

## PHASES IN THE PREPARATION OF THE DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

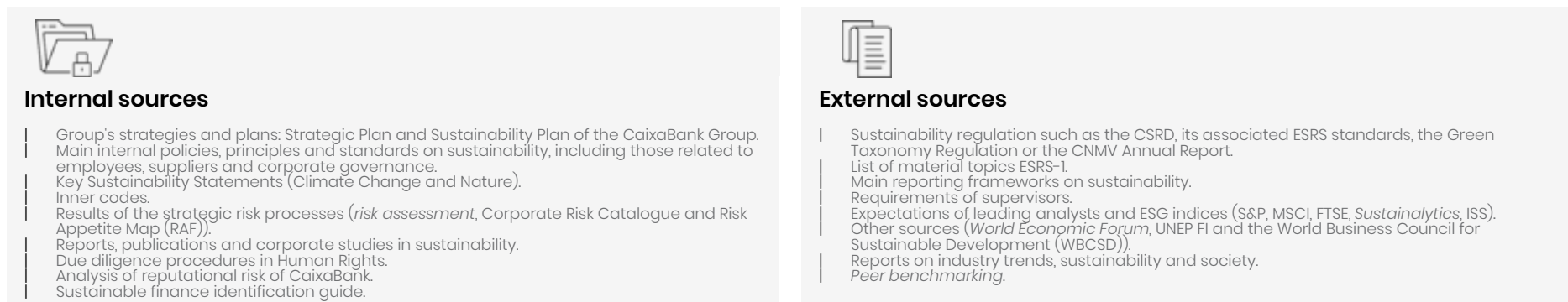
In line with current standards, the process of preparing the CaixaBank Group's Double Materiality Assessment consists of the following phases:



### PHASE 1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

With a view to identifying the main impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs), the Group has performed a exercise to **analyse and understand the internal context**, mainly based on the Strategic Plan, the financial statements and other reports published to the market, the business model and an **analysis of the external context** based on the review of the national and international context and the main trends in the sector in which the Group operates, identifying sustainability trends.

This initial analysis was carried out on the basis of different **sources of information**, internal and external:



In this phase, a comprehensive review of the Group, its activities and main lines of business was carried out using various sources of information. This analysis, based on both internal and external documentation, has provided a comprehensive understanding of the context in which the Group operates, as well as its structure and dynamics.

The process has facilitated an initial approach to potentially material issues from an integrated sustainability perspective. This approach helps to identify relevant risks and opportunities, aligning corporate strategy with environmental expectations and sustainable development principles.

## PHASE 2. IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The identification of *IROs* has been performed based on the conclusions obtained from the context analysis and the 2024 Double Materiality Assessment. In addition, the Group has incorporated different tools in the **impact identification** process to identify sector-specific and geographical impacts, as well as the results of the human rights due diligence process.

In the process of identifying **risks and opportunities**, the result of the Group's Risk Assessment has been included, providing a comprehensive perspective on risk assessment.

This exercise has been complemented with the specialised knowledge of the different internal areas, supported by information from their management systems and validated through contrast meetings to guarantee the coherence and exhaustiveness of the final list.

**Each *IRO* has been linked to the corresponding part of the value chain it affects and its time horizon.** An analysis of dependencies between impacts and risks has also been carried out, assessing how certain impacts can generate new risks or opportunities.

As a result, a consolidated list of 111 *IROs* (118 *IROs* in 2024) has been generated, classified and grouped into themes, sub-themes and sub-sub-themes based on the criteria set out in ESRS-1 AR 16.

## PHASE 3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Based on the *IROs* identified in the previous phase, CaixaBank has performed **its assessment** with a aim to **determining the material impacts**, via "impact materiality", and the **material risks and opportunities**, via "financial materiality."

Each *IRO* has been analysed using specific tools according to its characteristics and the results have been homogenised and prioritised using a common scale incorporating the Group's strategic priorities.

In the process of assessing impacts, risks and opportunities, the time horizons are those indicated in ESRS 1:

- | **Short term:** one year ahead.
- | **Medium term:** between one and five years.
- | **Long term:** beyond five years.

### Assessment of the impacts – Impact Materiality

The impact assessment has been performed by distinguishing between **actual and potential impacts and positive and negative impacts**. For every impact, **the severity has been assessed** over a short, medium, and long-term timeframe. With regard to the negative impacts, this severity is assessed considering a scale, scope and irremediable nature, while in the positive impacts, it is assessed considering a scale and scope. For all potential impacts, the variable of likelihood of occurrence thereof is also introduced. Each of these variables is measured against a set of criteria established by the Group:

1. **Scope:** it defines the extent of the impact, that is, the number of people affected or the extent of the damage to the environment. A scale of 1 to 5 was established to define it, where: Limited (1), Concentrated (2), Medium (3), Extensive (4) and Global (5).
2. **Scale:** Measures the relevance (magnitude) of an impact on a scale of 1 to 5.

3. **Likelihood:** it defines the likelihood of the impact occurring in the event that it is potential. A scale of 1 to 5 was established to define it, where: Very low likelihood (1), Low likelihood (2), Average likelihood (3), High likelihood (4) and Extreme likelihood (5).
4. **Remediability:** it defines the degree of difficulty (economic and temporary) to return to the situation prior to the impact occurring if the impact is negative. A scale of 1 to 5 was established to define it, where: Easy (1), With effort (2), Difficult (3), Very difficult (4) and Irremediable (5).

The final assessment of each of the impacts has been carried out through the quantification and weighting of these parameters.

CaixaBank has also carried out a qualitative analysis of the different impacts in order to confirm the conclusions obtained in the quantitative assessment. This analysis has consisted of the following:

- | **Justification of the quantitative parameters.** The reasonableness of the quantitative values for scope, scale, likelihood and remediability of each impact has been reviewed.
- | **Contrast and confirmation of the obtained conclusions with the area responsible for monitoring and managing the impact.** The results of the quantitative assessment of each impact have been reviewed by the responsible area to confirm the results obtained.
- | **Review and verification of the management tools and strategy.** For each impact, the set of strategies, plans, policies, methodologies, reports and targets established for impact management, if any, have been analysed.

### Assessment of the risks and opportunities – Financial materiality

Financial materiality involves assessing the effects that the identified risks and opportunities may have on the Group's financial position. The **risks and opportunities have been assessed according to the likelihood of occurrence and the potential magnitude** of the financial effects in the short, medium and long term:

- | **Magnitude:** Relevance of the financial effect that such risk/opportunity could have on the Group's financial statements.
- | **Likelihood:** How likely it is that this risk/opportunity will occur.

The risk assessment is based on the conclusions of the Group's *Risk Assessment*, which encompasses the different risk events affecting the Group's traditional risks over the various time horizons as set out in the Risk Catalogue, as well as the sustainability risk materiality assessment (ESG) which focuses on a qualitative assessment of the main impacts that ESG factors may have on traditional risks (*see section "ESG risk management"*). The findings from these assessments, together with the quantitative assessment using internal data, where available and a qualitative assessment worked out with the relevant area, have been used to estimate the magnitude of the impact and its likelihood.

The **assessment of opportunities** is based on internal business forecasts and complemented by sector context analysis and market research.

The **result of the evaluations** is an economic result in euros for each risk and opportunity which **is translated on a scale of 1 to 5**.



## View of the Stakeholders

Finally, **the evaluation exercise of the IROs is complemented by a stakeholder perspective**. Their input is key to understanding their views on sustainability issues and has been used to complement the Group's quantitative assessment exercise. Stakeholders have been consulted using a combination of different types of interaction, adapted to each stakeholder:

### GROUP STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

<p>Various types of consultations have been carried out with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><b>10 stakeholder groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Employees</li> <li>  Private and corporate customers</li> <li>  Shareholders, investors and analysts</li> <li>  Suppliers</li> <li>  Regulatory bodies and institutions</li> <li>  Media</li> <li>  Voluntary sector (NGOs)</li> <li>  Leading organisations in sustainability</li> <li>  Universities</li> <li>  Society</li> </ul>	<p><b>Surveys</b></p> <p><b>2,409</b></p> <p>Surveys conducted<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  245 Employees</li> <li>  1.182 Customers</li> <li>  735 Shareholders</li> <li>  147 Suppliers</li> <li>  100 Society and media</li> </ul> <p><sup>1</sup> Responses received</p>	<p><b>Focus Groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  4 sessions with random representative selection of employees from the branch network and from central services and Group companies.</li> <li>  Duration sessions: 90 minutes.</li> <li>  Samples with diversity in:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Geography</li> <li>  Age</li> <li>  Gender</li> <li>  Roles</li> <li>  Functional</li> <li>  Branch classifications</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Interviews</b></p> <p><b>28</b></p> <p>Interviews conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Duration of 30-45 minutes</li> <li>  Stakeholders interviewed:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Employees (union representatives)</li> <li>  Customers</li> <li>  Analysts and investors</li> <li>  Media</li> <li>  Tertiary sector</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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The main conclusions obtained from the stakeholders are the following:

- | The results of the surveys reflect the need to prioritise three topics: consumers and end-users, work workforce and cybersecurity.
- | In this regard, retail customers prioritise social concerns (privacy and security of their personal data) and governance matters (transparency and honesty).
- | Employees have balanced priorities in relation to social and governance aspects.
- | Lastly, the third sector priorities environmental concerns and sustainable financing.

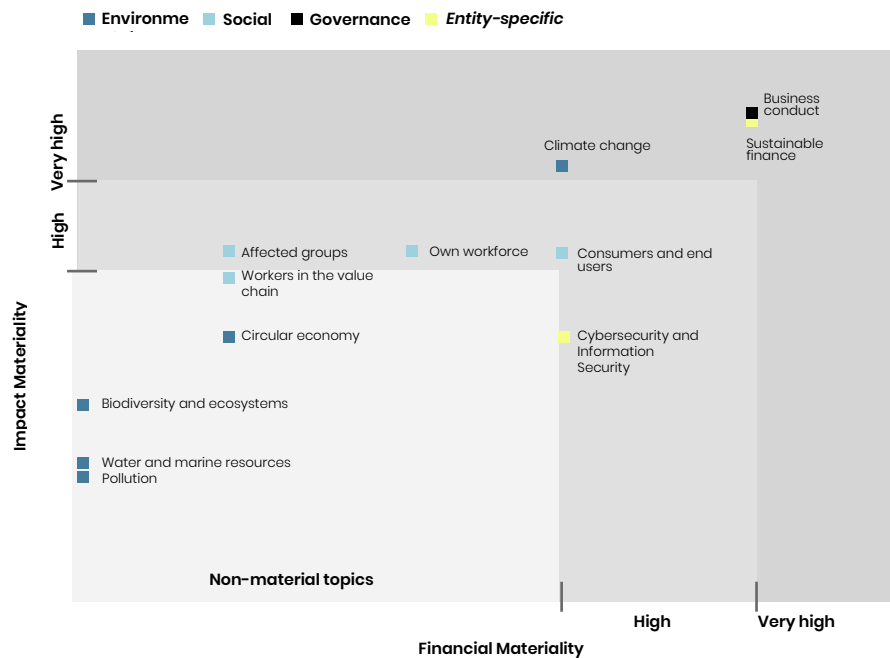
PHASE 4. RESULTS OF THE DOUBLE MATERIALITY STUDY

Following the evaluation of the IROs, a process of analysis and standardisation of the results obtained for each IRO has been carried out, with the aim of homogenising all the results and placing them in a quantitative value on a scale of 1 to 5.

Subsequently, a **materiality threshold has been set**, common to both impact materiality and financial materiality, with a view to determining which of the IROs assessed should be considered material for the Group.

**This threshold has been set at the value of 3.** This means that all IROs exceeding a value of 3 are considered material.

As a result of this analysis, **34 IROs have been identified**, which are grouped in **7 main topics and 18 material subtopics** for the CaixaBank Group. Below is a summary of the results of the Double Materiality Assessment corresponding to the broad topics of the ESRS:



ESRS topics that are not material from any perspective have been defined as a result of the double materiality assessment analysis, whether due to having a lower impact on the environment or to the limited impact of the environment on CaixaBank's activity.

Of the ESRS topics, those **identified as non-material in the 2025 Double Materiality Study** were:

- | E2 – Pollution
- | E3 – Water and marine resources
- | E4 – Biodiversity and ecosystems
- | E5 – Circular economy
- | S2 – Workers in the value chain

In this regard, in relation to the **non-material environmental issues**, it should be noted that, due to the nature of CaixaBank's activity, no direct impacts have been identified in any of them. However, aware of the growing concern of stakeholders about management of nature risks, CaixaBank has continued to enhance its analysis of the identification of impacts, dependencies and risks associated with the activities financed and the development of exploratory heatmaps that relate nature risks with financial risks in sectors considered to be priorities. The following phases have been carried out within this framework:

**01 Determination of impacts and dependencies of the corporate portfolio.**

The dependencies and impacts of CaixaBank's corporate portfolio have been determined using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) tool, which in turn incorporates ENCORE and the GLOBIO and EXIOBASE databases. The sectors on which to enhance nature-related risk analysis (energy, agriculture and livestock, hotel, manufacturing and real estate, among others) have been prioritised based on a severity matrix of impacts and dependencies, and taking into account credit exposure.

## 02 Determination of physical risks and transition risks arising from environmental factors.

Once the impacts and dependencies of the prioritised sectors had been identified, the WWF Risk Filter Suite tool was used to determine the physical risks (estimated mainly on the basis of dependencies) and transition risks (determined with a focus on the reputational and regulatory risk of clients due to their impacts on nature) for these sectors.

## 03 Preparation of Financial risk heatmaps.

The following risk heatmaps were obtained based on the outputs of the previous phases:

- | Sector heatmaps of inherent credit risk, linked to the activities financed (taking into account the location where the activity takes place).
- | Heatmap of the inherent credit risk at portfolio level, which allows for the determination of the materiality of the nature risk in the short term, as well as its projection in the medium and long term under reference scenarios. As no nature scenarios are available, the projections have been made based on the NGFS - Net Zero 2050 scenario and ECB climate-nature scenario/Nature Finance.

The work performed in 2025 represents a significant step forward in incorporating the cross-cutting factor of nature risk into the rest of the risks in the catalogue based on their materiality while responding to the EBA's "Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance risks".

Based on the current state of methodologies for the identification and measurement of nature-related risk, the management of this risk still has significant limitations at the present time and is expected to continue to progress in the coming years. However, as indicated in the Statement on Nature and in its roadmap, CaixaBank is continuing to make progress in these areas in order to achieve efficient management of this risk.

On the other hand, the topic **Value chain workers** has also been determined as non-material due to the following findings.

- | This topic is not a priority for CaixaBank's strategic management at the moment, nor for the key stakeholders consulted.
- | This topic is not considered material due to the nature of the CaixaBank Group's activity, where the upstream value chain is not as material as in other sectors.

## Integration of the Double Materiality Assessment into the Strategy

The Group's strategy is present both at the preparation of the Group's Doble Materiality Study and as a source of the topics, and it also gathers the results of this analysis to ensure the strategy reflects the sensitivities and concerns of stakeholders, and the trends in the environment in which the Group is operating.

**The results of the Double Materiality Study (see section "Materiality Assessment") are fully aligned with the definition of the Group's strategy,** and are consistent with the various internal risk assessment and management exercises, in particular those relating to climate, non-financial and reputational risks.

This alignment is ensured by including the Strategic Plan and the Sustainability Plan as key *inputs* in the process of preparing the Study, as well as by incorporating the process of determining, assessing and managing *IROs* in CaixaBank's global management framework.

It should also be noted that the results of the materiality study not only reflect current strategic priorities, but are also considered in the future definition of the Group's strategy. This ensures that strategic decisions are in line with stakeholder expectations and opinions, reinforcing the commitment to responsible and sustainable management.