

The image shows the CaixaBank logo, consisting of a blue star icon and the text "CaixaBank", mounted on the facade of a modern glass skyscraper. The building is partially obscured by green foliage in the foreground.

2025

# Tax Report

On taxes managed by the  
CaixaBank Group

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# Table of contents

## 01

### Key Group figures

- [1.1 Taxes](#) [Page 4](#)
- [1.2 Contributions](#) [Page 4](#)
- [1.3 Dividends vs taxes paid](#) [Page 4](#)
- [1.4 Beyond the numbers](#) [Page 5](#)

## 02

- [Purpose](#) [Page 7](#)

## 03

### Social commitment and contributions

- [3.1 CaixaBank's social commitment](#) [Page 9](#)
- [3.2 CaixaBank's Contributions](#) [Page 10](#)

## 04

### Taxes managed by CaixaBank Group

- [4.1 Own and third-party taxes](#) [Page 12](#)
- [4.2 Other contributions](#) [Page 16](#)
- [4.3 Total Cash Tax Rate](#) [Page 17](#)
- [4.4 CaixaBank as a collaborating institution in the management of taxes and social contributions](#) [Page 18](#)

## 05

### Responsible management model

- [5.1 Tax risk management and control system](#) [Page 20](#)
- [5.2 Interpretation of tax regulations](#) [Page 22](#)
- [5.3 Tax audits and disputes](#) [Page 23](#)
- [5.4 Voluntary Codes of Best Tax Practices and certifications](#) [Page 24](#)
- [5.5 The CaixaBank Group's activity in Luxembourg](#) [Page 25](#)
- [5.6 The position of CaixaBank with regard to non-cooperative jurisdictions and non-cooperative territories in EU tax matters](#) [Page 26](#)



# 01



## Key Group figures

- 1.1 Taxes Page 4
- 1.2 Contributions Page 4
- 1.3 Dividends vs taxes paid Page 4
- 1.4 Beyond the numbers Page 5

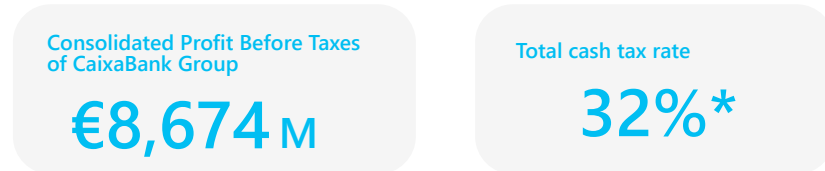
# 1. Key Group figures

Below is a summary of CaixaBank Group's total tax contributions in Fiscal Year 2025

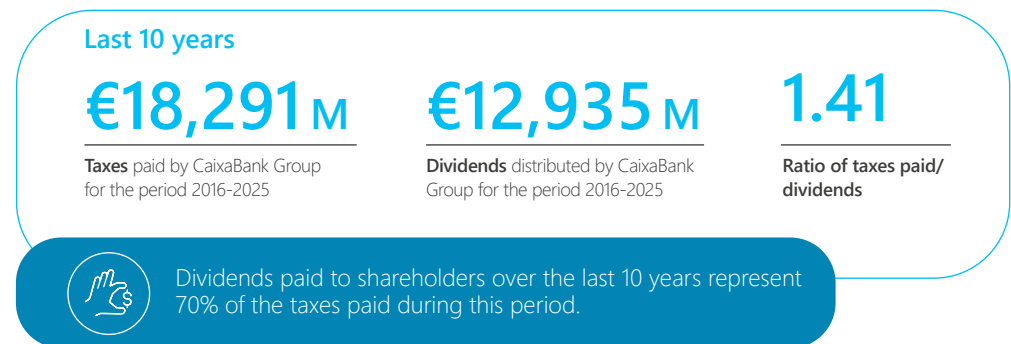
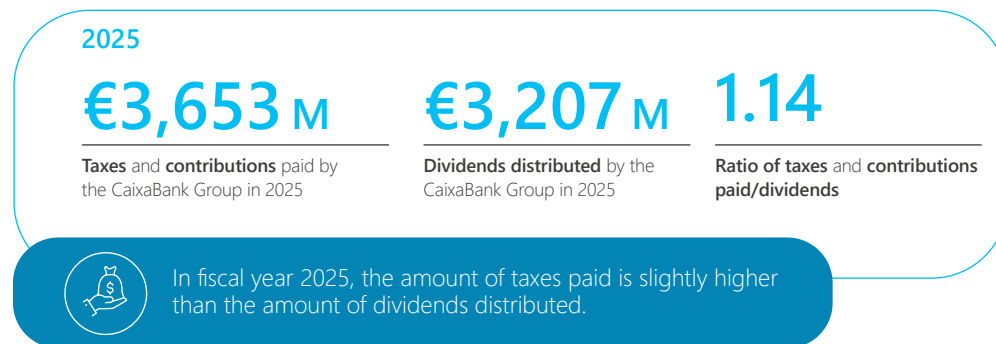
## 1.1 Taxes



## 1.1.2 Contributions




## 1.1.3 Dividends vs taxes paid



\*Total Cash Tax Rate. See page 17.

## 11.4 Beyond the numbers

### Did you know...?

 With the taxes managed by the CaixaBank Group in 2025, two of the main hospitals in Spain could be financed for almost **five years**.



### Looking more closely...

The amount of taxes paid and collected by CaixaBank in 2025 is equivalent to a contribution of more than **€17 million per day** in taxes—i.e., **€0.71 million every hour**.



**€17 M/day**



**€0.71 M/hour**



# 02



## Purpose



## 2. Purpose

Traditionally, companies (including the CaixaBank Group) include tax information in their financial statements in accordance with strict reporting models pursuant to the commercial and accounting regulations<sup>1</sup>.

In doing so, public tax information focuses mainly on the Corporate Income Tax expense, when in fact this tax is only one of the many taxes and levies charged on business activity.

The cash flow approach to tax payments is increasingly significant. Such information is specifically included in the Consolidated Management Report.



Tax report for 2025

- > Shows the amount of the different **taxes and levies through** which the institution and its group make a direct contribution to support the public treasury:
  - > Taxes paid and borne directly by the Group
  - > Taxes collected from third parties on behalf of the public authorities in the course of the Group's business activities
- > This report is based on a **cash flow approach** regarding all taxes with an impact on the banking business, either paid or collected, as opposed to the profit and loss approach considered in the annual accounts<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>The public documentation supplementing CaixaBank's financial information consists of, inter alia, the Annual Accounts, the Annual Banking Report and the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

<sup>2</sup>This notwithstanding, the Consolidated Management Report of the CaixaBank Group ([www.caixabank.com](http://www.caixabank.com)) also contains information regarding the payment of taxes on profits based on the country where these are obtained.



# 03



## Social commitment and contributions

[3.1 CaixaBank's social commitment](#)

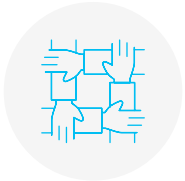
[Page 9](#)

[3.2 CaixaBank's Contributions](#)

[Page 10](#)

## 3. Social commitment and contributions

### 1.3.1 CaixaBank's social commitment



The social commitment characterized CaixaBank's business manifests itself in a **responsible tax management**, which contributes to the public finances. This approach enables infrastructure and public services which are essential for the progress and development of society.



#### Corporate Tax Risk Management and Tax Performance Policy

Document available on CaixaBank's corporate website:

[www.caixabank.com](http://www.caixabank.com)



## I 3.2 CaixaBank's Contributions



- > CaixaBank duly **pays the taxes** as a taxpayer for its business activities including Social Security and other contributions.
- > It makes a contribution as a collaborating institution of the Public Authorities by **collecting taxes from third parties** and paying it into the public treasury.



### Taxes and contributions made by CaixaBank

Payment of CaixaBank taxes, including Other Contributions (Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund, Single Resolution Fund, Mandatory Financial Contribution on Guaranteed DTA, Contributions to the Portuguese Banking Sector)

#### Direct taxes:

- > Corporate Income tax<sup>1</sup>
- > Business tax and property tax
- > Temporary Levy on Banking Institutions (hereinafter, Bank Levy)<sup>2</sup>

#### Indirect taxes

- > Non-deductible VAT
- > Transfer Tax and Stamp Duty (ITP-AJD)

#### Social Security and other contributions

### Collection of taxes due by third parties within their relationship with CaixaBank on behalf of the public treasury

- > Such as withholding tax on salaries and interest and dividend payments
- > Social security contributions (employee's contribution)
- > VAT paid to the Spanish Tax Authorities

### Facilitating the collection of taxes by the State and Local Authorities

- > Through its network of branches and ATMs and by online means



<sup>1</sup> The taxes on profit paid or refunded in each jurisdiction include tax instalments and withholding taxes paid. Refunds collected for income tax from previous years are also considered.

<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this report, the Bank Levy is considered a direct tax paid.



# 04

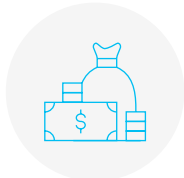


## Taxes managed by CaixaBank Group

- [4.1 Own and third-party taxes](#) Page 12
- [4.2 Other contributions](#) Page 16
- [4.3 Total Cash Tax Rate](#) Page 17
- [4.4 CaixaBank as a collaborating institution in the management of taxes and social contributions](#) Page 18

# 4. Taxes managed by CaixaBank Group

## 1.4.1 Own and third-party taxes



CaixaBank Group has fully integrated Banco BPI Group. The **activity in Spain**, as the jurisdiction of reference, is supplemented by the **business in Portugal** as the second most relevant jurisdiction for all purposes, including own taxes paid and those collected in favor of the Administration from third parties.

Additionally, the growing business and taxes by the **international subsidiaries and branches** should not be overlooked as explained below.



### Spain

Taxes managed by CaixaBank Group



€5,299 M

€2,981 M

correspond to own taxes effectively paid as a taxpayer

€2,318 M

correspond to third-party taxes collected by CaixaBank Group on behalf of the different Spanish Tax Authorities, resulting directly from CaixaBank's business activity

### Portugal

Taxes managed by Banco BPI Group



€828 M

€411 M

correspond to own taxes effectively paid as a taxpayer

€417 M

correspond to third-party taxes collected by Banco BPI Group on behalf of the different Portuguese Tax Authorities, resulting directly from BPI's business activity

### International subsidiaries and branches

€165 M

€33 M

France

€32 M

Italy

€27 M

United Kingdom

€22 M

Poland

€36 M

Germany

€11 M

Morocco

€4 M

Luxembourg



- €5,299 M  
● Spain
- €828 M  
● Portugal
- €165 M  
● Other

CaixaBank is committed to paying taxes where it operates and creates value. Thus, a large percentage of its taxes are paid in Spain, avoiding tax evasion through transfer pricing.

In addition, CaixaBank is also taxed in countries where it has international branches. As for the representative offices are, mainly, employment taxes.

### Other countries where CaixaBank operates



7

**International branches:**

Poland, Morocco (3 branches), the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Portugal and Italy

17

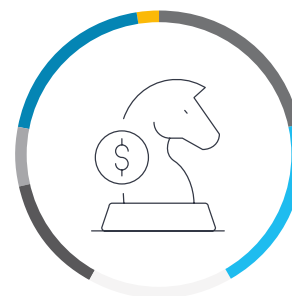
**Representative offices:**

Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (2), Chile, Colombia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Hong Kong, India, Türkiye, Peru, Singapur and South Africa  
They do not engage in banking activities; rather, they provide information on the Entity's services





> OWN TAXES PAID AND THIRD-PARTY TAXES COLLECTED BY INTERNATIONAL SUBSIDIARIES AND BRANCHES



- €36 m Germany 🇩🇪
- €11 m Morocco 🇲🇦
- €33 m France 🇫🇷
- €32 m Italy 🇮🇹
- €27 m United Kingdom 🇬🇧
- €4 m Luxembourg 🇱🇺
- €22 m Poland 🇵🇱

Details by region (in million euros)

	Ordinary income <sup>1</sup>		Profit/(loss) before tax		Corporate Income tax expense		Corporate Income tax paid	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Spain	23,511	25,609	7,446	7,115	(2,439)	(2,196)	620	1,080
Portugal	1,971	2,236	786	874	(201)	(231)	318	290
France	315	285	115	75	(28)	(20)	30	24
Poland	131	118	2	33	(2)	(7)	11	7
United Kingdom	352	285	104	55	(39)	(20)	25	24
Germany	409	403	102	82	(34)	(26)	16	13
Morocco	25	21	17	13	(7)	(6)	5	3
Italy	146	128	61	48	(20)	(17)	29	8
Switzerland	0	2	(1)	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	71	33	43	25	(5)	(3)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,931</b>	<b>29,120</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>8,319</b>	<b>(2,775)</b>	<b>(2,525)</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,449</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correspond to the following items of the Group's Public Profit and Loss Statement: 1. Interest income 2. Dividend income 3. Accounting Result from the entities valued for using the equity method 4. Fees / commissions income 5. Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net 6. Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net 7. Gains/(losses) on assets not designated for trading compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net 8. Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net 9. Gains/(losses) from hedge accounting, net 10. Other operating income 11. Income from assets under insurance or reinsurance contracts.

<sup>2</sup> The Corporate Income Tax accrued includes the IMIC.

## Aggregate data of own taxes paid by CaixaBank Group



**€1,908 M**

### Direct taxes

**€1,057 M**

corresponds to Corporate Income tax<sup>4</sup>

**€580 M**

correspond to the Bank Levy

**€120 M**

belong to the Tax on Bank Deposit

**€151 M**

mainly include, Business Tax and Property Tax



**€872 M**

### Indirect taxes

**€440 M**

belong to non-deductible Value Added Tax

**€410 M**

correspond to the Stamp Duty (AJD)

**€22 M**

Other indirect taxes



**€761 M**

### Social security paid by the company

Total own taxes paid

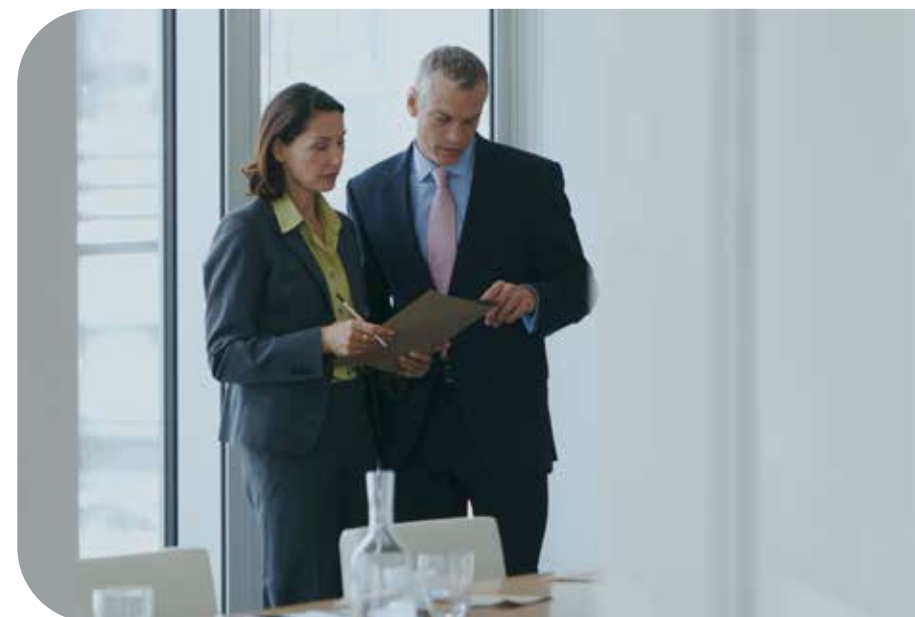
**€3,541 M**

Total taxes collected from third parties

**€2,751 M**

Total

**€6,292 M**



### I The difference between the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) expense and the amount due for CIT purposes

CIT payments or refunds corresponding to the Fiscal Year in each jurisdiction include the CIT instalment payments and the withholdings taxes. In addition, the CIT refunds collected from previous years are also considered. Likewise, the result of the settlements for tax assessments during the Fiscal Year are also included.

The CIT cash payments and refunds do not match with the CIT expense registered in the Consolidated Annual Accounts. CIT cash payments include instalment payments and withholdings entered as a result of the profit from the year, but the refunds are not directly linked to the profit of the year, given that they correspond to profits obtained in previous years reduced by instalment payments and withholdings. The CIT expense recorded in the Consolidated Annual Accounts is directly linked to the profit before taxes for the current year.

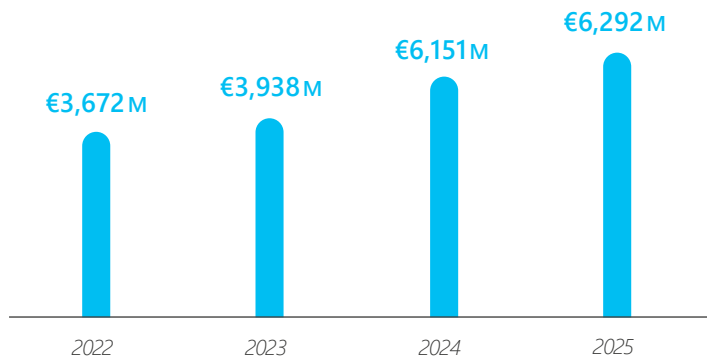
In any case, the payment for corporate income tax of the Group is lower than the expense, since it has tax credits generated by the Group and entities integrated in the financial crisis during FYs 2008 to 2012.

<sup>4</sup> The payments of income tax made in 2025 totalled EUR 2,036 million, corresponding, primarily, to the payment of EUR 1,668 million in Spain, EUR 290 million in Portugal, EUR 24 million in the United Kingdom, EUR 24 million in France, EUR 13 million in Germany, EUR 8 million in Italy, EUR 7 million in Poland, and EUR 3 million in Morocco. The refund for advance payments on account of corporate income tax for previous years amounted to EUR 588 million in Spain.

### Trend of taxes managed by the CaixaBank Group

2024 stands out mainly due to the increase of the economic activity in all geographic areas where CaixaBank operates. As such, this improvement in activity means, among other things, (i) a higher payment in both corporate income tax and Bank Levy (ii) a record dividend distributed by CaixaBank with the corresponding withholdings practiced.

In line with the Group's business activity and results in 2025, the tax contribution continues along a stable upward trend.

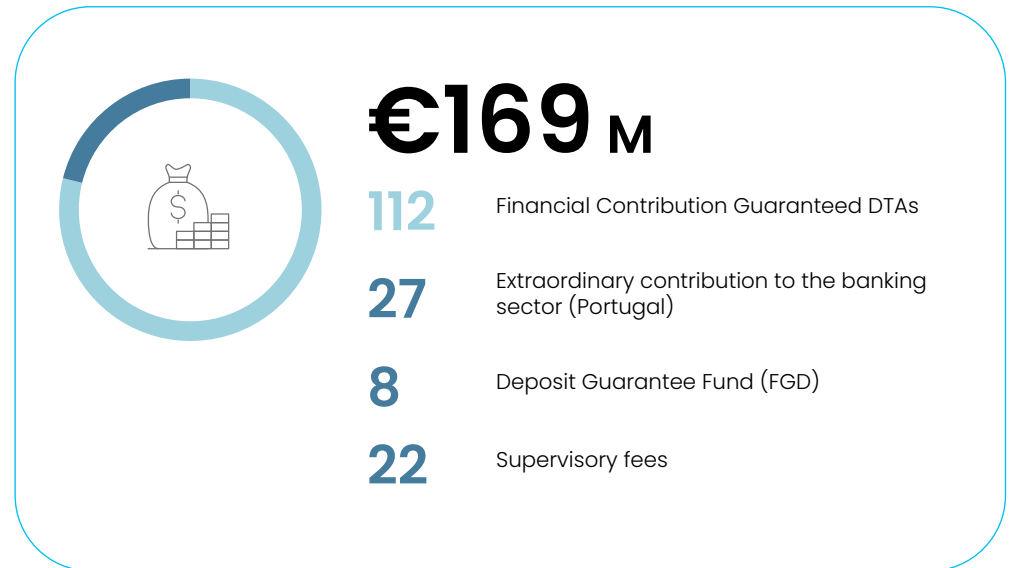


## I 4.2 Other contributions



In addition to the aforementioned taxes, CaixaBank makes other specific contributions related to financial institutions such as:

- > **Financial Contribution Guaranteed DTAs.**
- > **Supervisory funds** of the banking system at European and national level.
- > **Other Banking system funds/ Funds intended** for the support and functioning of the banking system in general.



<sup>1</sup>Includes the amount paid, without considering the extraordinary income of +22 million euros arising from BPI's right to recover the solidarity levy on the Portuguese banking sector for recent fiscal years, following the favorable ruling of the Constitutional Court of Portugal.



## I 4.3 Total Cash Tax Rate



- > The **Total Cash Tax Rate** measured as the total taxes paid over the consolidated profit before taxes:

$$3,541 / (3,541 - 1,057 + 8,674) = 32\%$$

The total tax rate is measured as the percentage that total taxes paid represent, excluding Other Contributions (FGD, FUR, Financial Contribution Guaranteed DTAs, and Contributions to the Portuguese Banking Sector), over earnings before taxes (EBT) excluding the corporate income tax (CIT) paid, since it is not included in the EBT. For the determination of this ratio, the criteria of the Spanish banking sector is followed.

## 1.4.4 CaixaBank as a collaborating institution in the management of taxes and social contributions

- > CaixaBank performs an important social duty as a collaborating institution of the State, Local Tax Authorities and the General Treasury of the Spanish Social Security:
  - > CaixaBank collects taxes and social security contributions from third parties.
  - > CaixaBank pays to third parties tax refunds as ordered by Authorities.
- > CaixaBank provides its customers with relevant fiscal information regarding the amounts of income derived from its financial products to assist them and remind them of their tax obligations. This fiscal information is also made available to the authorities. As stated in the Corporate Policy on Fiscal Risk Management and Tax Actions, it avoids supporting customers in tax evasion and tax avoidance matters and refuses to offer banking services in non-cooperative jurisdictions, providing them with transparency all the pertinent information for the proper fulfillment of their tax obligations.
- > In addition, CaixaBank transparently and proactively cooperates with the public authorities to fight against tax avoidance and fraud. CaixaBank allocates its own resources and means to cooperate in fraud investigation.



CaixaBank managed collections and payments on behalf of the Authorities<sup>4</sup>

€151,911 M

Collections

€68,436 M

Payments



CaixaBank cooperates to fight against tax avoidance and fraud

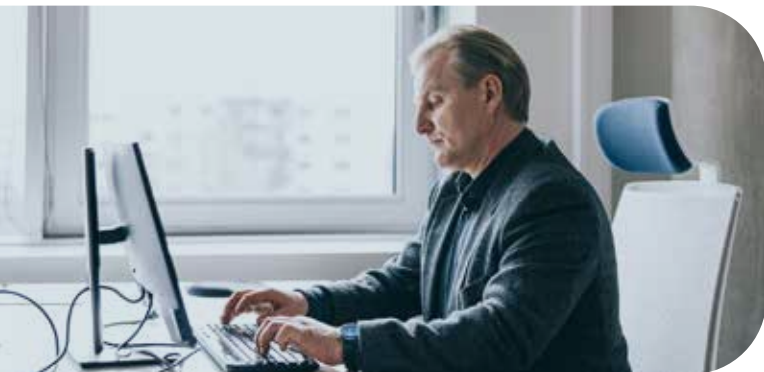
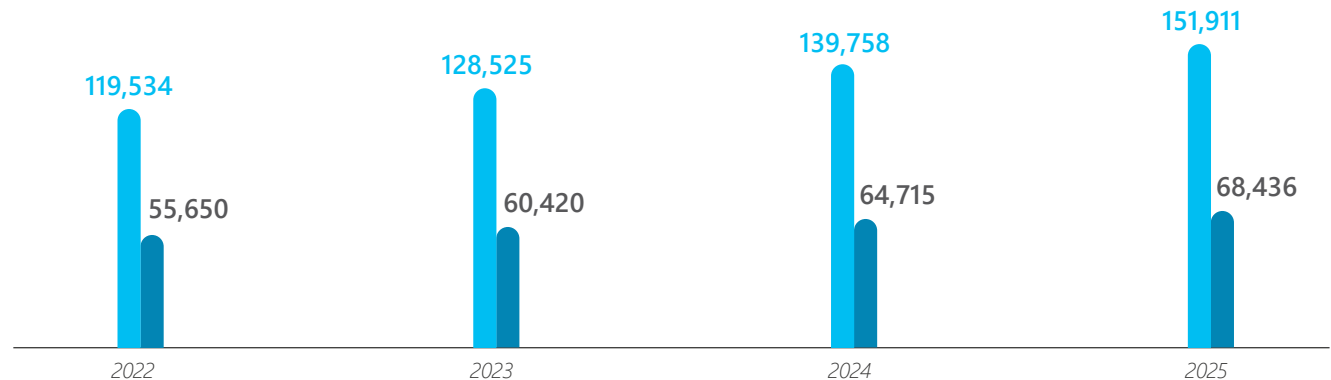
6,184

Individual information requests answered from the Spanish Authorities

16,154

Seizures processed at the request of the Spanish Authorities

### Trend of the management of collections and payments related to taxes and social security contributions (in million euros)



<sup>4</sup>Related exclusively to taxes and social contributions.



# 05



## Responsible management model

- [5.1 Tax risk management and control system](#) Page 20
- [5.2 Interpretation of tax regulations](#) Page 22
- [5.3 Tax audits and disputes](#) Page 23
- [5.4 Voluntary Codes of Best Tax Practices and certifications](#) Page 24
- [5.5 The CaixaBank Group's activity in Luxembourg](#) Page 25
- [5.6 The position of CaixaBank with regard to non-cooperative jurisdictions and non-cooperative territories in EU tax matters](#) Page 26

## 5. Responsible management model

This tax report is not limited exclusively to taxes paid or collected. The Group adopts decisions with an impact on the tax contribution, which may be of interest to CaixaBank's public stakeholders. In this respect, below we address some additional relevant issues:

### 15.1 Tax risk management and control system:



#### Tax risk management and control system

CaixaBank has developed and implemented a **system for controlling and managing fiscal risk**, governed by the operating principles set forth in the corporate **policy for fiscal risk management and tax actions**.

In this regard, the **Board of Directors** of CaixaBank S.A. represents the highest decision-making body of the institution and, as provided for in its Articles of Association, is endowed with the broadest powers to fulfill its functions. In particular, the Board, in accordance with the provisions of Article 529 ter of the Capital Companies Act, is granted, among other things, the following non-delegable fiscal-related powers:

- > The determination of the risk control and management policy, including fiscal risks
- > The supervision of the internal information and control systems

Additionally, the CaixaBank **Audit and Control Committee** oversees the effectiveness of the internal control systems, **ensuring** that the policies and systems established in this area are applied effectively, and also supervises and evaluates the effectiveness of the systems for managing both financial and non-financial risks.

CaixaBank promotes a risk culture within the Group that encourages risk control and compliance, as well as establishing a robust **internal control framework** that extends throughout the organisation and allows fully informed decisions to be made regarding the risks taken.



The CaixaBank Group's **internal control framework** is structured according to the **Three Lines of Defense** model, which ensures strict segregation of duties and the existence of multiple layers of independent control:

- > **The first line of defense** is in the operational units that effectively manage fiscal risk, i.e., the **Tax Advisory Department**.
- > The internal control function that constitutes **the second line of defense** corresponds to the **Compliance Department**.
- > Finally, **the third line of defense** lies with the **Internal Audit** function. It is an independent and objective assurance and advisory function, designed to add value and improve the Group's operations.

### CaixaBank Tax Advisory Department

The main functions of the Tax Advisory Department are to **provide tax advice to the entity and to manage taxes**. The Tax Advisory Department is composed of professionals with experience in tax matters. In 2025, nineteen professionals at the Bank directly performed this function.

The CaixaBank **Tax Advisory Department** is part of the **Corporate Legal, Corporate M&A, and Tax Advisory Department**, being organizationally dependent on the Bank's General Secretariat and functionally dependent on the **CEO**.

The Tax Advisory Department periodically reports the most relevant tax issues to Senior Management and the Governing Bodies of the entity, in accordance with the corporate **policy on fiscal risk management and tax actions**.



## I 5.2 Interpretation of tax regulations

CaixaBank pays taxes as a result of fulfilling the tax obligations according to the tax regulations.

- > CaixaBank interprets the tax regulations taking into account:
  - > The **Legislator's purpose when drafting the relevant Law**
  - > The **underlying economic reasonableness**, in line with the tax principles of the OECD through the BEPS project
- > CaixaBank's interpretation of the tax regulations is also verified by high standard **tax advisors** when it is required due to the complexity or importance of the matter. In addition, CaixaBank requests for clarifications from the Tax Authorities when necessary.
- > The tax-related decisions resulting from these interpretations are subsequently reviewed by **CaixaBank's external auditors**. Noted that such Audit Team is not engaged for providing tax services to ensure the independence of CaixaBank's Audit.
- > As a corollary to the reasonableness of the interpretation of tax rules, the tax audit verifies CaixaBank's **compliance with tax obligations**.
- > CaixaBank's **low tax risk profile** is reflected by the low materiality of its tax assessments.



### Conclusion

CaixaBank's interpretation of tax regulations leads to fair and reasonable tax management considering to the applicable legal tax system.

## I 5.3 Tax audits and disputes



### Verification actions for fiscal years 2016-2020

- > The general inspection proceedings for the periods 2016 to 2020 that affected the Group were completed in the current fiscal year 2025. The Group has signed the inspection reports relating to Corporate Income Tax, Value Added Tax, withholdings on employment income, movable and immovable capital, and non residents, the levy on monetizable DTAs, and the Tax on Customer Deposits.
- > On the one hand, settlement reports were signed in agreement ("actas en conformidad"), resulting in a tax liability payable in respect of Value Added Tax and withholdings on employment income on account of Personal Income Tax amounting to 46 million euros. This amount was already largely covered by the Group's provisions and has already been paid. No tax liability arose from the remaining tax items signed in agreement.
- > On the other hand, settlement reports were initiated in disagreement ("actas en disconformidad") relating to Value Added Tax, Corporate Income Tax, and the levy on monetizable DTAs.
- > The assessment agreement for Value Added Tax was issued in the current fiscal year with a partially favorable resolution and a tax liability payable of 0.7 million euros, an amount that was already covered by the Group's provisions. An administrative economic appeal has been filed, together with the corresponding statements of arguments.

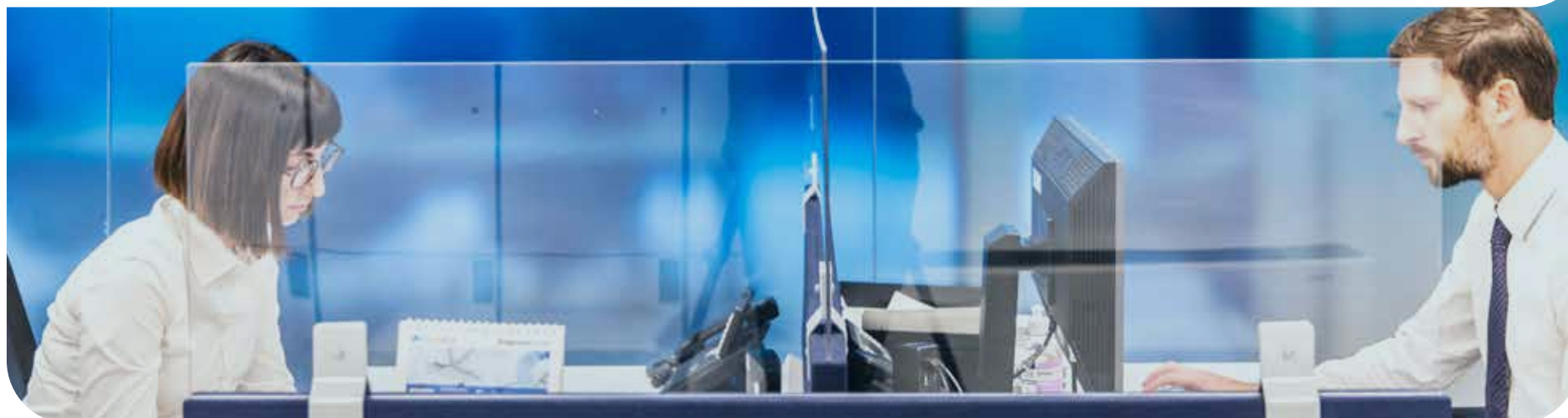
- > The settlement agreements for Corporate Income Tax and the levy on monetizable DTAs confirm the Inspection Reports. The Group has filed administrative economic appeals and submitted the corresponding statements of arguments, maintaining the reasons previously set out before the Chief Inspector, which have also been reaffirmed with the legal advice received.
- > In light of this situation, the Group has recorded the refund received from the Tax Agency, amounting to 266 million euros, as an amount payable back to the Agency under the heading "Other liabilities," of which 183 million correspond to the CaixaBank Group.

### Verification actions regarding the Banking Sector Levy

- > CaixaBank and certain Group entities have recognized a provision amounting to 167 million euros in relation to the tax liability arising from the initiation of the settlement agreement for the Temporary Levy on Credit Institutions for fiscal year 2023, and from the resulting correction of the self assessment for fiscal year 2024.

### Other verification actions

- > CaixaBank has received a notification initiating a limited review relating to Value Added Tax for the periods between January 2020 and March 2021 corresponding to Bankia, which is currently ongoing.



## I 5.4 Voluntary Codes of Best Tax Practices and certifications



CaixaBank is a voluntary member of the Spanish **Large Companies Forum (Foro de Grandes Empresas)** and participates actively therein. The Forum includes the Tax Authorities and the main large taxpayers. The purpose of the Forum is to extend and deepen the cooperative relationship model by providing a space where the largest tax issues can be discussed.

CaixaBank is a voluntary member of:

### Code of Best Tax Practices in Spain



- > The Code was approved by the Spanish Companies Forum.
- > It contains a number of recommendations undertaken on a voluntary basis by both the Spanish Tax Authorities and taxpayers, which serve to:
  - > Improve the tax system by increasing legal security
  - > Mutual cooperation based on good faith
  - > Legitimate trust
  - > Companies implementation of responsible tax policies with the knowledge of the governing bodies
- > As a sign of its commitment and compliance with the principles contained in the CBTP, CaixaBank submits an annual report to the Central Delegation of Large Taxpayers under the CBTP, together with their corporate tax return of the previous year. With this, it is intended to incorporate into CaixaBank's actions the proposals for reinforcing the good tax transparency practices of companies adhering to the aforementioned Code.
- > This report explains the most relevant criteria used in the preparation of the corporate income tax return for the year. It also discusses a number of tax-related issues that have arisen during the year. Subsequently, whenever necessary, meetings are held with the tax authorities in order to go into any further details that may be required in this respect. All this is done in order to inform the AEAT of the criteria followed before the start of the relevant tax audits.



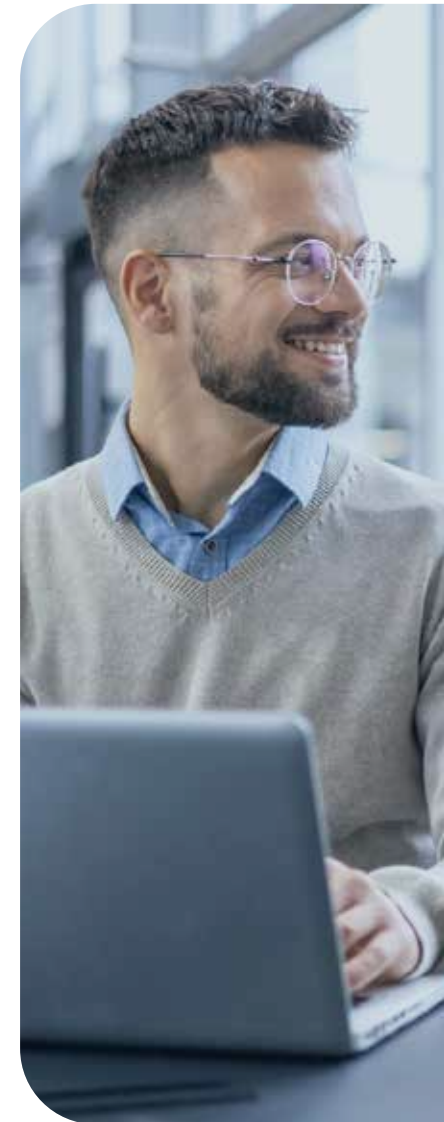
### Code of Best Tax Practice for Banks in the UK

- > Through its branch in London.
- > Created by the British tax Authorities.



### CaixaBank has been awarded with the Certification UNE 19602 - related to the Tax Compliance Management System issued by AENOR

- > In 2022, the Bank obtained the Certification of Tax Compliance Management System - UNE 19602 by AENOR, with the purpose of strengthening its tax risk management system, by facilitating the identification, prevention and detection of tax risks, as well as promoting tax transparency.
- > In the financial year 2025, the company successfully passed the annual audit carried out by AENOR, meeting the standards required to obtain the certification.
- > In addition, in 2025 CaixaBank obtained a 3-star rating in the Transparent "T" label awarded by the Haz Foundation.



## I 5.5 The CaixaBank Group's activity in Luxembourg



Luxembourg has become a key jurisdiction in the financial sector for a number of reasons:



Its **efficiency** in financial matters due to its specialisation in investment products, with attractive profitability.



Along with its high level of legal **security** based on promptness implementation and stability of its legal system.

CaixaBank Group is present in such reputed market to reach potential national and international clients.

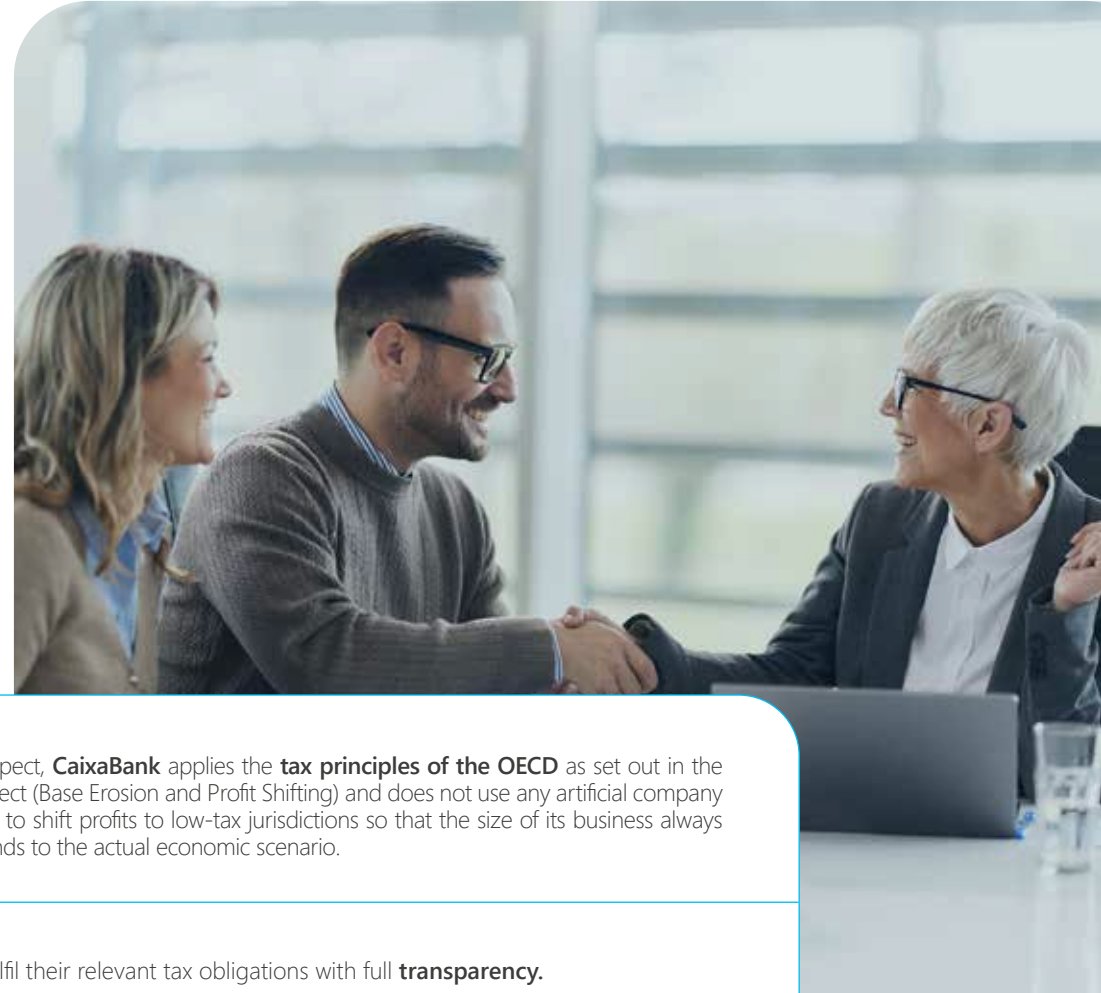
### The ruling principles of the activity in Luxembourg

> This activity, as is the case for all activities performed by **CaixaBank Group**, is performed with **full transparency** and subject to the controls inherent to a business that is regulated and supervised by bodies subject to common European and international regulations.



> In this respect, **CaixaBank** applies the **tax principles of the OECD** as set out in the BEPS project (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) and does not use any artificial company structures to shift profits to low-tax jurisdictions so that the size of its business always corresponds to the actual economic scenario.

> **Investors in Luxembourg** are informed and known by the Tax Authorities so that they fulfil their relevant tax obligations with full **transparency**.



## I 5.6 The position of CaixaBank with regard to non-cooperative jurisdictions and non-cooperative territories in EU tax matters






### General principles:

As a general principle of action, CaixaBank avoids:

- > Performing its business in jurisdictions qualified as non-cooperative for tax purposes. Additionally, CaixaBank has no equity investment in such territories.
- > Using tax structures involving either these territories or territories with low or no taxation not consistent with the real economic substance. A prior analysis of the economic reasoning and an additional decision by CaixaBank's governing bodies is required when the institution acquires a stake in companies based in territories qualified as non-cooperative jurisdictions.

### The implications of Banco BPI integration

Banco BPI was integrated into the CaixaBank Group in the Financial Year 2017, both groups continue making efforts to:

-  Align their **risk** appetite
-  Consolidate their **reporting**
-  Apply better **practices in managing, controlling and governing risk** at the corporate level



CaixaBank's position in terms of non-cooperative jurisdictions and territories is aligned with the principles of the following regulatory documents<sup>5</sup> of the Group:



Code of Ethics



Corporate tax risk management and tax procedure policy

Therefore, CaixaBank considers a non-cooperative jurisdiction as any jurisdiction or territory determined as such pursuant to the current regulations applicable to CaixaBank's business.

In this regard, BPI Group discontinued its activity in the Cayman Islands in 2018 and in Switzerland in 2023.

<sup>5</sup> Documents accessible via the corporate website [www.caixabank.com](http://www.caixabank.com)



CaixaBank