions value was calculated in percentage following the CDP methodology for this question, as follows: 937.51 tons of CO₂ / 4,688.61 tons of CO₂ (scope 12 emissions in the previous reporting year) * 100 = 20%.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Market-based

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

Select from:

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6168.87

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

6168.87

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

172804.26

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

172804.26

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

172804.26

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6168.87

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

178973.14

[Fixed row]

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

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

172804.26

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

172804.26
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

2.34e-7

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

4688.61

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

20002000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

 Decreased**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

 Change in renewable energy consumption Other emissions reduction activities**(7.45.9) Please explain**

This intensity figure has decreased by 51% compared to last year mainly as a result of a 17% reduction in our scope 12 emissions and 69% reduction in revenue compared with the last period. Changes in emissions have been due to energy efficiency measures implemented. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 125 units or the replacement of 173 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices (- 937.51 t CO2e between 2022 and 2023). On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been reached through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank.

Row 2**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.129911797

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

4688.61

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

36090.75

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

This intensity figure has decreased by 15% compared to last year mainly as a result of an 17% reduction in our scope 12 emissions and 2% reduction in FTE compared with the last period. Changes in emissions have been due to energy efficiency measures implemented. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 125 units or the replacement of 173 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices (- 937.51 t CO2e between 2022 and 2023). On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been reached through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- Absolute target
- Portfolio target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2010

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2009

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

21110.01

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

87744.73

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

0.000

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

108854.740

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

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

32656.422

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

4688.61

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

0

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

4688.610

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

136.70

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In CDP 2022 the target was revised from a 29% reduction to a 70% reduction, as the organization wanted to increase the ambition of the target and align it with the 1.5°C scenario, as the 70% exceeds the minimum reduction of 4.2% per year in 15 years (2009-2025). This long-term target covers 100% of CaixaBank's scope 12 emissions and aims at reducing 70% of these emissions through hiring 100% of the new energy contracts with renewable energy, reducing the vehicle fleet and fugitive emissions from air conditioning units. CaixaBank does not anticipate setting a Science-based targets within SBT initiative in the next two years because CaixaBank has already signed the Net Zero Bank Alliance (NZBA), an initiative that promotes net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from its activities. This is used to calculate its carbon footprint and establish actions to gradually reduce it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting its CO₂ emissions. As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralize the carbon footprint of its own activity for Scope 1 and 2. To achieve this objective, measures have been implemented to reduce its own emissions and to offset those that could not be avoided. Reduction of scope 1 and scope 2 operational emissions will be achieved through implementation of environmental efficiency measures, monitoring of indicators and implementation of an Environmental and Energy Management

System in accordance with ISO 14001, ISO 50001 and the European EMAS regulation. This will enable us to perform our activity while protecting the environment as well as succeed on the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

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

Scope 1 2 GHG emissions have been reduced by 96% between 2009 and 2023 and by 17% over the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to the purchase of electricity from 100% renewable sources, as scope 2 in base year 2009 accounted for 81% of the target scope. Apart from this action, it is worth highlighting the other energy efficiency measures that affect both the emissions of fuels and refrigerants in scope 1, as well as the emissions derived from electricity consumption. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced in 2023 due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 125 units or the replacement of 173 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices (-937.51 t CO₂e between 2022 and 2023). On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been maintained through Guarantees of Renewable Origin for all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank, so energy efficiency measures associated with electricity do not show emission savings due to the purchase of electricity 100% renewable. Finally, between 2009 and 2022 a total of 104,166 t CO₂e of scope 12 have been reduced.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

4019.3

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

4019.300

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

4019.300

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

55

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

14

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

14

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

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

3416.405

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

2084.69

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

2084.690

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

2084.690

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

320.89

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

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

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

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

GHG emissions included in the target have already been reduced by 48% between 2020 and 2023, so the target has already been exceeded. Due to the target year is 2025 and the company wants to maintain its compliance, it remains underway. In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented to reduce paper and toner consumption: -The digitisation project allows digital signatures for 100 % of processes. -ATMs allow for deposits without an envelope and offer the option to view information on-screen and not print a receipt. -Invoicing is done electronically. -CaixaBank S.A. has reduced paper consumption associated with sending communications to customers by 31.3% compared to 2021. -Reduction of 27.65% in A4 paper consumption in corporate buildings and branches of CaixaBank, S.A. compared to 2021. -Reduction and centralisation of printers in multifunctional teams with a user identification system. -Commitment to the preferential use of recycled paper, which at CaixaBank S.A. accounts for 98% of consumption. -Publications are produced on paper with FSC and PEFC certificates. Consumption of A4 paper has already been reduced by 24.6% between 2021 and 2023 (Oth1 target).

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

8414.11

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

411.22

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

0.000

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

8825.330

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

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

6177.731

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

4688.61

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

0

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

4688.610

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:* No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

156.24

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Achieved and maintained**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Both the 2019-2021 Environmental Management Plan and the 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan include very short-term reduction targets, as a new target is set every 3 years. In order to give value to the targets already achieved and to those that have been proposed in the new Plan, it has been decided to unify targets and thus comply with the short-term period of between 5-10 years. Starting from the base year of the previous Plan (2019) and setting a target year in 2024 (the end of the new Plan), scope 12 targets have been unified into a single one. On the one hand, the 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan defines a 15% scope 1 reduction target between 2021 and 2024 and a 100% scope 2 reduction target in the same period. If we add to this target the actual reduction already obtained between 2019 and 2021 for scope 1 and 2, we obtain a reduction target of 30%. By having a development period between 2019 and 2024 (5 years), and considering a 4.2% year-on-year reduction, this objective exceeds the criteria of alignment with a 1.5°C scenario (mínimum 4,2% * 5 years 21%). The target is considered a revised target instead of a new target because it an extensión (in period and scope) of existing ones. In addition, the 2019 base year has been recalculated with the addition of bankia within the scope of the organization, an acquisition that was not effective until 2021.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

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

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

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

Scope 1 2 GHG emissions have been reduced by 47% between 2019 and 2023 and by 17% over the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to the purchase of electricity from 100% renewable sources. Apart from this action, it is worth highlighting the other energy efficiency measures that affect both the emissions of fuels and refrigerants in scope 1, as well as the emissions derived from electricity consumption. Scope 1 GHG emissions have been reduced due to some efficiency measures as the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 125 units or the replacement of 173 high-consumption air conditioning equipment in the offices. On the other hand, zero GHG emissions target in Scope 2 has been maintained through Guarantees of Renewable Origin of all the electricity consumed by CaixaBank, so energy efficiency measures associated with electricity do not show emission savings due to the purchase of electricity 100% renewable. Finally, between 2019 and 2023 a total of 4,136.71 t CO₂e of scope 12 have been reduced

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/30/2022

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

99

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

- Other, SDA denominator please specify :MWh

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

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

136

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

95

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

118

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

43.90243902439025

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

- *Value chain: focus on the electricity generation segment, the part of the value chain on which decarbonization actions have the greatest impact on the reduction of global emissions in the sector. Integrated companies (active throughout the value chain) are also included.*
- *Scope of emissions: Scope 1 captures most emissions from electricity generation. The rest of the scopes are not included since the materiality of scope 2 is minimal and scope 3, in addition to being difficult to influence from generation, is covered by the objectives of other sectors.*

Metric: physical intensity metric (kgCO₂e/MWh), which allows growth into emission-efficient groups and comparison between customers of different sizes.

Reference path: NZE2050 by the International Energy Agency.

- *The ambition of CaixaBank's decarbonisation commitment is reflected in the broad base on which the decarbonisation targets have been set, covering approximately 99 % of scope 1 emissions financed in the electricity sector.*
- *2020 has been chosen as the base year for the decarbonisation targets set by CaixaBank, in order to set demanding targets based on robust data. There is a significant time lag between the end of the financial year and data reported by companies becoming available, especially for non-financial data (emissions). As a result, data availability for 2021 is currently lower than for 2020. This, therefore, has to be based on estimates and proxies to a larger extent. However, using 2020 as the base year introduces an additional challenge for decarbonisation ambition, as 2020 was an atypical year due to COVID-19. Also, releasing targets in October 2022 using 2020 as the base implies that 2021 (completed) and 2022 cannot be materially affected. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/30/2022

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

Select from:

- Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

29

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- Other, SDA metric please specify :M t CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

Other, SDA denominator please specify :None (absolute target)

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

1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

9.08

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

6.99

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

7.4

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.38277511961721

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

- *Value chain: includes companies primarily active in the upstream (exploration and extraction) and downstream (refining, distribution and marketing) segments and integrated companies (active throughout the value chain). This perimeter captures most of the sector's emissions.*
- *Scope of emissions: includes scopes 1, 2 and 3; In this sector, scope 3 is very material. This approach is aligned with the NZBA Guide, stakeholder expectations and peer practices.*
- *The segments of the value chain within the scope of the decarbonisation targets includes companies primarily active in the upstream (exploration and extraction) and downstream (refining, distribution and marketing) segments and integrated companies (active throughout the value chain). This perimeter captures most of the sector's emissions. This metric supports the sector's transition in line with CaixaBank's Strategic Plan.*
- *Metric: Metric of absolute financed emissions based on drawn risk, in order to avoid the over-attribution of financed emissions that would result from basing it on the granted risk. The approach is consistent approach with the PCAF methodology and facilitates comparison with reference peers.*
- *Reference path: NZE2050 by the International Energy Agency.*
- *2020 has been chosen as the base year for the decarbonisation targets set by CaixaBank, in order to set demanding targets*

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

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/30/2023

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

Loans

Project finance

Bonds

Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

Other, SDA metric please specify :g CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

Vehicle km

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

4

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

154.1

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

103.1

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

154.1

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 4

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por4

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/30/2023

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

Loans

Project finance

Bonds

Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

2

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

Ton iron and steel

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

0

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1230

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

984

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

1230

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 5

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por5

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

06/30/2023

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

Loans

Project finance

Bonds

Equity investments

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

0

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

2845

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

2845

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following the IPCC guidelines, CaixaBank will stop financing companies related to thermal coal, reducing its exposure to zero by 2030 ("phase-out"). CaixaBank will continue to finance the energy transition towards a carbon-neutral economy and support those customers who have an exit strategy from thermal coal until 2030. Metric: million. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. As thermal coal is one of the most emitting technologies and can be replaced by clean technologies, the focus of decarbonisation is on the entity's full exposure to thermal coal. For this purpose, exposure is defined as the presence in the portfolio (incl. credit and investment of both CaixaBank S.A. and BPI) of companies whose economic group is dependent on thermal coal for more than 5% of revenues. As of December 2022, exposure to companies in this area was 2,845 million. However, this exposure is mostly to counterparties with mitigating factors: counterparties to which CaixaBank is only financing energy transition or counterparties with their own phase-out commitments before 2030. According to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to reach the Paris Agreement's goal of a maximum rise of 1.5°C, OECD countries should stop using coal completely by 2030.

Row 6

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por6

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/29/2024

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Infrastructure

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments
- Real estate

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

4

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

- Meters squared

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

3

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

20.5

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

12.1

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

20.5

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the Commercial Real Estate objective are the following:

- *Value chain: the objective is focused on decarbonising the "use" phase of the property, where 85% of greenhouse gas emissions are produced: owner (groups with non-residential activity).*
- *Scope of emissions: scope 1, direct emissions from burning fuel in the building (e.g. heating) and scope 2, indirect emissions from purchased energy (electricity, steam, heat and cooling).*
- *Metric: physical intensity (kgCO₂e/m²), which incentivizes exposure to relatively more emissions-efficient assets and facilitates comparison between assets of different sizes.*
- *Reference path: CRREM 1.5° REC scenario adapted to the proportions by asset type of nonresidential stock in Spain and Portugal. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. Commercial Real Estate is a complex sector and, as of today, the availability of actual emissions information is still limited, so the use of proxies in alignment calculations is still important. In addition, it is a sector with significant geographical variations, so reference paths can substantially vary the objectives. Taking these circumstances into account, CaixaBank has set an ambitious target for the sector. However, given the limited availability of real information for the assets in the portfolio in this sector, in the short-term priority will be given to improving the availability of EPCs and information on the issuances of the assets in the portfolio. It is important to note that the fulfilment of the target set will be subject to compliance with the projections in terms of efficiency and energy mix included in the current PNIEC1 and other related projections (future draft PNIEC, Fit for 55, etc.).

Row 7

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por7

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/29/2024

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Infrastructure

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments
- Real estate

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

4

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

- Meters squared

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

3

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

23.57

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

19.03

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

23.57

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

Other, please specify :The target ambition is not strictly aligned to +1.5° due to the social implications of the housing market.

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the Residential Real Estate objective are the following: • Value chain: the objective focuses on the use of housing: mortgage credit to individuals for the purpose of "home acquisition". This is where 85% of the emissions of the residential real estate value chain are concentrated. • Scope of emissions: scopes 1 (direct emissions from combustion in homes, e.g. heating) and 2 (indirect emissions from consumption of purchased energy) account for most of the emissions; Scope 3 emissions are very limited. • Metric: physical intensity (kgCO₂e/m²), which incentivizes exposure to relatively more emissions-efficient assets and facilitates comparison between assets of different sizes. • Reference path: CRREM1 1.5°C for Spain and Portugal, specific to the real estate sector for the EU. Given the characteristics of the residential real estate segment, its social sensitivity, the long maturation periods and the dependence on exogenous levers for its transformation (regulatory requirements and public aid for the improvement of energy efficiency), the objective set for the Residential Real Estate Sector is not initially aligned with the CRREM reference path. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. Given the characteristics of the residential real estate segment, its social sensitivity, the long maturation periods and the dependence on exogenous levers for its transformation (regulatory requirements and public aid for the improvement of energy efficiency), the objective set for the Residential Real Estate Sector is not initially aligned with the CRREM reference path. CaixaBank will have to leverage the changes resulting from government policies and environmental and climate regulations, as well as changes in consumer behavior, by taking part in and contributing to the collective effort necessary for the transition to a net-zero emissions economy. Specific products are also being launched to finance energy-efficient reforms.

Row 8

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por8

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Other, please specify : Alignment Delta (%)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/29/2024

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Intensity

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Alignement Delta (%)

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Alignement Delta (%)

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

4

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

11.9

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

11.9

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

- Value chain: the segment to be decarbonised is that of the Owner/Operator (transfer of cargo from port to port), since 'use' concentrates most of the emissions (approx. 92% of all emissions in the value chain).
- Scope of emissions: Scope 1: emissions from fuel consumption while sailing. These are the most material emissions in the sector and are currently covered in the Poseidon Principles.

Metric: Alignment Delta (AD), a metric that defines the degree to which the carbon intensity of a ship or portfolio of ships is aligned with the underlying decarbonization trajectory for each asset typology that meets the International Maritime Organization (IMO) target.

- Reference path: IMO initial scenario (2018), aligned with the 2°C target, which seeks a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050 compared to the 2008 base year. The path is currently in the process of being updated within the framework of the Poseidon Principles. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. The calculation of the target for this sector has been carried out in line with the methodology of the Poseidon Principles, to which CaixaBank adhered in 2022. The AD% for NZBA (11.9%) is as published in the Poseidon Principles report for cargo ships; the perimeter of the target excludes, for the time being, passenger ships (fast ferries and cruise ships) due to methodological inconsistencies and errors in the alignment paths that are being evaluated globally within the framework of the Poseidon Principles. The design of the target for this sector will be adjusted within the framework of the Poseidon Principles.

Row 9

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por9

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/29/2024

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

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

16

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- Other, SDA metric please specify :g CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

- Other, SDA denominator please specify :RPK = revenue passengers kilometre

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

4

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

102

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

71

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

102

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

- *Value chain: the segment to be decarbonized is the owner/operator (passenger/cargo transport and airlines), since most of the sector's greenhouse gas emissions (90%) are concentrated in the operation phase of aircraft.*
- *Emissions Scope: Scope 1 (tank-to-wake approach): emissions from in-flight fuel consumption. These are by far the most relevant emissions in the value chain.*
- *Metric: physical emissions intensity (gCO₂e/RPK1) that describes greenhouse gas emissions per kilometer traveled in the year (passenger approach).*
- *Reference path: Mission Possible Partnership "Prudent" 1.5° (MPPU 1.5°) scenario, aligned with the Pegasus methodology. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The commitment acquired by signing up to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance is ambitious, and this is reflected in all CaixaBank's sector objectives. Since the establishment of the first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has been actively managing its sectoral portfolios to ensure that the transition to the target is properly executed and that the targets committed to are met. The reduction levers and other lines of action for the good development of the sector are outlined, as well as the achieved trend in metrics. The calculation of the target for this sector has been carried out in line with the Pegasus methodology, a standard to which CaixaBank has adhered. Initially, the perimeter focuses on corporate financing to airlines, excluding Asset Finance and lessors, given the limited availability of technical data at the individual asset level: aircraft type, cargo type, flight hours, fuel type. CaixaBank will extend the scope of the metric to these assets as the information becomes available, so it is foreseeable that the baseline and the level of arrival will also be adapted.

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Net-zero targets
- Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2010

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

- Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2009

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

0

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

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

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

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1Abs3

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CaixaBank has a policy and a target of having 100% of the electricity consumed by the company certified through Guarantees of Renewable Origin. The target coverage considered is company-wide, because it includes all central services, branch network and other company buildings. The target covers the consumption of purchased/acquired renewable electricity. CaixaBank wants to highlight the level of excellence in terms of electricity consumption and the achievement of the target of zero scope 2 emissions. The present target had a target year set at 2040, but it is a target that not only wants to be reached punctually, it also wants to be maintained over the years in the long-term. CaixaBank approved the signing of a PPA (power purchase agreement) with Naturgy for 110GW at 5 years. This proposal represents between 40 and 50% of the consumption forecast today for the years 2022 to 2026. Due to the new PPA applies until 2026 and new contracts and projects will be signed before 2030, it has been decided to advance the target year from 2040 to 2030. Anyway, the goal was reached in 2022. By 2023, more than 99% of the electricity comes from the purchase of 100% renewable electricity, and the rest has been achieved through the purchase of RECS. This small remaining portion is due to the acquisition of new offices that still have current non-renewable electrical contracts that are legacy and cannot be broken until they expire. Since the maintenance of this target requires a relevant annual investment, it has been considered that it is already achieved, but the company wants to still achieve it every year in the future.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

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

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In order to achieve and maintain the target of consuming 100% electricity from renewable sources, CaixaBank operates in two lines of action: on the one hand, energy efficiency measures, and on the other, the purchase of Guarantees of Renewable Origin for the remaining consumption. In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented that have led to a reduction in energy consumption: - CaixaBank has implemented an automation project that allows it to monitor energy consumption in corporate buildings and the branch network, evaluate the energy savings of the measures implemented and define new efficiency initiatives. -In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented to reduce consumption in the branch network, based on the savings potential: Replacing fluorescent lights with LED lighting, replacing HVAC equipment with more efficient equipment, presence sensors and automatic light shut-off, single shut-off switches associated with the alarm connection, replacement of computer equipment, etc. -The two Data Processing Centres (DPCs) have LEED certification, with the silver and gold category, respectively. -In 2023, CaixaBank energy consumption fell by 12.9% compared to the previous year. This reduction was the result of the energy management and saving measures implemented as well as the changes in climate and lighting due to Royal Decree-Law 14/2022 on energy saving and efficiency measures. Energy efficiency measures developed in 2023 affecting Scope 2 are also described in question 7.55.2.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Resource consumption or efficiency

metric tons of paper consumed

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1246.22

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1059.29

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

901.59

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

184.3631305836

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 2

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

One of the targets included in the 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan is the reduction of A4 paper consumption by 15% between 2021 and 2024 (page 99, 2023 Climate Report). The target coverage considered is company-wide, because it includes all central services, branch network and other company buildings.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from its activities. This is used to calculate its carbon footprint and establish actions to gradually reduce it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting its CO₂ emissions. As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to reduce the carbon footprint of its own use of A4 paper by 15% between 2021 and 2024 (page 99, 2023 Climate Report). To achieve this objective, measures have been implemented to reduce its own emissions and to offset those that could not be avoided. Some of the initiatives that have been implemented are the preferential use of recycled paper or the digitalisation project which enables digital signatures for 100% of the processes. The reduction of A4 paper consumption will enable CaixaBank to perform its activity while protecting the environment as well as succeed on the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented to reduce paper consumption: -The digitisation project allows digital signatures for 100 % of processes. - ATMs allow for deposits without an envelope and offer the option to view information on-screen and not print a receipt. -Invoicing is done electronically. -CaixaBank S.A. has reduced paper consumption associated with sending communications to customers by 10.2 % compared to 2021. -Reduction of 34.61 % in A4 paper consumption in corporate buildings and branches of CaixaBank, S.A. compared to the previous year. -Reduction and centralisation of printers in multifunctional teams with a user identification system. -Commitment to the preferential use of recycled paper, which at CaixaBank S.A. accounts for 97 % of consumption. -Publications are produced on paper with FSC and PEFC certificates. Although the target for 2024 is a 15% reduction in consumption and between 2022 and 2023 a reduction of 24.6% has already been achieved, it is considered that the target should remain underway until the target year.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Green finance

Green finance raised and facilitated (denominated in currency)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

16729

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

64000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

50813

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

72.1034037782

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is company-wide, including the whole business in Spain. It was set for the three year period 2022-2024, and 2021 has been considered as base year (18,531 M). The target was set based on a proforma figure for 2021 and including macroeconomic projections by the banks's Research team and hypothesis based on the Plan Nacional Integrado de Energía y Clima (PNIEC) with regards to the investment and financing needs for the period 2021-2030.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

CaixaBank is committed to sustainability through the design and marketing of products that integrate ESG criteria and promote environmentally sustainable activities that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy. The third strategic line of the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan aims to consolidate CaixaBank as a benchmark in sustainability in Europe. CaixaBank has set a target of mobilising 64 billion of sustainable production over the period 2022-2024 for its business in Spain.

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

To date, the cumulative mobilisation of sustainable funds is showing a very positive evolution, already reaching 79.4% of the 2024 target, with 27,230M in 2023 and 50,813 M mobilised since 2022. To achieve this target, we support and advise our customers on environmental and climate issues, offering sustainable solutions in financing and investments for all groups, leading positive social impact and promoting financial inclusion.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/25/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Por4

- Abs3
- Por1
- Por2
- Por3
- Por9
- Low1

- Por5
- Por6
- Por7
- Por8

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), promoted by the United Nations, CaixaBank is committed to being carbon neutral by 2050 and we are working to move the portfolio towards zero greenhouse gas emissions. We have set intermediate emission reduction targets for 2030 in our financing and investment portfolios, specifically in the sectors with the highest intensity of greenhouse gas emissions (electric, oil and gas, automotive, iron and steel, agriculture, real estate (residential and commercial), aviation and shipping). The target coverage applies to the bank's lending and investment activities (Scope 3, Category 15). Although CaixaBank's own Scope 1, Scope 2 and non-category 15 Scope 3 emissions are not addressed in the NZBA's Target Setting Guidelines, CaixaBank is already operational-carbon-footprint neutral (for scope 12 3.6 business travel). This is why the absolute targets set at the operational level (7.53.1) have been indicated as emission targets linked to this net-zero target. Finally, CaixaBank has a organization-wide target coverage which includes both portfolio emissions (scope 3.15) and operational emissions (scope 123.6 business travel).

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is a critical issue, which will require action across public and private sectors. Financial institutions have an important role to play, including in the measurement, disclosure and reduction of their Scope 3 emissions. Signing the NZBA is an increase in climate ambition with respect to the Bank's previous commitments, such as the Collective Commitment to Climate Action, as it requires realignment with the objective of limiting temperature increases to 1.5C above preindustrial levels.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The operational carbon footprint mitigation strategy is centred upon the following phases: calculation, reduction and offsetting emissions that could not be avoided both in corporate buildings and throughout the commercial network (scopes 1, 2 and 3.6). As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralise the carbon footprint (Carbon Neutral) of its own activity for Scope 1, 2 and for category 3.6 corporate travel of Scope 3. To achieve this goal, measures have been implemented to reduce own emissions as well as to offset emissions that could not be avoided. In 2023 a qualitative leap has been made with regard to the offsetting of these emissions, reaching 75% of the offsetting in reforestation projects (50% in projects in Spain) compared to 25% in renewable energy implementation projects, all of them with very recent vintage. The projects chosen to offset 2023 emissions were: 25% of the tonnes offset in the Land Fill Gas Pichacay project in Ecuador. Group I of the Oxford Principles (avoided emissions). Vintage 2020. VCS Verification Standard. 25% in the Vichada Aforestation Reforestation project in Colombia. Group IV of the Oxford Principles (emissions removals). Vintage 2018. VCS Verification Standard. 50% of the tonnes offset in reforestation projects in Spain (Pontevedra and Palencia). Type IV (emissions absorption). Vintage 2021 and 2022. MITECO Verification Standard. CaixaBank also has two CO₂ absorption projects of its own, reforesting burnt areas on the Montserrat mountain in Barcelona and in the town of Ejulve in Teruel.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

The Bank has committed to achieving zero net emissions in 2050, supporting customers in their transition to a carbon-neutral economy, and to publish intermediate decarbonisation targets. Additionally, CaixaBank will stop financing companies involved in thermal coal activities (clients whose revenues from thermal coal mining and/or coal-fired power generation exceed 5% of the total), reducing its exposure to zero by 2030. In line with its ambition to be a reference in sustainability in Europe, CaixaBank continues making progress in setting decarbonisation targets in accordance with its commitment as a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance. The phase out is as well aligned with the recommendation of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to limit the increase in global temperature to a maximum of 1.5°. CaixaBank will continue financing the transition to a carbon-neutral economy and supporting clients committed with a coal phase out by 2030. As explained in the previous column, at the operational level, CaixaBank Group has undertaken to neutralise the carbon footprint (Carbon Neutral) of its own activity for Scope 1, 2 and for category 3.6 corporate travel of Scope 3. To achieve this goal, measures have been implemented to reduce own emissions as well as to offset emissions that could not be avoided. In 2023 a qualitative leap has been made with regard to the offsetting of these emissions, reaching 75% of the offsetting in reforestation projects (50% in projects in Spain) compared to 25% in renewable energy implementation projects, all of them with very recent vintage.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

CaixaBank will publicly disclose its targets and report annually on its progress. The financed emissions profile of the bank's portfolio will also be calculated and disclosed on an annual basis. The Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks will evolve in line with best practice, development of scientific knowledge and availability of methodologies and tools following reasonable intervals in updates. Version 1 of the Guidelines was published in April 2021, Version 2 of the Guidelines was published in April 2024 and the next revision is anticipated by April 2027. CaixaBank will follow this guidelines when reviewing its targets.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked*)
Under investigation	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	5	737.23
Implementation commenced	2	82.48
Implemented	7	771.56
Not to be implemented	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

171.41

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

82678

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

6055000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In the tasks of replacing air conditioning equipment, priority is given to replacing those that have broken down and cannot be repaired, usually equipment that contains R22 gas and are very old. Secondly, those that are older and break down more often are replaced, equipment that normally also works with R22. During the reporting year, 173 high-consumption air conditioning equipment were replaced in the offices of our branch network (BN), avoiding not only the recharge of refrigerant gases with high GWP, but also an electrical saving due to the greater efficiency of the new equipment. The monetary savings are calculated based on the savings in electricity consumption (522,806 kWh/year) and the electricity price in 2023 (0.138/kWh) and savings in gas substitution from the decrease in kg reloaded between the average 2019-2021, 2022 and 2023, considering the average price of the most representative gases (R407C and R410A) and their associated rates.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

- Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

564.51

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

1705392

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Diesel emissions linked to the renting car fleet at the branch network decreased by almost 464.51 tones between 2022 and 2023. This reduction is associated to the reduction of the vehicle fleet by 125 units in Caixabank which translates into a saving of almost 231,9581 litres of diesel and gasoline. There is no investment since it is about reducing the number of leasing contracts. The annual monetary savings include the saving in diesel and gasoline consumption (362,892) and the annual renting costs (1,342,500).

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

254869

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

1002919

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The lighting in the office network was replaced by LED units in 476 offices (savings of 3,880 kWh/year per office and 1,846,880 kWh/year). Due to the purchase of 100% renewable electricity in the entire branch network, no savings in GHG emissions are observed. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2023 (0.138/kWh) has been considered. The investment has been 1,002,919.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

777492

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in corporate buildings: modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc. The budget associated with these measures is included in the recurring budget, which means that there is no investment. The reduction in electricity consumption was about 5,634MWh. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2023 (0.138/kWh) has been considered.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

169740

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in stores (offices): modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc. The budget associated with these measures is included in the recurring budget, which means that there is no investment. The reduction in electricity consumption was about 1,230MWh. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2023 (0.138/kWh) has been considered.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

44933

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

441706

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Due to the installation of simple home automation in 74 offices, an energy saving of 326MWh has been achieved. Due to the purchase of 100% renewable electricity in the entire branch network, no savings in GHG emissions are observed. To calculate the savings, the average price of electricity paid in 2023 (0.138/kWh) has been considered. The investment has been 441,706.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35.64

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

7131

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

85000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, 21 diesel tanks were removed from the branch network, replacing the existing air conditioning equipment with heat pumps. Approximately 5,774 liters of C diesel and the equivalent of 7,131 have been saved. The project investment has been 85,000.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In May 2021, the Board of Directors approved a new Strategic Plan 2022-2024, a plan that is structured through three strategic lines, among which Consolidating CaixaBank's position as a benchmark in sustainability in Europe stands out. The Sustainability Master Plan (also called Sustainable Banking Plan) forms part of the Company's Strategic Plan as one of its main lines of action. The Plan constitutes CaixaBank's proposal during the 2022-2024 period to mitigate challenges such as inequality, climate change and the promotion of the real economy. To do this, more than 64 billion will be allocated to sustainable activities, mainly energy transition initiatives and microloans. The Sustainable Banking Plan 2022-2024 is structured around three ambitions and eleven strategic guidelines. The first line is to promote sustainable transition of companies and society, with the commitment to decarbonise the Group's lending and investment portfolio. From this Plan emanates the new 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan, which has been published during the first half of 2022, with the aim to reduce the direct operational impact of the Group's activities. This new plan has 8 action plans, 27 initiatives and more than 200 projects. Among them, there is the objective of 100% renewable electricity consumption in 2024, the reduction of energy consumption by 10% from the implementation of reduction measures (2024 vs 2021), the reduction of consumption/waste of paper by 15% (2024 vs 2021), etc. All these plans are backed by a budget to be carried out in this period.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In May 2021, the Board of Directors approved a new Strategic Plan 2022-2024, a plan that is structured through three strategic lines, among which Consolidating CaixaBank's position as a benchmark in sustainability in Europe stands out. The Sustainability Master Plan (also called Sustainable Banking Plan) forms part of the Company's Strategic Plan as one of its main lines of action. The Plan constitutes CaixaBank's proposal during the 2022-2024 period to mitigate challenges such as inequality, climate change and the promotion of the real economy. To do this, more than 64 billion will be allocated to sustainable activities, mainly energy transition initiatives and microloans. The Sustainable Banking Plan 2022-2024 is structured around three ambitions and eleven strategic guidelines. The first line is to promote sustainable transition of companies and society, with the commitment to decarbonise the Group's lending and investment portfolio. From this Plan emanates the new 2022-2024 Environmental Management Plan, which has been published during the first half of 2022, with the aim to reduce the direct operational impact of the Group's activities. This new plan has 8 action plans, 27 initiatives and more than 200 projects. Among them, there is the objective of 100% renewable electricity consumption in 2024, the reduction of energy consumption by 10% from the implementation of reduction measures (2024 vs 2021), the reduction of consumption/waste of paper by 15% (2024 vs 2021), etc. All these plans are backed by a budget to be carried out in this period.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

- No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

PICHACAY LANDFILL GAS RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT The main objective of the Pichacay Landfill Gas Renewable Energy Project is to capture and utilize methane gas from the Pichacay landfill site. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, and its capture helps reduce emissions significantly. The captured gas is then used to generate renewable energy, which contributes to reducing reliance on fossil fuels and promoting sustainable energy sources. The Pichacay Landfill Gas Renewable Energy Project serves as a model for sustainable waste management and renewable energy production. It demonstrates how innovative solutions can address environmental challenges while providing economic and social benefits to local communities. The project contributes to global efforts to combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting clean energy.

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

3426

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Select all that apply

- Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation
- Temporary crediting

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

Select all that apply

- Not assessed

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

Following paragraph 20 of AMS-III.G leakage has to be considered if the methane recovery technology is transferred from another activity. As this project doesn't involve transfer of any equipment from another activity therefore the leakage has been considered zero. The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) requires projects to minimize and, where possible, avoid negative environmental, economic, and social impacts through a comprehensive framework of requirements and best practices. The Environmental management Plan describes measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts. It contains programmes on mitigation, safety, prevention, social participation and community relations, environmental training and monitoring. Related to this project, an environmental impact assessment was carried out, as well as the socialization process for engaging local stakeholders and the 30-day public comment period.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the Group has undertaken to neutralize the carbon footprint (Carbon Neutral) of its own activity for Scopes 1, 2 and for category 3.6 Corporate travel of Scope 3.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

AFFORESTATION OF DEGRADED GRASSLANDS IN VICHADA, COLOMBIA The grouped project aim is to recover degraded grasslands in Vichada, Colombia, through the establishment of timber plantations. The first instance consists of the afforestation of 30,605 ha of low-fertility grasslands that have been degraded by livestock in the municipalities of Puerto Carreño and La Primavera, it includes the planting of Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus pellita) and Acacia (Acacia mangium) as timber species. Through afforestation activities to recover degraded lands, the project aims to promote connectivity between ecosystems. In addition, this project is expected to provide more than 200 full-time employment opportunities (with equal access to women and men) in a zone historically affected by poverty. Furthermore, the increase in the forest cover and sequestration of carbon in living biomass will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions by acting as sink that sequesters an average of 139,489 tCO₂e per year.

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

3426

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancellation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Select all that apply

Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

Monitoring and compensation

Temporary crediting

Other, please specify :AFOLU risks analysis

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

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

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

One extra approach by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk is the risk analysis over a period of 100 years that was conducted following the guidance of the VCS AFOLU NonPermanence Risk Tool. The project area was divided according to two different social conditions and consequently two risk analysis were conducted: 1. an eligible area of 1,626 ha under the influence of the Morichalito indigenous community, this zone was defined as the area from the community settled to the Chaquichaque stream, the natural barrier for community mobilization; 2. an eligible area of 20,478, corresponding to the territory that is not under the indigenous community influence. The result of the nonpermanence risk was 18% for the area 1 (under indigenous community influence) and 16% for the area 2 (Not under indigenous community influence). Conservatively, risk buffer of 18% was applied for the total ex-ante estimations. The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) requires projects to minimize and, where possible, avoid negative environmental, economic, and social impacts through a comprehensive framework of requirements and best practices. The Environmental management Plan describes measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts. It contains programmes on mitigation, safety, prevention, social participation and community relations, environmental training and monitoring. Related to this project, an environmental impact assessment was carried out, as well as a stakeholder engagement, the implementation of mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting, compliance with regulations, etc.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the Group has undertaken to neutralize the carbon footprint (Carbon Neutral) of its own activity for Scopes 1, 2 and for category 3.6 Corporate travel of Scope 3.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Creation of a sustainable forest ecosystem capable of removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, reducing the risk of water erosion by creating sustainable forest cover, increasing biodiversity in the area, and promoting rural development. The Carballedo I afforestation project covers 85.41 hectares located in the Community of Common Lands of Carballedo, in the Municipality of Cerdedo-Cotobade, province of Pontevedra (Galicia). This initiative not only focuses on the sustainable production of wood to meet industry demand but also generates a positive socioeconomic impact for the local community. Area of intervention: 85.41 Ha. Execution year: 2021-22. Number of trees planted: 97,337.

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

6065

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :MITECO

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

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

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

Select all that apply

Not assessed

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

No other issues required by the program.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Carbon Dioxide Absorption Projects section is part of the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO). This section focuses on projects aimed at enhancing the natural absorption of CO2 through activities such as afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable forest management. These projects contribute to carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, and the prevention of soil erosion, thus playing a crucial role in mitigating climate change and promoting ecological balance. The section provides guidelines, methodologies, and certification for projects that meet the required standards for carbon absorption, ensuring their contribution to Spain's climate goals.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Creation of a forest ecosystem capable of absorbing CO2 from the atmosphere, mitigating the effects of climate change, and providing a habitat for biodiversity. The Forest Reforestation Project in Villanueva de Abajo A covers 6.07 hectares located in the municipality of Congosto de Valdavia, in the province of Palencia (Castile and León). This project aims at the ecological restoration of the area, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change through CO2 capture and carbon storage. Area of intervention: 6.07 Ha. Execution year: 2021. Number of trees planted: 4,842.

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

663

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :MITECO

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

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

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

Select all that apply

Not assessed

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

No other issues required by the program.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

No other issues required by the program.

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Recovery of a burned area after a fire to restore native vegetation and recover the functionality of both the soil and the fauna. The Silvoso B reforestation project covers 20.42 hectares located in the Community of Common Lands of Silvoso, in the Municipality of Ponte Caldelas, province of Pontevedra (Galicia). This project primarily aims at the ecological restoration of a forest area devastated by fire that could not recover without human intervention. Area of intervention: 20.42 Ha. Execution year: 2021-22. Number of trees planted: 23,279.

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

122

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :MITECO

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

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

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

Select all that apply

Not assessed

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

No other issues required by the program.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Carbon Dioxide Absorption Projects section is part of the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO). This section focuses on projects aimed at enhancing the natural absorption of CO2 through activities such as afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable forest management. These projects contribute to carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, and the prevention of soil erosion, thus playing a crucial role in mitigating climate change and promoting ecological balance. The section provides guidelines, methodologies, and certification for projects that meet the required standards for carbon absorption, ensuring their contribution to Spain's climate goals.

[Add row]

C12. Environmental performance - Financial Services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1) We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate

Select from:

Yes

(12.1.2) Disclosure metric

Select all that apply

Financed emissions

(12.1.11) We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.12) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on biodiversity

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.1.13) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on biodiversity

In recent years CaixaBank has undertaken initiatives to lessen the negative impact on nature, to preserve it and to contribute to strengthening biodiversity and ecosystems. In 2023, having started in 2022, CaixaBank was involved in a pilot project launched by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and coordinated by UNEP FI, in which the draft TNFD framework was worked on. Nevertheless, CaixaBank is not currently measuring the biodiversity impact of its

whole portfolio, this is likely due to a combination of the complexity of measurement, the lack of tools, data and procedures and the prioritization of other ESG issues. However, this could change as biodiversity issues gain more prominence globally.

[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments
- Real estate

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO₂e) in the reporting year

77730814.28

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

50.614

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

253082147360.00

(12.1.1.5) % of financed emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees (optional)

23.32

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)

4

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

45436973.65

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/12/2021

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, 2 and 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is ""The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry"" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF. It is important to note that the data from both years are not comparable because the 2023 data is impacted by the change in PCAF emission factors (in September 2023).

These emission factors experienced significant growth, especially for some specific economic activities (NACE), whose intensity (tCO2e/revenue) multiplied by 100, 1000, or more compared to the 2022 PCAF emission factors. Additionally, it is worth noting that a very significant effort has been made to increase the percentage of companies for which real emissions data is used.

[Fixed row]

(12.1.2) Disclose or restate your financed emissions for previous years.

Past year 1 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2022

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

70330721.59

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

90.7

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

21.61

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios

for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. In all cases, CO2e emissions are estimated from intensity factors based on physical activity published by official sources. When there are no intensity factors in terms of CO2e, the intensity of emissions built from CO2 is taken as the best proxy. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are taken into account. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class, to which a numerical code of two, three and four digits is assigned respectively, the last being the one with the highest level of detail on the activity that develop the counterpart. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2e emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF corresponding to the NACE and the company's geography.

Past year 2 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2021

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

45436973.65

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

89.05

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

17.48

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published.

[Fixed row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown
Banking (Bank)	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by asset class <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by scope

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

Real estate

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

91.06

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

4888659623.15

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

79296.45

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

Other, please specify :Retail mortgages

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

99.88

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

112824937298.03

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 3

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

Project finance

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

79.27

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

111943152855.83

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

73037157.59

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 4

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

Loans

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

94.87

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

5450542180.28

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1470900.26

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 5

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

Other, please specify :Variable income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

97.79

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

714183842.75

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

23265.52

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 6

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

Fixed income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

98.57

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

17261487124.27

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

458740.41

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 7

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 1

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

253082962924.31

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

28930930.1

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 8

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 2

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

129918823822.85

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2403883.24

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). Market-based method has been used in Scope 2 financed emissions.

Row 9

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

129918823822.85

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

46396000.95

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included).

Row 10

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Apparel

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

3338655425.54

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 11

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Biotech, health care & pharma

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

3464373117.17

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

47618.77

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 12

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Food, beverage & agriculture

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

17952349234.77

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

643894.98

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 13

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Fossil Fuels

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

12019750435.65

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

8196217.63

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded..

Row 14

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Hospitality

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

6833003438.82

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

65869.84

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 15

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Infrastructure

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

16898790221.28

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

167736.96

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded. This sector includes technology and communication.

Row 16

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Manufacturing

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7446689179.05

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1161219.31

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 17

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Materials

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7588178042.9

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

679828.38

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 18

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Power generation

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

24531386576.29

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

941458.47

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 19

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Retail

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

3824724279.43

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

31140.19

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

Row 20

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Services

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

19610920712.1

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

451098.26

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded. This sector includes financial services.

Row 21

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Transportation services

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

27688376631.18

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

3253093.2

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded..

Row 22

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

International bodies

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

196107.76

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

0

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The calculation of financed emissions is carried out based on drawn loan commitment. The undrawn loan commitment is not included because, according to the PCAF methodology, the emissions calculation must be carried out for those assets that are included in the balance sheet (the "undrawn" would not be included). The total GHG emissions by industry do not match the total emissions by asset class or scope, since in this case only the following assets are included: GL, SMEs, Project Finance, fixed income and variable income. Real estate, vehicle loans and retail mortgages have been excluded.

[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

6398425000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

196485999

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.3

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for fossil fuel assets include the sum of all coal, oil and gas industries.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

84100

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for thermal and met coal includes the CNAES 0510, 0520 and 1910.

Lending to met coal**(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets**

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

It is not feasible to obtain metallurgical coal data as there is no CNAE related to this activity. The previous row includes all coal.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

4025366900

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

194950000

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

1.4

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for oil include the CNAEs 0910, 1920, 4671, 4730 and 4950.

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

2372974100

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.8

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The calculation of the value reported for gas include the CNAES 0610, 0620, 3521, 3522 and 3523.

[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

Banking (Bank)**(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy**

Select from:

Yes

(12.5.2) Taxonomy under which portfolio alignment is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(12.5.3) Total assets in your portfolio (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

500024000000.00

(12.5.4) Total assets covered in the calculation of the taxonomy KPIs in the reporting year

404821000000

(12.5.5) Total assets excluded from the calculation of your alignment KPIs in the reporting year

195919000000

(12.5.6) Aligned assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4241000000

(12.5.7) Share of aligned assets based on turnover of investees out of total assets in the reporting year

1.1

(12.5.8) Eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

166671000000

(12.5.9) Share of eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year out of total assets in the reporting year

81.2

(12.5.10) Aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9311000000

(12.5.11) Share of aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

4.5

(12.5.12) Eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

(12.5.13) Share of eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

82.7

(12.5.14) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

2

(12.5.15) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.2

(12.5.16) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

1

(12.5.17) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.1

(12.5.18) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.19) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.20) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

4.4

(12.5.21) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.2

(12.5.22) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

1.3

(12.5.23) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.1

(12.5.24) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.32) "Do No Significant Harm" requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(12.5.33) Details of "Do No Significant Harm" analysis

All assets considered in the GAR are aligned with all the criteria established in the regulation. CB's GAR is based on the KPIs reported by the NFRD counterparts who, in turn, have already considered all the criteria established in the regulation, among which is the DNSH.

(12.5.34) Details of calculation

The values reported in this question are related to CaixaBank Group because these are the ones reported and verified in the IGC2023. The weight of CaixaBank S.A.'s total assets in the consolidated figures is 82%. Although the total assets of the portfolio (column 4) contains the self-calculated value with scope CaixaBank SA (question 1.10), the rest of the columns are linked to a total value of the CaixaBank Group portfolio that amounts to 542,542,000,000. Details of the calculation: 1. Eligibility analysis An economic activity eligible for the Taxonomy will be as described in the Regulation, regardless of whether or not said economic activity meets the criteria for considering an activity as environmentally sustainable. Therefore, the eligibility ratio reflects the relationship between all of CaixaBank's activities included in the Taxonomy, and the assets covered. In the previous two years, CaixaBank published the eligibility ratios for the first two environmental objectives (climate change mitigation and adaptation). In 2023, the eligibility ratios for the remaining four objectives and the new activities added in 2023 to the climate objectives were first published. 2. Alignment analysis For the Banking Group, the main indicator for measuring this alignment is the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which establishes the percentage of assets covered by the banking group that are used for activities that meet the criteria of the Taxonomy. The GAR is the ratio of the volume of assets intended for activities that meet the requirements of the Taxonomy and the assets covered. 3. Exposure to economic activities involving fossil gas and nuclear energy This year, the Group is reporting its exposure to economic activities related to fossil gas and nuclear energy for the first time, in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022, which amends Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 - on the selection criteria and not causing significant damage to these energy economic activities, and (EU) 2021/2178, on the disclosure indicators.

[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

Mitigation

Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

Loans

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

Renewable energy

Other, please specify :Sustainability Linked Loans

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products. Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". By type of sustainability variables to which loans are benchmarked, those that contribute to climate risk mitigation (such as the intensity of the carbon footprint in its different scopes, the percentage of installed capacity of renewable sources, etc.) predominate, as well as the variables that contribute to improving the sustainability governance profile in companies (e.g. the percentage of women in managerial positions, hours of training per employee, sustainable profile of suppliers, among others). In the reporting year CB granted a total of 12,681M for loans linked to ESG indexes or environmental indicators which were conditional upon recognition of good performance by the company regarding sustainability, measured according to ESG criteria applied by independent bodies. In addition, 3,278M in corporate financing with known use of proceeds were granted for renewable energy financing. Finally, 46million in loans have been granted to individuals for the installation of photovoltaic panels. It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2023, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1. 10.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

3.2

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

No

Row 2

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

- Mitigation
- Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

- Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

- Project finance

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

- Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

- Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. It includes the following types of financing: i) Renewable energies and energy efficiency ii) Certified energy-efficient property iii) Access to clean mass transport systems iv) Efficiency in the use and quality of water v) Activities that contribute to the prevention, minimisation, collection, management, recycling, reuse or processing of waste for recovery vi) Protection of healthy ecosystems and mitigation of climate change in the agricultural sector. 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products. Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". As part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, CaixaBank supports environmentally friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects. An important part of this is the financing of renewable energy projects through project finance. In the reporting year, the bank helped to finance 16 projects for a total of 1.19M, funding 5.345 MW of installed capacity. Renewable energy portfolio exposure represents 86% of the total finance energy project portfolio. It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2023, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1.10.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.24

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

No

Row 3

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

- Mitigation
- Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

- Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

- Real estate

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

- Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

- Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

- Green buildings and equipment

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. It includes the following types of financing: i) Renewable energies and energy efficiency ii) Certified energy-efficient property iii) Access to clean mass transport systems iv) Efficiency in the use and quality of water v) Activities that contribute to the prevention, minimisation, collection, management, recycling, reuse or processing of waste for recovery vi) Protection of healthy ecosystems and mitigation of climate change in the agricultural sector (forests and woods) 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards, such as LMA or ICMA. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products (household appliances and energy-efficient vehicles). Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, for which there is documentary evidence of an A or B rating energy efficiency certificate, are considered environmentally sustainable. In the reporting year 1,087 million were granted to energy efficient promotions, with 1,230 million for the financing for Commercial Real Estate. In addition, 832 million in mortgage loans were granted to individuals on homes with an A or B energy efficiency certificate (green mortgages). It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2023, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1.10.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.63

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

No

Row 4

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

- Mitigation
- Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

- Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

- Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

- Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

- Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Green bonds issued by corporate clients

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

We refer to green bonds issued by corporate clients to finance eligible green categories under their respective Sustainable Bonds Frameworks. CaixaBank is a signatory of the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) since 2015. Since then, the Bank has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. The proceeds of the bonds have been used to support projects related to renewable energy

and green building, participated in the placement of 12 green bond issues for investment in sustainable assets (projects with a positive climate impact) with a total volume of 1,010 million, the issuance of 5 sustainable bonds for 533 millions and the issuance of 3 Sustainable Linked Bonds (SLB) for 117 millions. It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2023, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1.10.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.33

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

No

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

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

Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Consolidated management Report 2023 has been verified with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 of CaixaBank, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries which forms part of the accompanying Group's Consolidated Management Report. Verification takes place on an annual basis with the following verified content: • 'Law 11/2018 and Taxonomy Regulation, Table of contents', • 'Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)', • 'Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)', • 'United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)' sections: o 2.1 Impact Analysis, o 2.2 Target Setting, o 2.3 Target Implementation and Monitoring, and o 5.1 Governance Structure for Implementation of the Principles, • 'Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)' sections regarding risks, impacts, and metrics referenced and specifically identified by a footnote.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Consolidated Management Report 2023_CaixaBank.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

- Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Consolidated management Report 2023 has been verified with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 of CaixaBank, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries which forms part of the accompanying Group's Consolidated Management Report. Verification takes place on an annual basis with the following verified content: • 'Law 11/2018 and Taxonomy Regulation, Table of contents', • 'Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)', • 'Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)', • 'United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)' sections: o 2.1 Impact Analysis, o 2.2 Target Setting, o 2.3 Target Implementation and Monitoring, and o 5.1 Governance Structure for Implementation of the Principles, • 'Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)' sections regarding risks, impacts, and metrics referenced and specifically identified by a footnote.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Consolidated Management Report 2023_CaixaBank.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

- Scenario analysis
- Supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Consolidated management Report 2023 has been verified with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 of CaixaBank, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries which forms part of the accompanying Group's Consolidated Management Report. Verification takes place on an annual basis with the following verified content: • 'Law 11/2018 and Taxonomy Regulation, Table of contents', • 'Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)', • 'Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)', • 'United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)' sections: o 2.1 Impact Analysis, o 2.2 Target Setting, o 2.3 Target Implementation and Monitoring, and o 5.1 Governance Structure for Implementation of the Principles, • 'Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)' sections regarding risks, impacts, and metrics referenced and specifically identified by a footnote.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Consolidated Management Report 2023_CaixaBank.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Waste data
- Carbon removals
- Fuel consumption
- Base year emissions
- Progress against targets
- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Consolidated management Report 2023 has been verified with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 of CaixaBank, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries which forms part of the accompanying Group's Consolidated Management Report. Verification takes place on an annual basis with the following verified content: • 'Law 11/2018 and Taxonomy Regulation, Table of contents', • 'Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)', • 'Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)', • 'United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)' sections: o 2.1 Impact Analysis, o 2.2 Target Setting, o 2.3 Target Implementation and Monitoring, and o 5.1 Governance Structure for Implementation of the Principles, • 'Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)' sections regarding risks, impacts, and metrics referenced and specifically identified by a footnote.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Consolidated Management Report 2023_CaixaBank.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Financial services

- Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy
- Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Consolidated management Report 2023 has been verified with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 of CaixaBank, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries which forms part of the accompanying Group's Consolidated Management Report. Verification takes place on an annual basis with the following verified content: • 'Law 11/2018 and Taxonomy Regulation, Table of contents', • 'Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)', • 'Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)', • 'United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)' sections: o 2.1 Impact Analysis, o 2.2 Target Setting, o 2.3 Target Implementation and Monitoring, and o 5.1 Governance Structure for Implementation of the Principles, • 'Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)' sections regarding risks, impacts, and metrics referenced and specifically identified by a footnote.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Consolidated Management Report 2023_CaixaBank.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Pillar 3 2023 Report: Focuses on risk management, capital adequacy, and regulatory compliance. It provides detailed information on various types of risks (credit, market, operational, etc.) and how the organization manages these risks to ensure financial stability and compliance with regulatory standards. NZBA Decarbonization Metrics Report: Discusses the design and implementation of decarbonization metrics as part of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). It outlines methodologies, targets, and strategies for reducing carbon emissions in line with global climate goals. Sustainable Financing Guide: Provides guidelines for identifying and implementing sustainable financing practices. It covers criteria for sustainable finance, procedures for assessing environmental and social impacts, and best practices for integrating sustainability into financial products and services.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

