

Guide for Identifying Sustainable Financing

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1 Aims of the Guide for Identifying Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing is broadly defined as any product/financial service that promotes positive environmental and/or social purposes while contributing to the achievement of the objectives set out in the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2022-2024 Sustainability Master Plan has defined the following three ambitions:

- Promoting the sustainable transition of companies and society
- Leading positive social impacts and promoting financial inclusion
- Promoting a responsible culture to set a benchmark in governance.

This "Guide for Identifying Sustainable Financing" (hereinafter "Sustainable Financing Guide" or "Guide") aims to define the criteria required for financing operations to individuals and companies by CaixaBank to be considered sustainable, as well as their contribution to the SDGs.

Financing operations include all financing products in the broadest sense (loans, credits, guarantees, leasing, renting, lending accounts, payment portfolio, confirming, foreign trade factoring and operations).

2 Categories of Sustainable Financing

The Guide defines the criteria required to determine the cases in which the bank considers that the financing operation is sustainable, in line with the following classification:

- Environmental activities
- Social activities
- Financing linked to Sustainability *KPIs*
- **Environmental activities.** When defining the criteria for an activity to be considered as environmentally sustainable, consideration has mainly been given to:

> Activities included in the EU Taxonomy.

When considering the criteria included in the Taxonomy, the technical criteria indicated are adopted in line with the recommendations of the Technical Expert Group/Sustainable Finance Platform in relation to the contribution to the objective of mitigating and adjusting to climate change. The Guide only provides details of the most relevant environmental activities for the purposes of mitigation, based on the volume of assets financed in CaixaBank's lending portfolio. The remaining activities, which are not mentioned but are included in the EU taxonomy can also be considered as sustainable environmental financing if they comply with the technical EU taxonomy criteria. Below, details are provided for this type of activity:

- Activities that by themselves make a substantial contribution to one or more of the six environmental objectives: these are activities that do not generate emissions or do so in very low levels (low-carbon activities).

For example, an economic activity that contributes substantially to the mitigation objective could be an electricity company that generates electricity using renewable energy sources or a transport company whose fleet emissions come to zero.

- Facilitating activities: these are activities that help to reduce greenhouse gases in other sectors/activities and that make it possible for other activities to make a substantial contribution to one or more of the taxonomy objectives and by themselves, they do no damage to the environmental objectives.

For example, a company that manufactures turbines for a wind farm or a company that manufactures electric batteries for zero-emission electric vehicles: they perform economic activities that make a substantial contribution to the mitigation of other activities.

- Transitional activities: these are activities for which no viable low-carbon technological alternatives are available, but that support the transition towards a climate-neutral economy through the gradual elimination of greenhouse emissions. The greenhouse gases released must correspond to the best performance in the sector or industry in question and they must comply with the following two conditions: (i) they must not hinder the development and deployment of low-carbon alternatives and (ii) they must not involve the retention of carbon-intensive assets, considering the economic life of these assets.

For example, a cement company that invests in the installation of technology that helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the levels considered best practice in its industry, meeting the established technical criteria. Or a waste management company that places priority on recycling when dealing with the elimination of waste in the manufacturing process, this contributes to the transition towards a circular economy.

In *APPENDIX 6.1 Technical criteria for sustainable environmental activities/purposes*, a number of technical criteria are provided that must be adhered to by financed activities/purposes to ultimately be considered as in line with the Taxonomy. Therefore, these criteria must bear in mind when the operation is generated and formally ask customers for their commitment to provide the bank with the information in relation thereto regularly over time while the operation remains ongoing.

- > The categories/eligibility criteria set out in the *CaixaBank Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Funding Framework*.
- > The categories considered as best market practices and standards defined by the *Loan Market Association for Green Loans (Green Loan Principles)* and for the ICMA for *Green Bonds (Green Bond Principles)*.

- **Social Activities:** The aim is to identify activities and projects with a positive social impact. When defining the criteria for an activity to be considered as sustainable social financing, consideration has been given to the categories/eligibility criteria set out in the *CaixaBank Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Funding Framework* and additional criteria aligned with best market practices and standards in force, including the draft Social Taxonomy, the *Social Loan Principles* issued by the *Loan Market Association* and the *Social Bond Principles* issued by the *ICMA*.
- **Financing linked to sustainability KPIs:** The *Sustainability-Linked* financing is any financing that encourages the borrower to improve their sustainability performance through the achievement of certain objectives (*SPTs* or *Sustainable Performance Targets*) established on relevant indicators (*KPIs* or *Key Performance Indicators*) for the company's activity. The incentive is reflected in the connection between the price of financing and the achievement of these objectives' (*SPTs*) measured based on performance in relation to the *KPIs* (for example, a Rating ASG or *KPIs* specific to environmental/social/governance performance).
For this type of financing to be considered as sustainable, it must comply with the *LMA/APLMA/LSTA Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles* criteria split up into the following five points: i) selection of *KPIs*; ii) calibration of *SPTs*; iii) type of loan; iv) reporting; and v) verification.

Furthermore,

- ✓ The *KPIs* must be quantifiable and relevant for the customer's main business and comparable with those in the customer's sector and its major competitors.
- ✓ The *SPTs* must be ambitious, consistent with the customer's global sustainability strategy and comparable with those in its sector.

This type of sustainable financing linked to KPIs is considered sustainable transition financing.

The fulfilment of the objectives (*SPTs*) established for each relevant indicator (*KPI*) must be verified in line with the provisions of the financing agreement.

For this type of operation, it is recommended that the customer obtain, prepared by a third party, a Second Party Opinion ("SPO"), that determines the consistency/alignment of the *KPIs* proposed with the company's sustainability strategy and the annual objectives defined. In any case, the Expert Group for SLLs ⁽¹⁾ will determine the consideration of each of these operations as sustainable or not for the purposes of this Guide, and in the cases in which they are considered as such, will determine the need for the customer to submit an SPO. Sometimes, customers have a Financing Sustainable Framework, supported by one SPO, within the scope of which the operation is proposed.

Financing operations proposed as sustainable must comply with the Corporate Sustainability/ESG Risk Management Policy when applicable.

(1) See "Regulations of the Group Expert on Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL)".

2.1 General applicable rules and regulations

When defining the eligible activities, consideration has been given to environmental and social criteria identified in the following frameworks/documents:

- *Green Bond Principles* issued by the *International Capital Markets Association (ICMA)*
- *Social Bond Principles (ICMA)*
- *Green Loan Principles (LPG)* issued by the *Loan Market Association (LMA)*
- *Social Loan Principles (SLP)* issued by the *Loan Market Association*
- EU Taxonomy and the Social Taxonomy draft.
- *Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (LMA)*
- *Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (ICMA)*
- CaixaBank Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Funding Framework.

2.2 Scope

This Guide is applicable to financing activities involving individuals and companies who are customers of the CaixaBank Group. Group companies offering financing must have their own Guide or comparable document or adopt the considerations set out in this Guide, adapting them as necessary, in which case their operations would follow the circuits and governance established by the parent company.

3 Process for identifying sustainable financing operations

Sustainable financing operations are originated at the Business units.

The process is launched verifying whether the aim of the financing requested by the customer complies with the sustainability criteria set out in this Guide.

1. Operations with an associated ESG commercial product

Financing is offered through sustainable products included in the bank's product catalogue, with their being specific purposes to this end.

The product specifications include the necessary requirements from perspective of justifying the purpose of the financing as sustainable, and the metrics/details that must be included in the documentary dossier.

For example, the following types of sustainable financing are offered in associated commercial products:

- *Ecofinancing lines*
- *MicroBank financing*
- *Lines specific to AgroBank financing*
- *Certain lines of Retail Banking financing*

Looking to the future, consideration must be given to the new sustainable products to be included in the commercial catalogue.

2. Operations without an associated ESG commercial product:

Financing operations and categories for which there is no specific associated commercial product, as is the case of certain types of specialist financing (for example):

- Project Finance
- Asset Finance
- Purpose-determined corporate financing
- General corporate financing
- Transactional banking

In these cases, the funds offered as part of financing may be dedicated to a specific use or for corporate/general purposes.

- **Financing operations in which the funds are dedicated to a specific purpose:**

These are cases in which the aim of the operation is to finance an investment or project that is in line with the defined social or environmental aims set out in this Guide. In this case, 100% of the funds must be dedicated to the aforementioned specific project/purpose⁽¹⁾ and the technical criteria established in the Guide must be adhered to for these environmental or social aims.

These include operations that comply with the *Green Loan Principles* or the *Social Loan Principles* set out by the *Loan Market Association*, and those that comply with the criteria set out in the CaixaBank SDGs Funding Framework.

- **Operations with use of funds for corporate/general purposes**

When financing is for general corporate purposes and not specific to a particular project, there are two options depending on the sector/activity in which the company operates:

1. If the **main activity/business** ⁽²⁾ **of the financed company corresponds to a sector or activity included in the environmental and social financing categories included** in this Guide, compliance with the following is required:
 - a. The financed company must obtain more than 90% of its income from environmental and social activities as indicated in the Guide. When the financing is extended to companies required to report under the *Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*, the degree of alignment will be taken into account with EU taxonomy reported by the company.
 - b. For financing extended to power generation companies: more than 90% of the power generation mix must come from renewable sources.

(1) See section 3. Sustainable financing eligibility criteria by sector/activity

(2) Main activity determined based on expert criteria (for example, holding companies)

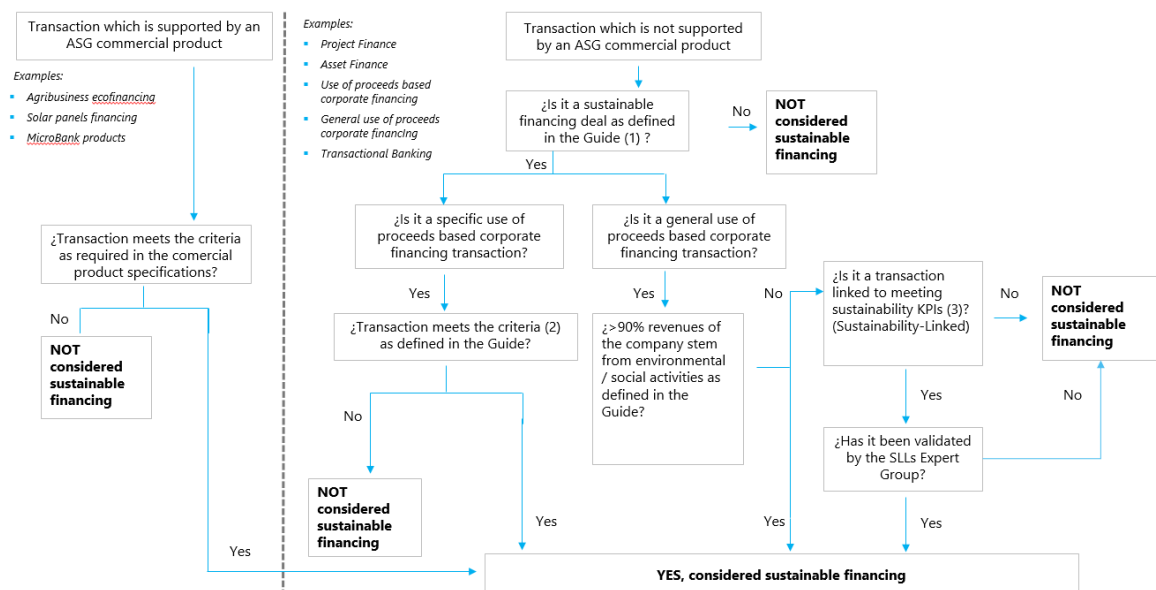
- The activity/main business of the financed company is NOT a sector or activity included in the environmental and social financing categories in the Guide, rather **the financing is linked to the fulfilment of sustainability KPIs (Sustainability-Linked)**

For this type of financing to be considered as sustainable, it must comply with the LMA/APLMA/LSTA *Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles* criteria.

As indicated in Chapter 2 of this Guide, for this type of operation, it is recommended that the customer obtain, prepared by a third party, a Second Party Opinion (“SPO”), that determines the consistency/alignment of the *KPIs* proposed with the company’s sustainability strategy and the annual objectives defined. In any case, the Expert Group for SLLs will determine the consideration of each of these operations as sustainable or not for the purposes of this Guide, **and in the cases in which they are considered as such, will determine the need for the customer to submit an SPO**. Sometimes, customers have a Financing Sustainable Framework, supported by one SPO, within the scope of which the operation is proposed.

The following chart reflects the identification process for sustainable financing operations:

Process for identifying sustainable financing operations




(1) Environmental/ Social/ Sustainability-Linked.
 (2) a) Environmental technical criteria and/or social criteria, for the activities/specific purposes included in the Guide; b) Eligible categories for environmental projects as considered by the Green Loan Principles and eligible categories for social projects as considered by the Social Loan Principles (GLP and SLP by the LMA, APLMA and LSTA); (c) Criteria as defined in CaixaBank SDGs Funding Framework.
 (3) Criteria/categories as contained in the Sustainability-Linked Loans Principles by LMA.

4 List of sustainable financing activities/purposes

4.1 Sustainable environmental activities/purposes

Sector	Activity/Purpose	SDG
Real estate business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/Acquisition properties certified as being energy efficient Renovation of buildings for them to be more sustainable Property and home renewal for them to be more sustainable Installation of solar panels, thermal storage units or electricity and other renewable energy systems 	 
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable power generation Renewable power generation for self-consumption (with and without sale of surplus) Construction and operation of electricity transmission and distribution systems (HV and interconnection systems) Projects for storing electricity generated using renewable sources in batteries Power generation (electric and thermal) using Cogeneration or Combined Gas Cycle 	  
Sustainable transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway passenger transport (Trains, Underground, Tram) and infrastructures Sustainable cargo transport by road Sustainable motorbikes, passenger cars and commercial vehicles Installation, maintenance and repair of electrical vehicle charging stations in buildings (charging points) Boats powered by solar, electric or hydrogen power Sustainable transport by sea and auxiliary services Construction, repair, maintenance, conditioning, conversion of vehicles, trains or vessels powered by electricity (zero CO2 emissions) 	 
Waste management and recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and operation of waste collection and recycling plants (excluding incineration or dumping activities). Waste treatment (processing to prevent and control pollution). Production of fertilisers obtained from the composting of bio-waste 	   
Sustainable water management and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, expansion and renewal of capture system operations, water purification and distribution including the treatment of wastewater maintaining a high degree of energy efficiency in addition to high-quality water use Change or improvement of the irrigation system in agricultural operations 	  
Industrial production and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities dedicated to financing equipment, development, manufacture, construction, expansion, operation, distribution and maintenance of renewable energy and low-carbon activities 	 
Agriculture and forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestation or reforestation programmes Adaptation of agricultural operations to ecological agriculture Financing of any investment that may be made in farming operations pursuing improvements in the following areas: Efficiency in water use, energy efficiency, renewable energies, waste management and circular economy Projects for reducing the use of synthetic deposits; projects for reducing the use of pesticides to a minimum, including replacement with pesticides with a lower environmental impact 	  

<p>Sustainable blue economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable aquaculture or fishing ▪ Measures for the conservation of the marine/freshwater ecosystem 	
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4.2 Sustainable social activities/purposes

Sector	Activity/Purpose	SDG
<p>Basic inclusive infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction, equipment and/or maintenance of water supply networks and/or infrastructure; public and subsidised in areas with problems of supply ▪ Construction, equipment and/or maintenance of electricity distribution networks in areas with energy supply problems ▪ Activities that improve access to information technology and communications for vulnerable groups, disadvantaged groups or those with difficulties accessing this type of service. ▪ Adaptation of infrastructure services to groups with reduced mobility or with disabilities ▪ Construction, operation or maintenance of public or subsidised railway transport projects and development of roads in areas with poor availability in relation to the transport infrastructure. ▪ Construction, renewal or improvement of protected housing 	
<p>Economic inclusion and progress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Microfinancing: Financing of daily needs linked to personal and family development ▪ Financing to social associations, NGOs, cooperations, SMEs and micro enterprises ▪ Projects organised by certified corporations, specifying the social purpose of the financing. ▪ SMEs and freelancer financing in disadvantaged areas ▪ Loan financing or refinancing and/or projects for groups affected by health-related natural disasters and emergencies ▪ Bank financing for vulnerable entrepreneurs (freelancers and micro enterprises) ▪ Financing and/or refinancing for female entrepreneurs or SMEs where the majority partner is a woman 	
<p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction or improvement/refurbishment of public/subsidised infrastructure for education (primary schools, secondary schools and higher education) ▪ Educational loan financing for students 	
<p>Health and well-being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction, expansion and rehabilitation: hospitals, clinics and health centres that offer public/free/subsidised healthcare services. ▪ Purchase of products and services related to medical care at health centres that offer public/free/subsidised healthcare services ▪ Financing of residential and welfare assistances for vulnerable groups ▪ Financing of public infrastructure and equipment for the provision of medical care in emergency/crisis situations and disease control services. ▪ Financing for public education centres and vocational training centres for professionals in the provision of public health and emergency response services. ▪ Financing for public or State subsidised medical research centres 	
<p>Inclusive agriculture and livestock activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loans to small agriculture/livestock producers for investments in their production systems 	

5 Governance of Identifying Sustainable Financing

The governance of this Framework in relation to the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders is established in the "Governance Procedure for Identifying Sustainable Financing".

6 APPENDIX: Details sustainable activity/purpose criteria

6.1 Technical criteria in relation to sustainable environmental activities/purposes

Real estate business



Subtopic:

Energy efficiency: financing and refinancing for the construction, renewal, acquisition, individual measurement and professional retail services to improve the energy efficiency of properties/buildings.

Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
Construction/Acquisition properties certified as being energy efficient	A or B Energy Efficiency Certificate or primary energy demand of the building constructed is at least 10% lower than the limit set for nearly-Zero Energy Buildings ("NZEB") in the national standards transposing Directive 2010731/EU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The financing or refinancing of buildings constructed before 31/12/2020 that belong to the highest 15% of the national energy performance baseline in relation to primary energy demand (PED). For residential buildings, this means properties allocated an A or B EPC Class. For business buildings, this means properties have at least one of the following certifications: BREEAM "excellent" or superior or READ "gold" or superior The financing or refinancing of buildings constructed after 31/12/2020 that have a primary energy demand that it is at least 10% lower than the "nearly-Zero Energy Building" (NZEB) requirements.
Renovation of buildings	30% energy savings (primary energy) compared to the baseline before the renovation.	Renewals of buildings that satisfy the applicable requirements for 'significant' renewals according to the EU Taxonomy and achieve minimum energy savings (PED) of 30% when compared to their power consumption before the renovation (based on an EPC).

Renovation of homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A or B energy efficiency certificate for the home, obtained as a result of the renovation, or 2-level improvement, to D as a minimum. • Minimum reduction in demand for heating and cooling of 7% or a reduction in non-renewable primary power consumption of 30%. • Financing of new label class A, B or C domestic appliances pursuant to Regulation EU 2017/1369, or class A+++ under the former energy label as per European Directive 2010/30 	Individual rehabilitation measures, installation of renewable energy in situ (See criteria details ⁽¹⁾). Equipment for improving the energy efficiency of buildings and homes (replacement windows, doors, woodwork that improves energy efficiency, replacement of class C or higher domestic appliances, heating systems powered by renewable energies)
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(1) Criteria determined by TEG/Sustainable Finance Platform for "Individual rehabilitation measures, installation of renewable energy in situ and professional, scientific and technical activities".

The following individual measures are eligible if they comply with the requirements established for the individual components and systems in the national regulations applicable that transpose the Energy performance of buildings directive (EPBD); in addition, they must comply with ecological design requirements pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC:

a) Addition of insulation to the components of the existing envelope, such as outer walls, ceilings (including green ceilings), attics, basements and ground floors (including measures to guarantee that they are windproof, measures to reduce the effects of thermal bridges and scaffolding) and products for the application of the insulation to the building's envelope (mechanical fastening, adhesives, etc.).

b) Replacement of existing windows with new energy efficient windows.

c) Replacement of existing outer doors with new energy efficient doors.

e) Replacement of inefficient gas boilers with high-efficiency condensation boilers.

The individual following measures are eligible for subsidies when specific requirements are met:

f) Replacement of old pumps with efficient circulation pumps (as defined in Article 2 of Regulation EU 622/2012)

g) Installation of efficient LED lighting systems and devices

h) Installation of kitchen accessories and low-flow sanitary water accessories in the two main categories of the EU's water labelling system

The following individual measures are always eligible:

i) Installation of zonal thermostats, smart thermostat systems and detection equipment, for example, movement and day light control

j) Installation of Building Management Systems (BMS) and Energy Management Systems (EMS)

k) Installation of recharge stations for electric vehicles

l) Installation of smart gas and electricity meters

m) Installation of façade and roof elements that serve as solar protection or control, including those that support the growth of plantlife

The following individual measures are eligible when installed in situ as building services:

n) Installation of photovoltaic solar systems (and the auxiliary technical equipment)

o) Installation of solar hot water panels (and the auxiliary technical equipment)

p) Installation and update of heat pumps that contribute to renewable energy objectives in relation to heating and cooling in line with Directive 2018/2001/EU (and the auxiliary technical equipment)

q) Installation of wind turbines (and the auxiliary technical equipment)

r) Installation of transpired solar collectors (and the auxiliary technical equipment)

s) Installation of thermal or electrical power storage units (and the auxiliary technical equipment)

t) Installation of a high-efficiency Micro CHP plant (combined energy and heat)

u) Installation of heat exchangers/recovery systems

Energy

Subtopic: Renewable Energies



Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
Renewable power generation for self-consumption (with and without sale of surplus)	Not required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of solar and/or wind power for own use. • Renewable energy projects that include wind, solar, hydroelectric, thermosolar, geothermal, tidal and wave power, hydrogen, power generation (electric and thermal) using biomass. • Expansion/development of the grid and the associated infrastructure with a minimum of 85% of renewable energy. • Energy recovery technology. • Storage of energy for renewable energies.
Renewable wind power generation	Not required	
Renewable photovoltaic power generation	Not required	
Renewable thermosolar power generation	Not required	
Renewable hydroelectric power generation	<p>The activity fulfils any of the following criteria:</p> <p>Operational projects before 2019: the electricity generation facility is a hydroelectric power station that generates electricity with a power density of more than 5W/m² or with electricity generation life cycle GHG emissions of less than 100 g CO₂e/kWh or whose electricity generation facility is passing hydroelectric and has no artificial water reservoir.</p> <p>Operational projects after 2019: offer a power density of more than 10W/m² or life cycle GHG emissions of less than 50 g CO₂e/kWh</p>	
Renewable geothermal power generation	Electricity generation life cycle GHG emissions using geothermal energy of less than 100 gCO ₂ e/kWh	
Renewable tidal and wave power generation	Not required	
Renewable power generation: hydrogen from the electrolysis process	<p>The activity satisfies the requirement of reducing greenhouse gas emissions during the life cycle by 73.4% in the case of the hydrogen [resulting in GHG emissions during the life cycle of less than 3 tCO₂e/tH₂] and by 70% in the case of synthetic fuels obtained from hydrogen, in relation to a reference fossil fuel of 94 gCO₂e/MJ, applying the approach adopted in Article 25(2) and in Appendix V to Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Only hydrogen production using renewable energies, excluding brown hydrogen (using natural gas) and grey hydrogen (using oil or coal)</p>	

Construction and operation of electricity transmission and distribution systems (HV and interconnection systems)	Infrastructure or equipment that forms part of the European interconnected system and under the threshold of 100 gCO ₂ e/kWh	
Projects for storing electricity generated using renewable sources in batteries	Currently, all electricity, thermal power and hydrogen storage activities are eligible under the Taxonomy, subject to periodic review	
Power generation (electric and thermal) using biomass	For thermal power generation, for facilities to be considered eligible they must operate above 80% of GHG emissions reduction in relation to the relative fossil fuel comparer established in RED II, increasing to 100% by 2050. The eligibility of biomass plants will be subject to the verification of GHG emissions by an independent third party. Raw material limited to the agroforestry and agricultural waste of certified suppliers.	

Sustainable transportation



Subtopic:

- **Railway and road transport (passengers and cargo)**
- **River and maritime transport (passengers and cargo)**
- **Infrastructure for low-carbon transport (land and aquatic)**

Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
Railway passenger transport (Trains, Underground, Tram)	Zero emissions or emissions of less than 50gCO ₂ /km or 25g CO ₂ /tonne-km will be eligible until 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any zero direct emissions vehicle • Methods of transport that improve energy efficiency and/or reduce emissions • Necessary infrastructure for transportation with zero direct emissions and low-carbon transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electric vehicle charging station infrastructure - Development of infrastructure for non-motorised transport (bicycles and pedestrian mobility).
Railway cargo transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trains with zero direct emissions (for example, electric, hydrogen) are eligible. • Other trains are eligible if the direct emissions per tonne-km (gCO₂e/tkm) are 50% lower than the average benchmark CO₂ emissions for heavy vehicles, as defined in the Regulation on CO₂ for heavy vehicles, to be revised in 2025. 	
Infrastructure for railway transport (Trains, Underground, Tram)	Infrastructure for adapting rail transport to the conditions indicated in the framework and non-electrified railway infrastructure to an existing electrification plan or use of alternatively powered trains	
Urban and suburban transportation. Passenger transport by road.	•Vehicles with the DGT environmental stamp, zero emissions or ECO certificate.	
Motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles (M1, M2; M3, N1 or L) as well as any	•Vehicles with the DGT environmental stamp, zero emissions or ECO certificate.	

zero-emissions means of transport (electric scooters, bicycles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Zero Emissions Vehicles 	
Cargo transport by road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vehicles with the DGT environmental stamp, zero emissions or ECO certificate. 	
Installation, maintenance and repair of electrical vehicle charging stations in buildings (charging points)	Not required	
Boats powered by renewable energies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero emissions boats • Boats powered with solar, electric or hydrogen power and sailboats. Without fossil fuel back-up engines 	
River transportation of passengers by navigable waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland navigational boats with zero direct emissions are eligible. • Boats dedicated exclusively to the use of advanced biofuels or renewable liquid and gaseous transportation fuels from a non-biological origin as defined in Article 2(34) and Article 2(36) pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001, guaranteed whether by technological design or for constant monitoring and verification by third parties. Furthermore, to invest in new boats, only boats with a direct emissions efficiency of less than 95 g CO₂ and/pkm (including biogenic CO₂). Eligibility must be reviewed by 2025 at the latest or when Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is revised). • CO₂e emissions per tonne kilometre (gCO₂e/tkm) or per tonne-nautical mile (gCO₂e/tnm) are 50% lower than the average benchmark value for heavy vehicles (<i>Heavy Duty CO₂ Regulation</i>). Eligibility must be reviewed in 2025 or they must be 10% more efficient than set out in the EEDI (<i>Efficiency Design Index</i>) standard 	
Construction, repair, maintenance, conditioning, conversion of vehicles, trains or vessels powered by electricity (zero CO ₂ emissions)	Zero direct CO ₂ emissions. Not allocated to the fossil fuel transport.	

Waste management and recycling

Subtopic:

- Waste treatment
- Recycling



Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
Construction and operation of waste collection and recycling plants (excluding incineration or dumping activities).	Only non-hazardous waste. Conversion of at least 50% of the weight of waste into suitable secondary raw materials for the replacement of virgin materials in production processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes and infrastructures that facilitate the recycling of products/materials • Companies/projects that replace raw materials/original materials with secondary materials (recycled) from material and resource recovery.
Selective collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in fractions separated at origin	The waste separated at origin (in individual or mixed fractions) is collected separately to prepare it for reuse and/or recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, manufacture and/or distribution of products designed for circularity and/or adaptative reuse.
Recycling/recovery of materials from non-hazardous waste	<p>The recovery of materials from non-hazardous waste collected separately is eligible provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it generates suitable secondary raw materials for the replacement of virgin materials in the production process; • at least 50%, in terms of weight, of the processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate significant deviations in waste and/or use of product waste.
Waste treatment (processing to prevent and control pollution).	All non-hazardous waste collected and transported separately that is segregated at origin is allocated to preparation activities for reuse or recycling operations.	
Production of fertilisers obtained from the anaerobic digestion of biological waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bio-waste is separated at origin and collected separately; • leaking of methane at the corresponding facilities (for example, for the production and storage of biogas, power generation, the storage of digestate) is controlled through a monitoring plan; • the biogas generated is used directly for electricity and/or heat generation or is converted into biomethane to inject it into the natural gas network or is used as vehicle fuel (for example, bioCNG) or as a raw material in the chemical industry (for example, for the production of H₂ and NH₃); • the digestate produced is used as a fertiliser/to improve the land, directly or after composting or any other treatment; • at plants dedicated to the treatment of biowaste, the biowaste must constitute a major part of the input raw material (at least 70%, measured in weight, as an annual average). Codigestion is only eligible in a smaller proportion (up to 30% of the input raw material) of the advanced bioenergetic raw material listed in Appendix IX of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. If raw materials are used for energy 	

	crops listed in Appendix IX (in a smaller proportion of up to 30%), they will be produced pursuant to the criteria set out for Taxonomy Activities "Growing of perennial crops" or "Growing of non-perennial crops" and will respect any of the national limits established for the production of biogas	
Production of fertilisers obtained from the composting of bio-waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bio-waste is segregated at origin and collected separately; • anaerobic digestion is not a technically and economically viable alternative; • the compost generated is used as a fertiliser/to improve the land. 	

Sustainable water management and sanitation

Subtopic:



- Sustainable Water Management
- Sustainable management of water expenditure/consumption

Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
Construction, expansion and renewal of capture system operations, water purification and distribution including the treatment of wastewater	Reduction in the average net consumption of energy for the extraction and purification of water. Reduction of leaks i.) decrease average power consumption by at least 20%, or ii.) reduce the gap by at least 20% between the current ILI of the current weighted grid during three years and an ILI of 1.5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that increase the efficiency and the quality of water use through recycling, treatment and reuse of water (including wastewater treatment), maintaining a high degree of energy efficiency. • Activities that expand access to clean drinking water • Projects that improve water supply and distribution systems to improve the quality and efficiency of water use.
Construction, expansion and operation of wastewater collection and treatment systems	The construction or expansion of centralised wastewater systems, including collection (drainage network) and processing, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the new wastewater treatment replaces more intensive wastewater treatment systems in terms of GHG emissions (such as pit latrines, septic tanks, anaerobic lagoons, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and maintenance of new water networks to improve access to water, including the water supply infrastructure. • Financing of the construction, operation or extension of water treatment facilities, wastewater discharge infrastructure, water saving systems, water measurement or other related technologies.
Change or improvement of the irrigation system in agricultural operations	Systems that reduce the gap between current leaks from the water supply network and a given reduced leak target value by a minimum of 20%. The unit of measurement is the Infrastructure Leak Index (ILI) and the low leak target is an ILI of 1.5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation of existing networks/irrigation systems, from flood irrigation systems to sprinkler or drip irrigation systems

Industrial production and processes

Subtopic:



- Development and application of low-carbon technologies and improvement of energy efficiency

Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
The production of low-carbon technologies and their critical parts that offer substantial reductions in GHG emissions in other sectors of the economy (including private homes)	They demonstrate net reductions in GHG emissions that are substantially higher in comparison to higher performance alternative technology/products. / solution available on the market based on an assessment of the carbon footprint from cradle to recognised/standardised cradle (for example, ISO 14067, 14040, EPD or PEF) validated by a third party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities dedicated to financing equipment, development, manufacture, construction, expansion, operation, distribution and maintenance of renewable energy and low-carbon activities • Development and production of low-carbon technology that substantially reduce GHG emissions
Production of products, critical parts and machinery that are essential for renewable energy technologies	Products and components for geothermal energy, hydroelectric power, concentrated solar power (CSP), photovoltaic solar power (PV), thermal solar power, wind power, ocean energy, bioenergy technologies that satisfy the conversion efficiency requirements set out in the Directive on Renewable Energy (2018/2001/EU) and green hydrogen and hydrogen electrolysis installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of renewable energy technology components • Production of components that facilitate energy efficiency
Production of low-carbon transport vehicles and their critical parts, fleets and vessels	<p>Standard passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles (Regulation on CO2 for standard passenger cars and vans (EU) 2019/631):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until 2025: vehicles and exhaust pipe emissions intensity of 50g CO2/km at most (WLTP). This also includes vehicles with zero exhaust emissions (for example, electric, hydrogen). • From 2026: only vehicles with an emissions intensity of 0g CO2/km (WLTP). <p>For L category vehicles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles with zero exhaust emissions (incl. hydrogen, fuel cells, electric). <p>Heavy vehicles: N2 and N3 vehicles, as defined by (Regulation on Heavy duty CO2 (EU) 2019/1242):</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero direct emission heavy vehicles that release less than 1 g CO₂/kWh (or 1 g CO₂/km for certain N₂ vehicles); • Low-emissions heavy vehicles with direct CO₂ specific emissions of less than 50% of benchmark CO₂ emissions of all vehicles in the same subgroup. <p>Rail fleets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero direct emission trains <p>Urban land, suburban and intercity passenger transport fleets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land transport fleets with zero direct emissions (for example, light train, underground, tram, trolleybus, bus and train) <p>Water transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boats with zero direct emissions. 	
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Agriculture and forestry

Subtopic:

- Development/operation of plantations
- Forestry (Forestation, Reforestation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, Forestry Management, Conservation)



Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
Forestation or reforestation programmes	Forestation and reforestation programmes with recognised certifications (FSC or PEFC). Technical certification justifying the activity and documentation demonstrating compliance of the regulation at a regional level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures aimed to improve the sustainability of the agricultural processes, for example optimising water consumption, the use of fertilisers, including organic fertilisers, etc. • Financing of certified agricultural products under a credible system like Rainforest Alliance, USDA Organic, certified organic agriculture (EU or Bio)
Adaptation of agricultural operations to ecological agriculture	Sustainable agriculture, limited to producers/farmers, and certified pursuant to EU and national ecological agriculture regulations. Certification that the crops are ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that contribute to the conservation of the earth's ecosystems; investment in protected areas
Rehabilitation or new plantation of fruit trees	Rehabilitation of/new agriculture perennial <i>greenfield</i> trees, plantation of native species (for example, orchards, fruit trees and walnuts), pursuant to EU standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestation and reforestation programmes that use recognised certifications (FSC, PEFC or equivalent certification levels) • Rehabilitation or new agricultural plantations
Financing of any investment that may be made in farming operations pursuing improvements in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Efficient water use · Energy efficiency · Renewable energy 	Technical certification justifying the improvement +and documentation demonstrating compliance of the regulation at a regional level. Subject to technical compliance (TSC) indicated in the draft document prepared by the Sustainable Finance Platform as applicable and to be analysed on a case-by-case basis. Activity not specifically	

· Waste management and economy circular	included in the delegated EU taxonomy instrument.	
Projects for reducing the use of synthetic deposits; projects for reducing the use of pesticides to a minimum, including replacement with pesticides with a lower environmental impact		

Sustainable Blue Economy

Activity/Purpose	Fulfilment Technical Criteria	Eligibility Details
Sustainable aquaculture or fishing	Low certification from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) for fisheries or the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC). Subject to technical compliance (TSC) indicated in the draft document prepared by the Sustainable Finance Platform as applicable and to be analysed on a case-by-case basis. Activity not included in the delegated EU taxonomy instrument.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures aimed to improve the sustainability of aquaculture Measures aimed to reduce sea and river pollution Measures and activities aimed to conserve marine and freshwater ecosystems
Measures for the conservation of the marine/freshwater ecosystem	Technical certification justifying the improvement +and documentation demonstrating compliance of the regulation at a regional level. Subject to technical compliance (TSC) indicated in the draft document prepared by the Sustainable Finance Platform as applicable and to be analysed on a case-by-case basis. Activity not included in the delegated EU taxonomy instrument.	

6.2 Criteria in relation to sustainable social activities/purposes

The criteria for considering a social activity as sustainable take the recommendations set out in the draft social taxonomy as a reference and aim to contribute to compliance with the 3 objectives set out in the draft social taxonomy:

1. Decent work (including workers in the value chain)
2. Suitable living standards and well-being for end users




3. Communities and inclusive and sustainable companies

Furthermore, the criteria considered for the identification of sustainable social activities give special consideration to the following principles:

- *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights*
- *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*
- *ILO Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work*
- *European Pillar of Social Rights and the European Social Charter*




Basic inclusive infrastructure


SDG	Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Target audience definition	Eligibility Details
	Access to simple water infrastructure services	Financing for the construction, equipping and/or maintenance of water supply networks and/or infrastructure; public and subsidised in areas with problems of supply	Vulnerable or disadvantaged groups or those with difficulties accessing this type of service.	Projects that provide/expand affordable access to drinking water, public and subsidised sanitation in areas with supply problems
	Access to simple energy services	Financing for the construction, equipping and/or maintenance of electricity distribution networks in areas with energy supply problems	Regions or towns in which there have been demonstrated problems with the power supply, such as power cuts.	Financing for the construction, equipping and/or maintenance of: electricity distribution networks in areas with energy supply problems; that distribute electricity using a minimum of 85% renewable energy.
	Access to telecommunications services	Financing of activities that improve access to information technology and communications for vulnerable groups, disadvantaged groups or those with difficulties accessing this type of service.	Vulnerable or disadvantaged groups or those with difficulties accessing this type of service.	Financing for the construction, equipping and/or maintenance of communication networks that serve the purpose of extending communication services (including internet services and mobile phone coverage) in regions without availability or with low availability of these technologies. For example, rural areas
 	Adaptation of infrastructure services to groups with reduced mobility or with disabilities	Financing for the adaptation of infrastructure services to groups with reduced mobility or with disabilities	People with reduced mobility (for example, the elderly) and people with disabilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financing set aside for companies dedicated to the equipping of public or private buildings to improve accessibility for groups with reduced or disability mobility 2. Financing for homeowners' associations for the installation of lifts and removal of architectural barriers (removal of steep slopes, widening of doors, etc.) 3. Financing for the equipping of

				public spaces (parks, health centres) to improve the accessibility of reduced mobility groups or people with disabilities 4. Financing for adapting to access to digital platforms and inclusive access to digitisation
	Access to transport infrastructure services	Financing for the construction, operation or maintenance of public or subsidised railway transport projects and development of roads in areas with poor availability in relation to the transport infrastructure.	Towns in areas with low connectivity, vulnerable groups, reduced mobility or people with disabilities	Financing to build, operate or maintain: 1. Public or subsidised railway transport projects; or that include affordable and equitable access. 2. Development of roads in areas where the transport infrastructure is poor. 3. Projects that contribute to improving the accessibility of disabled persons or reduced mobility using means of transport
 	Construction and renovation of social/protected housing	Financing for the construction, renewal or improvement of protected housing	People with income adapted to people in vulnerable groups that meet the socioeconomic criteria of regional governments to be considered beneficiaries of social housing.	Property subsidised either in full or in part by the State. Loans dedicated to the development and equipping of protected housing, including: Renewal, maintenance and improvement of protected housing projects


Socioeconomic inclusion and progress

SDG	Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Target audience definition	Eligibility Details
 	Microfinancing: Equal and inclusive access to financial services especially for vulnerable groups	Financing of daily needs linked to personal and family development	Individuals or families located in Spain with an annual income that is equal to or lower than three times the national public income index or other indicator that is considered appropriate to this end. (revised annually by MicroBank) and with no type of collateral or real guarantee	Microloans to MicroBank families
	Companies whose corporate purposes and activities aim to resolve a social problem as part of its mission.	Financing to Associations, NGOs, cooperatives, SMEs and micro enterprises that serve social purposes.	Tertiary sector organisations with a social mission: companies legally qualified as an association, foundation, federation or confederation whose corporate purpose or purposes seek to improve the quality of life of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.	Companies legally qualified as an association, foundation, federation or NGO whose corporate purpose or purposes seek to improve the quality of life of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.


 	<p>Companies that include sustainability in their by-laws and objectively ensure they are pursued by acquiring certifications</p>	<p>Financing of certified corporate projects, specifying the social purpose of the financing.</p>	<p>Companies that balance their purpose and economic profit and are legally required to consider the impact of their decisions on their customers, workers and suppliers.</p>	<p>They are required to comply with the highest standard of social and environmental performance, public transparency and legal responsibility. They are legally required to take their workers, customers, suppliers, community and the environment into consideration as part of their decisions. For example, legal persons: Common Interest and Benefit Companies (SBIC)</p>
	<p>Financing for the self-employed, microenterprises and SMEs in disadvantaged areas or situations</p>	<p>SMEs and freelancer financing in disadvantaged areas</p>	<p>The self-employed, micro, small and medium-sized companies in the more economically disadvantaged regions of Spain. These regions are in the lowest 30th percentile in terms of GDP per capita or in the highest 30th percentile in terms of unemployment.</p>	<p>Financing that promotes the growth of micro, small and medium-sized companies in the most economically disadvantaged regions of Spain. Financing to the self-employed, micro, small and medium-sized companies in the more economically disadvantaged regions of Spain. These regions are in the lowest 30th percentile in terms of GDP per capita or in the highest 30th percentile in terms of unemployment.</p>
	<p>Financing to alleviate the effects of natural disasters and health emergencies on businesses</p>	<p>Loan financing or refinancing and/or projects for groups affected by health-related natural disasters and emergencies</p>	<p>The self-employed, micro, small and medium-sized companies in the affected regions.</p>	<p>Loan financing or refinancing and/or projects affected by natural disasters and health emergencies</p>
	<p>Bank financing for entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Bank financing for vulnerable entrepreneurs (self-employed and micro enterprises)</p>	<p>Entrepreneurs and business owners who belong to vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups includes young people, minorities, groups with a low level of education, migrants and those with low income/under the poverty line.</p>	<p>Personal loans for self-employed entrepreneurs and loans to newly created micro enterprises.</p>

	Financing for female entrepreneurs/SMEs	Financing and/or refinancing for female entrepreneurs or SMEs where the majority partner is a woman	A company qualifies as a company owned by a woman when it meets the following criteria: (A) $\geq 51\%$ owned by woman/women; Or (B) $\geq 20\%$ owned by woman/women; And (i) has ≥ 1 woman as a CEO/COO/Chairwoman/Deputy Chairwoman; And (ii) $\geq 30\%$ of the Board of Directors is made up of women, when there is a Board	Financing and/or refinancing to SMEs or businesses in which the majority shareholder is a woman
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Education



SDG	Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Target audience definition	Eligibility Details
	Construction or improvement/refurbishment of public/subsidised infrastructure for education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing for schools and public service/subsidised centres 	Financing for the construction or improvement/refurbishment of public/subsidised infrastructure for education (primary schools, secondary schools and higher education)	All groups	Access to primary education, secondary school, adult and vocational training financed with public or subsidised funds, including vulnerable groups and those at risk of poverty. This includes financing or refinancing that improves the educational infrastructure financed with public or subsidised funds.
	Financing of education	Educational loan financing for students	All groups	Financing through study loans. Financing may be offered for secondary and preuniversity studies, university studies, tertiary and specialist studies, as well as training courses and courses to improve digital profiles.

Health and Well-being

SDG	Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Target audience definition	Eligibility Details
	Buildings/Infrastructure	Financing to build, expand, rehabilitate: hospitals, clinics and health centres that offer public/free/subsidised healthcare services.	All groups	Development, extension or acquisition of any building or facility at any hospital not for profit, public, independent or affiliated to a university, clinic, mental health or general health centre that offer public/free/subsidised health services

	Equipment	Financing for the purpose of products and services related to medical assistance at health centres that offer public/free/subsidised health services	All groups	<p>Products and equipment for the provision of services related to medical care at health centres that offer public/free/subsidised health services. Including: The development of critical medical equipment or provision of diagnosis services. Examples may include magnetic resonance machines, respirators or services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services that support diagnosis, such as laboratory tests. • Purchase of health material, vaccinations
 	Specialist residential attention/social work services and facilities	Financing of residential attention and care for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Residential help centres for vulnerable groups (older people, disabled people, mental health centres, reception centres). Centres that offer services without residential care for these groups. The service must be public or subsidised
	Emergency and health crisis infrastructure/emergencies	Financing of public infrastructure and equipment for the provision of medical care in emergency/crisis situations and disease control services.	All groups	Infrastructure and equipment for disease control services and medical response to emergencies/crises
	Health training	Financing for public education centres and vocational training for professionals in the provision of public health and emergency services	All groups	Public education centres and vocational training for professionals in the provision of public health and emergency services
	Medical research and development	Financing for medical research centres that are public or subsidised by the State	All groups	Activities that facilitate the development of new treatments, vaccinations, medications and/or medical devices

Inclusive agriculture and livestock activities

SDG	Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Target audience definition	Eligibility Details
 	Inclusive agriculture/livestock	Loans to small agriculture/livestock producers for investments in their production systems	Small-scale farmer: Farmers whose agricultural operation does not exceed 12 European dimension units (UDE) and whose total income is equal to or lower than 75% of the reference income.	Activities that support the ability of small producers to increase food production; in particular women, family farmers, shepherds and fishermen.

6.3 Categories included in vulnerable groups/disadvantaged persons

- To be considered as sustainable financing operations for vulnerable groups, the criteria applied are in line with the provisions of the CaixaBank Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Funding Framework, which draws on the definition of vulnerable groups included in Law 4/2022 ([Provision 3198 of Official State Gazette No. 51/2022](#)) on consumer protection when addressing social and economic vulnerability. Therefore, pursuant to this law and notwithstanding the applicable sector standard where applicable, vulnerable consumers are considered (as regards consumption) as natural persons, whether individually or collectively, who, given their personal, economic, educational or social circumstances, characteristics or needs are geographically, temporarily or sectorally, in a special situation of subordination, defencelessness or vulnerability that prevents them from enforcing their rights as consumers on equal terms.
- Generally speaking and for the purposes of illustration, vulnerable groups, for the purposes of this framework, may also include the following vulnerable categories or situations:
 - > **MicroBank: Individuals/families** whose combined annual income is equal to or lower than three times the national public income index.
 - > **Population at risk of poverty.** The poverty line is 60% of the average income per household consumption unit nationwide (this threshold increases or decreases to the same extent as the average income does each year).
 - > **Persons at risk of social exclusion** (as defined by Law 43/2006) and accredited as belonging to any of the groups indicated below):
 - Recipient of minimum insertion income, or any other benefit that is the same or similar, depending on the name adopted in each region of Spain.
 - Persons who are unable to access the benefits referred to above, on account of any of the following reasons:
 - They fail to meet the minimum residence period or do not meet the conditions for constituting the beneficiary unit.
 - The maximum period for legally receiving the benefit has expired.
 - Young people aged over eighteen and under thirty from child protection institutions.
 - People with drug or alcohol addiction problems in the process of rehabilitation or social reintegration.
 - Inmates at prison centres whose situation allows them access to employment, as well as those on conditional release and former inmates.

- > **Families with dependent** relatives and/or illnesses that entail high treatment costs.
- > **People with difficulties accessing the job market:** young people and those over 50
- > **People aged over 65** with difficulty accessing simple services, vulnerability because of ageing
- > **Young people in situations of vulnerability** (unemployment, economic vulnerability).
- > **People with reduced mobility.**
- > **People with disabilities:** those who have been recognised as having a degree of disability equal to or more than 33 percent and can prove this in the form of a disability certificate.
- > **People without access to basic infrastructure** as they live in an area without initial infrastructure (e. g. rural/isolated towns)

6.4. *Impact metrics for the environmental activities/purposes*

For every environmental activity/purpose, depending on how they are defined in the Guide, they must submit a series of data and metrics to verify that all the necessary requirements are met for them to be considered sustainable. The table below provides details of the metrics that must be provided. These metrics will be updated in line with regulatory requirements and insofar as they can be collected and monitored.

Real estate business



Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Construction/Acquisition properties certified as being energy efficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy rating: A/B; • Energy demand: Kwh/m2; • CO2 emissions: KgCO2/m2; • No. tons of CO2e prevented; • square metres; • use of the property; • Location and type of certified Green Buildings; • Energy consumed (kWh/m2 per year)
Property renovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy rating: A/B; • Energy demand: Kwh/m2; • % variation in demand for primary energy • CO2 emissions: KgCO2/m2; • No. tons of CO2e prevented; • square metres; • Use of the property; • Location and type of certified Green Buildings; • Energy consumed (kWh/m2 per year)
Installation of solar panels, thermal storage units or electricity and other renewable energy systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage to which the renovation improved the property's energy efficiency • % variation in demand for primary energy

Energy

Subtopic: Renewable Energies



Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Renewable wind power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • Number of plants
Renewable photovoltaic power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • Number of plants
Renewable thermosolar power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • Number of plants installed
Renewable hydroelectric power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology: Flowing Water/Dam; • Installed capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • Number of plants • CO2 emissions
Renewable geothermal power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • Number of plants • CO2 emissions
Renewable tidal and wave power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • Number of plants
Renewable power generation: hydrogen from the electrolysis process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • Number of plants • CO2 emissions
Construction and operation of electricity transmission and distribution systems (HV and interconnection systems)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance (km); • Overhead or Underground • Include membership of European interconnection system
Projects for storing electricity generated using renewable sources in batteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage capacity (MWh) • CO2 emissions
Power generation (electric and thermal) using biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed Capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • CO2 emissions
Power generation (electric and thermal) using Cogeneration or Combined Gas Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed Capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • CO2 emissions
Renewable power generation for self-consumption (with and without sale of surplus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed Capacity (MW); Estimated/Actual Energy Produced (MWh) Annual Update • CO2 emissions

Water Management and



Sanitation

Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Construction, expansion and operation of water catchment, purification and distribution systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cubic metres of treated water • Energy consumption per cubic metre of recycled water • % reduction in water consumption
Renovation of the water catchment, treatment and distribution systems	
Construction, expansion and operation of wastewater collection and treatment systems	
Renovation of wastewater collection and treatment	
Change or improvement of the irrigation system in agricultural operations	

Sustainable transportation:



Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Railway passenger transport (Trains, Underground, Tram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions per passenger/km. gCO₂/p.km; • Length of railway laid for massive public transport; • Number of tonnes of CO₂e prevented through sustainable transportation; • Populations benefitting from new transport systems; • Location
Infrastructure for railway transport (Trains, Underground, Tram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions per passenger/km. gCO₂/p.km; • passengers per year
Urban and suburban transportation. Passenger transport by road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions per passenger/km. gCO₂/p.km; • passengers per year • Electric/hybrid
Cargo transport by road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of transportation (cargo/passenger); • CO₂ emissions • Electric/hybrid

Motorbikes, passenger cars and commercial vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions per kilometre (zero starting from 2025); • km of autonomy • Electric/hybrid
Installation, maintenance and repair of electrical vehicle charging stations in buildings (charging points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions per kilometre of electric vehicles to which it is destined (or type of vehicle to which it is destined); • Charge capacity (vehicles/hour)
Boats powered by solar, electric or hydrogen power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions per kilometre of electric vehicles to which it is destined (or type of vehicle to which it is destined); • Charge capacity (vehicles/hour)
Transport by sea and auxiliary services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of transportation (cargo/passenger) • CO2 emissions
Renovation/Conversion of boats for them to run on gas and/or electricity and/or hydrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of transportation (cargo/passenger) • CO2 emissions • % reduction in fuel consumption
Construction, repair, maintenance, conditioning, conversion of vehicles, trains or vessels powered by electricity (zero CO2 emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport category (vehicle, train, carriage, boat, etc.); • CO2 emissions • Purpose of transportation (cargo/passenger); • Type of intervention (construction, repair, maintenance, conditioning, conversion)

Manufacturing



Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Activities dedicated to financing equipment, development, manufacture, construction, expansion, operation, distribution and maintenance of renewable energy and low-carbon activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions prevented • Direct CO2 emissions <p>Depending on the sector, this indicator measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumed per square metre (kWh/m2) • Energy consumed per user (kWh/person) • Energy consumed by production (kWh/number produced)

Sustainable agriculture and forestry



Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Forestation or reforestation programmes	Area planted in hectares
Rehabilitation or new plantation of fruit trees	Area planted in hectares
Adaptation of agricultural operations to ecological agriculture	Area planted in hectares
Financing of any investment that may be made in farming operations based on ecologically sustainable purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Efficient water use · Energy efficiency · Renewable energy · Waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cubic metres of water saved • CO2 emissions prevented • Tonnes of waste processed • Energy saved (Mwh)

6.5. Impact metrics for the social activities/purposes

The operations must include the necessary information to facilitate reporting and measuring the impact pursuant to the provisions of the “Governance Procedure for Identifying Sustainable Financing”. These metrics will be updated and expanded upon in line with regulatory requirements and insofar as it is possible to collect and monitor them.

Basic inclusive infrastructure

Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Accesses to simple basic water infrastructure services	Financing for the construction, equipping and/or maintenance of water supply networks and/or infrastructure; public and subsidised in areas with problems of supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. people with access to affordable and clean drinking water and equal sanitation
Access to simple energy services	Financing for the construction, equipping and/or maintenance of electricity distribution networks in areas with energy supply problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. people with access to electricity
Access to telecommunications services	Financing of activities that improve access to information technology and communications for vulnerable groups, disadvantaged groups or those with difficulties accessing this type of service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population with mobile network coverage • Proportion of persons with mobile network • No. people benefitting from the improvement to the mobile connection network • No. houses benefitting from the improvement to Internet connection
Adaptation of infrastructure services to groups with reduced mobility or with disabilities or different abilities	Financing for the adaptation of infrastructure services to groups with reduced mobility or with different abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. beneficiaries

Access to transport infrastructure services	Financing for the construction, operation or maintenance of public or subsidised railway transport projects and development of roads in areas with poor availability in relation to the transport infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. people with access to sustainable transportation
Construction and renovation of social/protected housing	Financing for the construction, renewal or improvement of protected housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. flats No. people with access to suitable, secure and sustainable housing

Socioeconomic progress

Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Microfinancing: Equal and inclusive access to financial services especially for vulnerable groups	Finance daily needs associated with personal and family development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. microloans No. beneficiaries
Companies whose corporate purposes and activities aim to resolve a social problem as part of its mission.	Financing to Associations, NGOs, cooperatives, SMEs and micro enterprises that serve social purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. companies No. beneficiaries <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest
Companies that include sustainability in their by-laws and objectively ensure they are pursued by acquiring certifications	Financing or certified corporate financing projects, specifying the corporate purpose of the financing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. companies No. beneficiaries, people assisted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of centre (public/subsidised/private) Provision of service (public and/or subsidised and/or private)
Financing for the self-employed, microenterprises and SMEs in disadvantaged areas or situations	SMEs financing disadvantaged areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of company <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. companies and self-employed workers No. jobs created/preserved
Financing to alleviate the effects of natural disasters and health emergencies such as Covid-19 on businesses	Loan financing or refinancing and/or projects for groups affected by health-related natural disasters and emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of company and No. companies and self-employed workers No. jobs created/preserved
Bank financing to entrepreneurs (self-employed workers and micro enterprises) with less than 10 employees and with turnover of no more than €2,000,000/year	Bank financing to entrepreneurs, self-employed workers and micro enterprises with less than 10 employees and with turnover of no more than €2,000,000/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of company and No. companies and self-employed workers No. jobs created/preserved No. projects financed
Financing for female entrepreneurs/SMEs	Financing and/or refinancing for female entrepreneurs or SMEs where the majority partner is a woman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of company <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. companies and self-employed workers No. jobs created/preserved No. projects financed

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % owned by women/% women on Board of Directors/female CEO
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Education

Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Construction or improvement/refurbishment of public/subsidised infrastructure for education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing for schools and public service/subsidised centres 	Financing for the construction or improvement/refurbishment of public/subsidised infrastructure for education (primary schools, secondary schools and higher education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of centre (public/subsidised/private) Total No. beneficiaries Number of students enrolled at the financed centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students with special educational needs in regular classrooms • No. educational facilities and/or initiatives
Financing of education	Educational loan financing for students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. students benefitting

Health and Well-being

Subtopic	Activity/Purpose	Impact metrics
Buildings/Infrastructure	Financing to build, expand, rehabilitate: hospitals, clinics and health centres that offer public/free/subsidised healthcare services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of centre (public/subsidised/private) • No. beds at financed health centres, • Potential benefitting population • No. centres financed
Equipment	Financing for the purpose of products and services related to medical assistance at health centres that offer public/free/subsidised health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of centre (public/subsidised/private) • Volume of equipment financed • No. health centres • Potential benefitting population
Residential care services and facilities/Specialised social work	Financing of residential attention and care for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of centre (public/subsidised/private) • No. beds at financed health centres, potential benefitting population, number of centres financed
Emergency and health crisis infrastructure/emergencies	Financing of public infrastructure and equipment for the provision of medical care in emergency/crisis situations and disease control services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of centre (public/subsidised/private) • Volume of equipment financed, • No. health centre users
Health training	Financing for public education centres and vocational training for professionals in the provision of public health and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. centres financed, number of individuals trained

	emergency services services.	
Medical research and development	Financing of new treatments, vaccinations, medications and/or medical devices	• No. centres financed, financed project number