CaixaBank

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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

09/15/2026, 03:48 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ EUR

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

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:

☑ Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CaixaBank, S.A. (CB) is the parent company of a financial services group that has demonstrated, in 2025, the strength and resilience of its business model in a favorable domestic economic environment. CaixaBank S. A is a publicly listed financial institution that operates under a socially responsible universal banking model, primarily focused on retail, corporate and institutional clients. The Bank's business model is based on specialization, proximity to customers and long-term value creation. In 2025, CaixaBank continued to demonstrate the strength and resilience of its business model in a complex macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, characterized by declining interest rates, increased competitive pressure and accelerated technological transformation. During the reporting period, the Bank delivered solid financial performance, with attributed profit of €5,891 million, a return on tangible equity of 17.5%, and a strong capital position, reflected in a CET1 ratio of 12.6% and a non-performing loan ratio of 2.1%, CaixaBank launched its new 2025–2027 Strategic Plan, which reinforces the Group's long-term vision and identifies sustainability as one of its key strategic pillars, integrating environmental and social considerations into its business and value creation model, including in

risk management processes, financing activities and customer engagement. As a financial institution, CaixaBank plays a key role in supporting the transition to a low-carbon and more sustainable economy by mobilizing sustainable finance and integrating climate-related and environmental risks into its decision-making processes. The Bank incorporates ESG criteria into client onboarding and credit approval processes, ensuring alignment with its sustainability strategy and risk management framework. Through its core banking activities, CaixaBank contributes to economic and social development by channeling savings into productive investments, supporting households and businesses, and promoting responsible banking practices aligned with internationally recognized sustainability frameworks. This strong performance is underpinned by disciplined management, a solid balance sheet, and a long-term strategy focused on sustainable value creation. CaixaBank continues to reinforce market confidence through improved credit ratings and a consistent ability to generate value for stakeholders over the long term.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 4 years

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

Select from:
☑ 4 years

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

Select from:

☑ 4 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

20707000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ES0140609019

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

E3641N103

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CABK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B283W97

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

7CUNS533WID6K7DGFI87

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NIF/VAT: A08663619

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?

542431000000

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

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

(1.10.4) Portfolio value based on total assets

542431000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

100

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Corporates (Large companies)

☑ Corporates (SMEs)

☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

☑ Retail clients

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

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ International bodies

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In the context of its activities, CaixaBank (CB) has developed a structured approach to mapping and managing its value chain by integrating ESG criteria into both its operational processes and its measurement systems, particularly through the identification and quantification of indirect impacts. From an upstream perspective, CB analyses its supplier base through the calculation of Scope 3 emissions associated with purchases of goods and services (category 3.1) and capital goods (category 3.2). The methodology includes: classification of suppliers by economic activity (NACE/CNAE), consolidation of expenditure data, prioritization of suppliers based on total spend, and the use of supplier-specific or sectoral emission factors, including Exiobase data. This approach enables CB to identify its most relevant suppliers in terms of impact, Emissions associated with tens of thousands of suppliers are estimated,combining both specific and sectoral emission factors, allowing for a structured mapping of upstream impacts. In parallel, ESG considerations are embedded into customer onboarding and credit approval processes, where ESG risks are analyzed before establishing or expanding business relationships, ensuring alignment with the Group's sustainability risk management framework. From a downstream perspective, the value chain is mapped through the quantification of indirect emissions linked to activities such as business travel, employee commuting and energy-related activities. These categories are measured following the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) standard, allowing CB to define system boundaries, identify relevant categories through materiality analysis, and ensure consistent and comparable reporting across the Group. Additionally, CB maps its value chain through the identification and analysis of companies, sectors and geographies linked to its financing activities. This process is integrated into the Group's ESG risk management framework and helps assess how financial exposures relate to environmental impacts and dependencies. The portfolio is systematically segmented by sector and geography, allowing the identification of high-impact activities and priority sectors. Through internal risk assessment processes and sustainability frameworks, CB evaluates the environmental performance and exposure of counterparties, supporting effective risk management, strategic decision-making and targeted engagement across its value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

The timeframes considered in the assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities are aligned with ESRS 1. CaixaBank defines the short-term horizon as a period of up to three years (<3 years). The definition of this timeframe is based on: (i) the Group's strategic planning and budgeting cycles, (ii) supervisory and market practices related to ESG and climate risk management, and (iii) the need to capture the progressive materialization of sustainability-related risks and opportunities. This approach is aligned with the time horizons proposed by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in its Guidelines on the management of ESG risks. The short-term horizon is particularly relevant for assessing impacts, risks and opportunities associated with evolving regulatory requirements, market expectations, technological developments and changes in stakeholder behaviour that may affect CaixaBank and its customers in the near term.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

The timeframes considered in the assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities are aligned with ESRS 1. CaixaBank defines the medium-term horizon as a period between three and ten years (3–10 years). The definition of this timeframe is based on: (i) the Group's strategic planning and budgeting cycles, (ii) supervisory and market practices related to ESG and climate risk management, and (iii) the need to capture the progressive materialization of sustainability-related risks and opportunities. This approach is aligned with the time horizons proposed by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in its Guidelines on the management of ESG risks. The medium-term horizon is particularly relevant for assessing the financial and operational implications of the transition to a low-carbon economy, including regulatory changes, evolving market conditions, technological shifts and changes in customer behaviour. These factors may affect the creditworthiness of counterparties and, consequently, the risk profile of CaixaBank's portfolio.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The timeframes considered in the assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities are aligned with ESRS 1. CaixaBank defines the long-term horizon as a period exceeding ten years (>10 years). The definition of this timeframe is based on: (i) the Group's strategic planning and budgeting cycles, (ii) supervisory and market practices related to ESG and climate risk management, and (iii) the need to capture the progressive materialization of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, which tend to have a greater impact over longer time horizons. This approach is aligned with the time horizons proposed by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in its Guidelines on the management of ESG risks. The long-term horizon is particularly relevant for assessing the potential effects of chronic physical climate risks, such as changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, as well as longer-term transition risks associated with the move towards a net-zero economy. These risks may have significant implications for certain sectors and may affect asset values, financing conditions, and long-term business viability.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :NFGS scenarios

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat wave

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CaixaBank carries out an annual Double Materiality Analysis (DMA), aligned with CSRD and TNFD frameworks, to better understand and manage its environmental, social, and governance responsibilities. This process is essential for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities (IROs) throughout the entire value chain, including upstream, direct, and downstream operations. The main objective of the DMA is to identify and assess the positive and negative impacts that CB may have on the environment, as well as the impacts the environment may have on CB (inside-outside analysis). It also helps uncover R&O that could lead to financial consequences in the short, medium, or long term and guides the prioritization of the most relevant topics for strategic decision-making and reporting. To achieve this, CB began by conducting a context analysis that led to the identification of 111 potential IROs related to material topics. These were assessed following regulatory guidance, including recommendations from the CSRD. As a result, 34 IROs were determined to be material, with Climate Change (CC) marked as highly important. Moreover, after the analysis, CB also conducts a risk analysis for its portfolio, integrated into their TCFD. In its climate risk analysis, CB implicitly considers dependencies, which refer to the natural or climatic elements that the bank and its clients rely on to function. This does not mean the bank depends on CC itself, but rather on environmental conditions and resources that are being affected by it. To support the management of these issues, CB has started to track environment-related physical and transition risks through its operational loss database. It has also developed extreme risk scenarios to better understand potential financial impacts. The results of the DMA are integrated into CB's strategic planning and decision-making processes. The final outcomes are submitted for approval to the Management Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and ultimately to the Board of Directors, ensuring effective oversight of risk management. In addition, the DMA process is reviewed and verified by an independent third party to reinforce transparency and credibility.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :CSRD

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

In 2025, CaixaBank conducted its annual Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) to identify its most relevant Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IROs), which guide its sustainability strategy. The study followed the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and EFRAG guidelines, incorporating stakeholder perspectives. The DMA was carried out in four phases: Context Analysis, Identification of IROs, assessment of IROs and Results of the Double Materiality Assessment were evaluated based on whether they were current or potential, and whether they were positive or negative. CaixaBank used both quantitative and qualitative methods to confirm findings. Risks and opportunities were assessed by their likelihood and financial impact over short, medium, and long-term horizons. Opportunities were identified using internal business forecasts, sector analysis, and market research. The study also considered the control environment as a mitigating factor for the identified risks and impacts. Based on the double materiality approach, topics were

classified as either material or non-material. In this context, water-related environmental issues were found to be non-material for CaixaBank in 2025. These topics were deemed non-material due to the nature of CaixaBank's business, which does not directly generate environmental impacts in these areas. Regardless of the DMA, CaixaBank is in the process of further improving its understanding of the bank's nature-related risks, which, given its activity, come mainly from its financing activities. In 2024, the bank has begun assessing nature-related risks by identifying impacts, and dependencies within its corporate portfolio using tools such as the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) and ENCORE. This analysis considered how financed activities affect and/or depend on nature, including biodiversity, water, and deforestation, and could therefore imply nature-related transition or physical risk. Furthermore, in 2025 CaixaBank published its first disclosure aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), included as an annex to its Climate Report. Additionally, to identify, assess and manage water-related risks, CB developed an internal tool in 2023 that overlays geographic data on water stress zones with the location of its branches and offices. This analysis allows the bank to identify regions of high-water risk—such as Andalusia and Catalonia—and to prioritize efficiency measures accordingly.
[Add row]

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

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:*	*Select from:*	*Select from:*

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	☑ Yes	☑ Both risks and opportunities	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ International bodies

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Risk models

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat wave

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Involvement in the financing of certain sectors or industries

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

CaixaBank (CB) identifies, assesses and manages climate and environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through its sustainability risk materiality assessment and climate and environmental risk management framework. These factors are considered transversal drivers that may affect traditional risk categories, including credit, operational, legal and regulatory, reputational, profitability, liquidity and solvency risks. The assessment combines an impact and dependency perspective with a financial risk perspective. CB analyses the environmental footprint of its financing and investment activities, including financed emissions and exposure to climate-relevant sectors, while also assessing dependencies on natural resources, ecosystem services and climate stability. In parallel, it evaluates how climate and environmental factors may affect counterparties, collateral values, business models and financial risk parameters. Assessments are conducted across short tolong-term horizons using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative analyses include sector heatmaps, geographical assessments and scenario analysis. In 2025, CB reviewed its central climate scenario and maintained the NGFS NZ 2050 orderly transition pathway as its reference scenario. Transition risk assessments focus on carbon-intensive and transition-sensitive sectors, while physical risk assessments consider acute & chronic hazards such as floods, droughts, wildfires and heatwaves using geographical risk maps and portfolio-level information. Quantitatively, CB estimates the effects of climate risks on Probability of Default and Loss Given Default, including impacts on corporate borrowers, mortgage collateral and building energy efficiency. Climate risk metrics support risk monitoring and decision-making processes, including the Risk Appetite Framework, the Corporate Risk Catalogue and ICAAP. CB also assesses nature-related dependencies, impacts and risks, considering drivers such as land-use change, natural resource use, pollution and climate change, and continues to develop its 2025–27 Nature Risk Roadmap. The results inform management actions, including sectoral policies, exclusion criteria, financed emissions monitoring, decarbonisation targets and sustainability-related risk metrics. CB also identifies opportunities arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy, including sustainable finance, green products,and support for clients' transition plans.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ International bodies

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Risk models

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Stress tests

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat wave

☑ Wildfires

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

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Other technology risk, please specify :Obsolescence

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

CaixaBank is a signatory to the Equator Principles (EPs), a globally recognized framework that promotes the identification, assessment, and management of environmental and social impacts and risks in project-related financing. By adhering to these principles, CaixaBank commits to financing only those projects that *demonstrate responsible practices aligned with human rights, climate protection, and biodiversity conservation. The Equator Principles apply to various financial products, including project finance over USD10 million, corporate loans and project-related bonds meeting specific thresholds, as well as bridge loans and certain refinancing or acquisition deals. All qualifying operations undergo a rigorous due diligence process. As part of this process, CaixaBank excludes projects with severe, irreversible impacts or those misaligned with its corporate values. For eligible projects, an independent expert evaluates the client's environmental and social risk management systems and action plans. The findings are integrated into the bank's internal risk assessment and approval procedures. Projects are classified into categories (A, B, or C) based on their potential impact, and specific contractual obligations are included to ensure the client maintains responsible environmental and social practices throughout the project's lifecycle. In 2025, CaixaBank financed 21 projects under the Equator Principles, representing a total investment of EUR 28.3 billion, of which CaixaBank contributed EUR 2.4 billion. All projects were evaluated in collaboration with external experts.*

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☑ Sub-national

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ ENCORE

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Toxic spills

Chronic physical

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Poorly managed sanitation

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

CaixaBank (CB) identifies and assesses environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to water and other nature-related factors, recognizing water stress as a key driver of both environmental and financial risk. Given the strong interlinkages between water, climate change and biodiversity, water-related issues are analyzed in close coordination with CB climate risk framework, while maintaining a dedicated nature-focused perspective. To assess the outside-in materiality of water-related risks, CB applies an approach consistent with its climate risk analysis. This methodology distinguishes between physical risks, arising from water scarcity,or degradation of water resources, and transition risks, stemming from regulatory changes, water use restrictions, reputational pressures or shifts towards more sustainable water management practices. Both categories of risk may affect the Group's main risk typologies, including credit, operational and reputational risks. In 2025, CB carried out a dedicated assessment of nature-related risks, with a specific focus on water stress, within its corporate credit portfolio. This analysis explicitly considered water-related dependencies and impacts linked to the economic activities of financed counterparties and was structured in three main phases. First, sector-level dependencies on water resources and impacts on water systems were identified, allowing the prioritization of sectors with higher exposure to water stress and ecosystem degradation. Second, water-related physical and transition risks were assessed using geospatial and sector-based tools, including the WWF Risk Filter Suite, which enabled the development of heatmaps capturing physical, regulatory and reputational water risks across relevant sectors and geographies. The assessment focuses on the identification of water-related risks rather than on the quantification of financial impacts, as methodologies for translating nature-related risks into financial metrics are still evolving. CB therefore plans to progressively enhance this analysis in future cycles, with the objective of strengthening the integration of water-related DIROs into its overall risk management and decision-making processes. As a result, CB has developed several financial services through AgroBank, where farmers can implement water efficiency measures in their crops. There are also opportunities related to financing water treatment projects and water desalinization projects.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

CaixaBank (CB) employs a comprehensive approach to explore the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through its annual Double Materiality Analysis (DMA), aligned with CSRD and ESRS requirements. This analytical process enables CB to evaluate how its operations effect the environment. Through detailed context and value chain analysis, CB identifies significant environmental challenges, resulting in the identification of a broad set of potential impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). After careful evaluation, 34 of these IROs are classified as material, with a particular emphasis on Climate Change.

Following this analysis, CB also conducts a portfolio climate risk analysis aligned with the TCFD framework. In this climate risk analysis, CB considers dependencies, which refer to the natural and climatic conditions that the bank and its clients rely on for their activities. This does not imply that the bank depends on climate change itself, but rather on environmental and climate-related factors that may affect its business and that of its clients. Additionally, CB acknowledges the growing relevance of other environmental topics, such as biodiversity, water and nature-related aspects, which were identified during the DMA but not considered material at Group level. Recognizing their increasing importance, CB has strengthened its analysis and transparency on nature-related issues through a dedicated Information on Nature section in its Climate Report and is progressively advancing towards alignment with the TNFD framework. The outcomes from the DMA are integrated into CB's strategic planning and decision-making processes, ensuring that the insights gained effectively inform and shape the bank's operational and risk management strategies.
[Fixed row]

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

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Emissions data

☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ Energy usage data

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee

☑ From an intermediary or business partner

☑ Data provider

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

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ International bodies

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

31

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ Water discharge treatment data
☑ Access to WASH in the workplace
☑ Scope and content of water policy
☑ Breaches to local water regulations
☑ Water withdrawn from water stressed areas
☑ Water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes
☑ Impingements on the human right to water in communities
☑ Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee
☑ From an intermediary or business partner
☑ Data provider

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

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

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

31

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

165983886000
[Add row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Credit risk

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The materiality assessment of sustainability and ESG risks constitutes the foundation for the proportional deployment of ESG risk management processes and for their integration into strategic risk governance and risk calibration frameworks. This assessment initially focused on a qualitative evaluation of how ESG factors may impact traditional risk categories across the Group's portfolios. Since 2023, CaixaBank (CB) has complemented this qualitative approach with a quantitative climate risk measurement framework, which has been further enhanced and operationalized during 2024 and 2025 in line with the continuous evolution of internal models and supervisory expectations. This framework enables the projection and monitoring of climate-related impacts on credit risk and forms an integral part of CB overall climate risk materiality assessment process, ensuring consistency and robustness in risk management practices. The climate risk measurement framework incorporates the impacts of major physical climate risks, including both acute and chronic events such as wildfires, river and coastal flooding, droughts and heatwaves. These risks are assessed by analyzing the likelihood and severity of climate events and their potential effects on mortgage collateral values as well as on the economic activity and creditworthiness of clients. In parallel, the framework captures transition risks affecting corporate credit quality, considering factors such as greenhouse gas emissions, carbon pricing, sectoral decarbonization pathways and the investment efforts required to adapt business models. Furthermore, the framework allows for the quantification of transition risk impacts on mortgage collateral, by assessing the potential loss of attractiveness and value of less energy-efficient properties over time. The outputs of this framework constitute the basis for the integration of climate risk into economic capital requirements and stress scenarios within the ICAAP, and have also enabled the identification and quantification of exposures potentially affected by climate risk with implications for liquidity risk, as incorporated into the ILAAP exercise. In this context, the annual ICAAP continued included an explicit estimation of economic capital requirements for climate risk. The results of this assessment confirmed the currently low materiality of climate change and transition impacts on credit risk.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital allocation

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the context of its Strategic Plan 25-27 and Sustainability Plan 25-27, CaixaBank (CB) has reinforced the identification and management of climate-related opportunities by positioning sustainable finance as a core business growth driver. Following the successful completion of the previous Strategic Plan, the Group has set a new and more ambitious objective to mobilize more than EUR 100 billion in sustainable finance during the 25-27 period, consolidating a cumulative mobilization target of approximately EUR 164 billion between 2022 and 2027. This objective reflects CB's strategic focus on supporting the transition to a low-carbon and more resilient economy while capturing business opportunities arising from this transition. Each year, within the financial planning and target-setting process, CB defines annual sustainable finance mobilization targets to ensure consistent progress towards CB multi-year strategic objectives. The mobilization of sustainable finance remains a key sustainability performance indicator and continues to be embedded in the Group's incentive framework. Its degree of achievement directly influences the variable remuneration of Executive Directors, Senior Management, Identified Staff and relevant business areas.This ensures strong alignment between climate-related opportunities, strategic priorities and management incentives. Sustainability-related objectives form part of the corporate challenges approved annually by the BoD, upon proposal of the Remuneration Committee, with predefined achievement thresholds that determine their impact on variable remuneration. In addition, the variable remuneration of Executive Directors continues to follow a risk-adjusted remuneration framework, combining annual performance metrics with multi-year adjustments, thereby linking the capture of climate-related opportunities with the long-term sustainability and risk profile of the Group. Through this framework, CB integrates climate-related opportunities into its strategic and financial decision-making processes, ensuring that growth in sustainable finance not only supports CB's climate commitments but also contributes to revenue generation, portfolio resilience and long-term value creation. The ongoing implementation of the

Sustainability Plan 25-27 further strengthens CB’s capacity to scale sustainable products and services across retail, corporate and investment banking, reinforcing its positioning as a leading bank in sustainable finance.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

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

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Reduced profitability of investment portfolios

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

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

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

941622400

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

941622400

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

941622400

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The estimated financial effect of this potential risk is associated with the decreased revenues from our carbon-intensive client segments, assuming a reduction of these more carbon exposed companies from our credit portfolio. As a first approximation to calculate the potential financial impact of this risk we used CaixaBank's carbon-intensive exposure, which accounts for 57,416 million as disclosed in the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosures (table 8.33). On the other hand, we have used CaixaBank's gross balance sheet interest margin (1.64%) as disclosed in the 2025 Management Report. These two values allow us to estimate the value at risk due to this transition risk, which accounts for around 941,622,400, as a potential gross profit loss for the Group. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying the total intensive assets (57,416 million) by the associated interest margin (1.64%*57,416,000,000=941,622,400). The calculation to obtain this value, which considers a worst-case scenario, is as follows: Value at Risk due to climate risk (Potential missed gross profit) Carbon intensive financial instruments portfolio from companies excluded from the Paris Agreement- aligned relevant Indices x Gross Balance Sheet Interest Margin (1.64%). Note: In the "primary potential financial impact" column we have selected the option that more closely describes the estimated financial impact. However, note it is not a reduction of profitability of our investment portfolio, but a reduction in size of the lending portfolio due to the exclusion of "high carbon-intensive companies".*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2549093

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost breakdown: (2,549,093 EUR per year) has been estimated on a best effort basis considering the 88 equivalent FTEs considering one third of their working day (88,435*88*(1/3)= 2,549,093).*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The approach used in the assessment of this risk to mitigate, control, transfer or accept the risk is as follows: - Situation: There is an increasing risk in the market that some of the bank's current carbon-intensive clients will become more exposed to transition risks as a result of the fight against climate change and, therefore, less profitable. Consequently, rating agencies will lower their rating, making it more difficult for these companies to access loans or other financial products. - Task: CB needs to monitor and manage this risk by measuring the exposure of its lending portfolio to economic activities considered to be linked to high CO_2 emissions. Such activities accounted for 57,417 million in the reporting year. This risk metric is complemented by additional carbon-intensity metrics that help monitor the carbon intensity of aggregated exposure in accordance with the risk appetite. - Action: Manage Climate Risks though different stages of the risk cycle, including identification, admission, quantification and monitoring of the risks, Some of the actions taken include materiality analysis, heatmapping (qualitative measurement), risk modelling *and scenario analysis (quantitative measurement), implementation of ESG risk admission policies, setting of ESG related RAF metrics or setting of sectoral decarbonization targets for the entity's portfolio. On the Business side, CB has specialist staff in some of the business segments which are most sensitive from the viewpoint of climate to facilitating customer engagement in the transition to a low-carbon economy. - Result: Currently, CB has 88 core Sustainability-related full-time employees, under the Sustainability Directorate and others (risks, financial...) and it is reasonable to assume that they allocate 1/3 of their time to mitigate transition risks of the portfolio.*

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other non-financial risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Tagus river

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

155000000

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

155000000

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

155000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending
☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5030000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CaixaBank has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. The cost of response to this risk includes the following: annual maintenance (3.26M), energy costs (1.62M) and investment costs (0.15M), with a total cost around 5.03million EUR.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CB has implemented several measures to mitigate and control the risk associated with server failures due to extreme weather events. The bank's data centers (CPDs) are strategically located in areas with a low risk of natural disasters and are constructed to withstand events such as earthquakes, floods, and storms. Additionally, CB has established a robust system of server redundancy by placing backup servers in geographically diverse locations. This ensures that if one data center fails, others can take over seamlessly. The bank also employs comprehensive backup and recovery strategies, including daily backups, regular recovery testing, and secure storage of data in multiple locations. An example of organization-specific risk response actions is the following: -Situation: Extreme weather events may affect the business continuity of CaixaBank and its clients due to the decrease in the selling of any products or services, carry out any transactions, or do any of daily business actions because of the increase in operating costs. - Task: CB implements since 2011 a Business Continuity Management System according to ISO22301:2019 certified since 2013 by AENOR. This action allows the group to continue with daily work even after unusual incidents such as fires, floods, etc. - Action: CB has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. Before choosing the location of new DPCs, CB Facilities Management develops viability studies considering climate parameters. In terms of security, these centers have flood alarms and fire alarms in order to prevent associated risks to extreme weather events. - Result: To help mitigate the impact of these extreme events a 2nd DPC is in-place, with annual maintenance, energy and investment costs around 4.05 million EUR.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

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

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :River basins in Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

CaixaBank has identified physical water-related risks linked to water stress as a relevant driver of credit risk within its lending portfolio, particularly in water-intensive sectors such as agriculture in Spain. Spain is structurally exposed to high and increasing water stress due to climate variability and structural scarcity, which directly affects the productivity and financial resilience of agronomic activities. As a result, clients operating in this sector face reduced yields, increased operating costs (e.g., irrigation, water sourcing), and heightened business volatility, which can ultimately impair their creditworthiness and repayment capacity. In this context, CaixaBank considers water scarcity as a physical risk transmission channel into its balance sheet through its exposure to clients whose business models depend on water availability. This aligns with the broader understanding that environmental risks, including water-related risks, materialize primarily through clients, and their value chain. Water-related risks are therefore integrated into CaixaBank's ESG risk management framework, which aims to identify, assess, and mitigate environmental risks affecting the financial system and the bank's portfolio performance.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Reduced profitability of investment portfolios

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

53566930

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

53566930

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

53566930

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The reported financial impact reflects CaixaBank's exposure to water-related physical risk via its credit portfolio in water-sensitive sectors, specifically agriculture, livestock, and forestry, which are highly exposed to water stress in Spain. The calculation of the financial impact is based on: Exposure proxy: CaixaBank's Pillar 3 disclosure (Table 8.35) for physical risk exposure in the agriculture, forestry, and livestock sectors, amounting to 3,256.35 MM EUR, where water stress is considered a key physical risk driver affecting these sectors' financial performance. Applying CaixaBank's gross balance sheet interest margin (1.645%) to estimate the potential credit risk impact. This results in an estimated credit risk impact of 53,566,930 EUR, representing a conservative proxy of the financial exposure to water-related physical risk within the portfolio. While this figure does not isolate water risk exclusively, it provides a robust and decision-useful approximation of the potential financial effect, based on sectoral exposure and sensitivity to water stress. This approach is consistent with CaixaBank's broader framework, whereby environmental risks are quantified through sectoral exposures and portfolio-level metrics, integrating them into financial risk analysis.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2549093

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost breakdown has been estimated on a best effort basis considering the 88 equivalent FTEs considering one third of their working day ((88,435*88*(1/3) = 2,549,093)*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CaixaBank (CB) manages water-related physical risks through its integrated ESG risk management framework, which systematically covers the full risk lifecycle, including identification, admission, quantification, and ongoing monitoring. Within this framework, water stress is embedded into the bank's materiality assessments and sectoral risk analyses, enabling the identification of agriculture as particularly exposed sectors due to their high dependence on water availability. The assessment of these risks combines both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Qualitative tools such as heatmapping allow CB to identify and prioritize areas of higher exposure across its portfolio. Quantitative approaches, including risk modelling and scenario analysis, are progressively being enhanced to incorporate environmental variables such as water stress, thereby strengthening the robustness of risk measurement. From a portfolio perspective, CB continuously monitors its exposure to environmentally sensitive sectors through specific metrics, including those disclosed under Pillar 3 ensuring that concentrations of environmental risk remain aligned with the bank's defined risk appetite. These insights are directly integrated into credit decision-making processes, where ESG risk factors, including constraints related to water availability, are systematically considered in the analysis, admission, and ongoing management of credit operations. In parallel CB complements its risk management approach with active client engagement, leveraging specialised sector expertise to support customers in adapting to environmental challenges such as water scarcity. Finally this framework is underpinned by dedicated governance structures and sustainability teams, which ensure that *environmental risks, including those related to water, are consistently integrated and managed across business and risk functions in a coordinated and strategic manner, in line with the bank's overall ESG risk management.*

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other non-financial risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

155000000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

155000000

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

155000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5030000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CaixaBank has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. The cost of response to this risk includes the following: annual maintenance (3.26M), energy costs (1.62M) and investment costs (0.15M), with a total cost around 5.03million EUR.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CB has implemented several measures to mitigate and control the risk associated with server failures due to extreme weather events. The bank's data centers (CPDs) are strategically located in areas with a low risk of natural disasters and are constructed to withstand events such as earthquakes, floods, and storms. Additionally, CB has established a robust system of server redundancy by placing backup servers in geographically diverse locations. This ensures that if one data center fails, others can take over seamlessly. The bank also employs comprehensive backup and recovery strategies, including daily backups, regular recovery testing, and secure storage of data in multiple locations. An example of organization-specific risk response actions is the following: -Situation: Extreme weather events may affect the business continuity of CaixaBank and its clients due to the decrease in the selling of any products or services, carry out any transactions, or do any of daily business actions because of the increase in operating costs. - Task: CB implements since 2011 a Business Continuity Management System according to ISO22301:2019 certified since 2013 by AENOR. This action allows the group to continue with daily work even after unusual incidents such as fires, floods, etc. - Action: CB has built 2 Data Processing Center (DPC) since 2012, where the bank considered measures to minimize possible damages of extreme climatic parameters that could occur in the place where the buildings were constructed. Before choosing the location of new DPCs, CB Facilities Management develops viability studies considering climate parameters. In terms of security, these centers have flood alarms and fire alarms in order to prevent associated risks to extreme weather events. - Result: To help mitigate the impact of these extreme events a 2nd DPC is in-place, with annual maintenance, energy and investment costs around 4.05 million EUR.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

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

57416000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

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

5550650505

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figures for the amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition and physical risks are duly reported in the Pillar 3 Disclosures (tables 8.33 and 8.35). The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as the exposure to high-emitting sectors' companies not included in the main indices aligned with the Paris Agreement. The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to physical risks is obtained through the exposure of our costumers' locations to the estimated impact of physical risks (drought, wildfire, heat eave, river flood and sea-level rise) in every postal code.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

1916151641

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figures for the amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition and physical risks are duly reported in the Pillar 3 Disclosures (table 8.35). The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as the exposure to high-emitting sectors' companies not included in the main indices aligned with the Paris Agreement. The amount of the portfolio vulnerable to physical risks is obtained through the exposure of our costumers' locations to the estimated impact of physical risks (related to water management) in every postal code.

[Add row]

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increasing number of investors demanding green bonds and the associated increased diversification of financial assets for CB. CB acknowledges the key role that financial institutions play in helping to mobilize capital for the transition to a low-carbon economy. As a result, in July 2019, the Board of Directors approved CB's bond issuance framework linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, including Green Bonds and aligned with the Sustainable Bond Principles, Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles. The issuance of green bonds forms part of CB's strategy to combat climate change. Since its first issuance in the green bond market in 2020, the Group has carried out nine green bond issuances for EUR.8.150MM. Furthermore, CB has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Markets Association since 2015. Since then, the Bank has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. In 2025 CB participated in the placement of 32 bond issued for investment in sustainable assets with a total *volume of EUR 2.499 MM, of which 20 green bonds for EUR 1.490MM value, 6 sustainable bonds for EUR 688MM and 6 SLB bonds for EUR 321 MM. This opportunity allows CB to generate more access to capital when CB acts as a bond issuer, and increased revenues when it acts as a bond underwriter as well as obtain potential funds and to diversify the scope of investors.*

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased diversification of financial assets

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact of this opportunity is related to CaixaBank's increased diversification of financial assets from issuing green bonds and from participating as green agents in the issuing of green loans. In June 2025, CaixaBank issued one Green Bond for 1,000 M EUR, which adds to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 for 1,000 million, the 3 green bonds issued in 2021 for 2,582 million, the 2 Green Bonds for 2 billion issued in 2022 and the 2 Green Bonds for 1,600 million EUR in 2024. The portfolio of eligible green assets consists of loans mainly intended for solar and wind renewable energy projects, green buildings, clean transport and water and wastewater management. The proceeds of the bonds have been used to support projects related to the above mentioned eligible categories.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

176870

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing this opportunity is associated to the salary of the team responsible for the offers of sustainable bonds and for the work towards capturing new opportunities in this sense. The salary is estimated at 88,435a year, which is the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year x 2 (number of managers). Total 88,435 x 2 =176,870. The timescale of the proposed actions started in 2020 with the approval of the Sustainable Funding Framework and will continue the following years. The assessment of this opportunity and the measures proposed to exploit it are updated annually based on the number of managers working in the company each reporting year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The approach used in the assessment of this opportunity to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization is as follows: - Situation: there is an increasing number of investors demanding green bonds and the associated increased diversification of financial assets for CaixaBank. - Task: Owing to its size and social commitment, CaixaBank sees the need to contribute to the SDGs integrating the 17 UN SDGs in its Strategic Plan and Sustainable Banking Plan. - Action: CaixaBank has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles since 2015. Since then, the Company has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive climate impact. The Group is taking action to assess the potential of this opportunity in the future, mainly from Funding. - Result: In July 2019, the Board of Directors approved the bond issuance framework linked to CaixaBank's Sustainable Development Goals, including Green Bonds and aligned with the Sustainable Bond Principles, Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles. The framework envisages the issuance of green bonds. In June 2025, CaixaBank issued one Green Bond for 1,000 M EUR, which adds to the inaugural green bond issued in 2020 for 1,000 million, the 3 green bonds issued in 2021 for 2,582 million, the 2 Green Bonds for 2 billion issued in 2022 and the 2 Green Bonds for 1,600 million EUR in 2024.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is linked to increased revenue from environmentally sustainable credit transactions aligned with SDG 6. CaixaBank leverages its market expertise to support environmentally responsible projects that address water scarcity, particularly those focused on water management. The bank designs and offers green products and services across all business segments, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The effects of the opportunity falls on the financial position (increase in assets and liabilities). 18.640 MM euros in sustainable green finance mobilization in 2025, of which 488 million euros related to water management projects.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1699900

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To estimate the financial impact of this opportunity, CaixaBank (CB) considered its gross balance sheet interest margin of 1.65%as reported in the 2025 Management Report, along with the total volume of water management-related activities financed during the reporting year, which amounted to EUR 488 million. By applying the interest margin to this volume, the potential financial impact is calculated as follows: EUR 488,000,000 × 1.65%= EUR 8,052,000 This figure represents the estimated additional revenue generated from environmentally sustainable credit transactions related to water.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

884350

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost of managing this opportunity has been estimated at 783,130 a year, considering the salary of 10 managers, 5 in the Sustainable Business Product Coordination department and 5 in the Sustainability Strategy department, and the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year, which was 88,435 (calculation as follows: 88,435 * 10 managers 884,350).*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CaixaBank has identified a strategic opportunity to increase revenues through environmentally sustainable credit transactions, including those aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. This opportunity positions CaixaBank as a Green Facility Agent, supporting projects that contribute to environmental sustainability. Green finance, which includes loans and investments in eligible projects or assets, has a positive environmental impact. CaixaBank supports initiatives related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and water management, as part of its broader commitment to combating climate change. These products are designed and approved by CaixaBank's Product Committee, which evaluates each product's features, risks, target market suitability, and compliance with consumer protection and transparency standards. CaixaBank also offers specific credit lines for companies demonstrating responsible conduct and strong ESG performance, further expanding its sustainable product portfolio. As a result of these efforts, CaixaBank has financed EUR 488 million in water management initiatives during 2025, directly contributing to SDG 6 and reinforcing its role in promoting sustainable development.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is associated to the increased revenues from environmentally sustainable credit transactions. CB uses its market expertise to support the most environmentally conscious projects that help prevent, mitigate and address climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. These "green projects" include low-carbon technologies and infrastructure, green transport, water and waste management, etc. CB designs and markets green products and services in all segments of activity. Main drivers are loans to finance the acquisition and construction of energy efficient real estate assets, the finance of Renewable Energy projects, sustainability-linked loans and environmentally sustainable consumer finance products. CB has been offering green products and services for many years now.. All of these product lines have good growth potential which will probably be further boosted considering its growing importance since the first green loan issued in 2014.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The effects of the opportunity falls on the financial position (increase in assets and liabilities). 18.640 MM euros in sustainable green finance mobilization in 2025.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

307560000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*As an estimation of the financial impact for this opportunity, we consider CaixaBank's (CB) gross balance sheet interest margin (1.65%) as disclosed in the 2025 Management Report and CaixaBank's total volume of sustainable green financing activities in the reporting year, which was of 18.640 MM EUR. Thus, the potential financial impact figure is the result of multiplying this figure by the interest rate differential (18,640,000,000*1.65%= 307,560,000). CB has calculated this volume considering the following: -Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, for which there is documentary evidence of an A or B rating energy efficiency certificate, are considered environmentally sustainable. In the reporting year 6,398 MM EUR were granted to energy efficient Residential and Commercial RE mortgage loans to individuals on homes with an A or B energy efficiency certificate (green mortgages), and the energy efficient retrofitting of residential real estate buildings. -Renewable Energies project Finance (wind, photovoltaic, etc.): In the reporting year, the bank financed 15 projects for a total of 2.259 MM EUR. Renewable energy portfolio exposure represents 72% of the total finance energy project portfolio. In addition, 5.026 MM EUR in corporate financing with known use of proceeds were granted for renewable energy financing.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

101656

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost of managing this opportunity has been estimated at 1,016,456a year, considering the salary of 2 middle managers and 11 managers, 7 in the Sustainable Business Product Coordination department and 4 in the Sustainability Strategy department, and the average annual salary at CaixaBank in the reporting year, which was 74,124 (calculation as follows: [74,124 * 11 managers] + 100,546 * 2 1,016,456).*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The approach used in the assessment of this opportunity to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization is as follows: - Situation: the increased revenues from environmentally sustainable credit transactions creates an opportunity for CaixaBank as a Green Facility Agent. - Task: Green finance has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets that CaixaBank has considered supporting as part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, including, renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport or waste treatment among others. - Action: CaixaBank is already managing this opportunity. The Group has developed different financing lines to support these green projects that contribute to prevent, mitigate and provide a response to climate change, such as the sustainability-linked loans, the Green Loans, renewable energies project finance, financing energy-efficient properties, ecofinancing, Microloans and ESG Bonds, among others. CaixaBank has a Product Committee, who has the responsibility to approve new products or services designed and/or

marketed by the Bank, after analyzing the features and risks associated with each product, its suitability for its target market and its compliance with consumer protection and transparency rules. CaixaBank has specific products and credit lines for those companies with responsible conduct and ESG performance, which also widens CaixaBank's product portfolio. - Result: CaixaBank has supported environmentally-friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy by financing EUR 2.259 MM EUR of green projects, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects, as exposure to renewable energy accounts for 72% of the Project Finance energy portfolio.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

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

18640000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of financial assets aligned with the opportunities reported was associated with the sustainable financing 18,640 MM EUR in 2025. The % has been calculated using the financial assets at amortized cost (Customers public balance sheet) in the denominator.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

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

18640000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of financial assets aligned with the opportunities reported was associated with the sustainable green financing 18,640 MM EUR in 2025. The % has been calculated using the financial assets at amortised cost (Customers public balance sheet) in the denominator.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In order to ensure an appropriate balance in the composition of the Board, promoting diversity in gender, age, background, education, knowledge and professional experience, CaixaBank has a Selection, Diversity and Suitability Assessment Policy applicable to directors, senior management members and other key function holders of CaixaBank and its Group, regularly reviewed and updated (latest update: June 2025). The Policy forms part of the corporate governance framework and sets out the main commitments regarding selection, appointment, succession planning and ongoing suitability assessment. It establishes the key elements of the Board diversity policy, including the promotion of balanced gender representation (with a minimum of 40% of the less represented gender), as well as diversity of *training, professional experience, age and geographical origin. The Policy assigns the Appointments and Sustainability Committee responsibility for overseeing the selection and suitability assessment processes and for annually assessing the collective suitability and diversity of the Board over time. The Policy complements CaixaBank's Corporate Governance Policy, Internal Governance Policy and Group Structure Definition Policy.*

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Politica_de_seleccion_EN.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Policy for selection, diversity and suitability assessment of the members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management members and other key function holders of CaixaBank and its Group

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance integrated into CaixaBank's Strategic Plan 2025–2027, which positions the Group as a key agent in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The framework of governance to develop sustainability and climate-related issues is described in the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, the Climate Change Statement, and the Principles of Sustainability and Human Rights of CaixaBank. The Board of Directors approves the sustainability and climate strategy and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in its meetings (13 meetings during FY2025). Additionally, the Sustainability Committee reports directly to the Management Committee who, in turn, raises, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee (12 meetings during FY2025), whose functions include supervising the Entity's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting proposals to the Board of Directors as it deems appropriate. Moreover, the Global Risk Executive body, dependent on the Risk Committee, is responsible for the management and monitoring of all sustainability and climate-related risks, informing the Risk Committee (13 meetings during FY2025) and, where applicable, the Board of Directors. During FY2025, key governance-related developments included the approval and deployment of the Sustainability Plan 2025–2027, the update and approval by the Board of Directors of the Climate Change Statement and other sustainability-related policies, and further integration of climate and sustainability considerations into risk management, strategic planning and decision-making processes.

Water

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

Select all that apply
☑ Director on board

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Policy for selection, diversity and suitability assessment of the members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management members and other key function holders of CaixaBank and its Group

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance integrated into CaixaBank's Strategic Plan 2025–2027, which positions the Group as a key agent in the transition to a low carbon economy. The framework of governance to develop sustainability and water related issues is described in the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, the Statement on Nature, and the Principles of Sustainability and Human Rights of CaixaBank. The Board of Directors approves the sustainability strategy and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in its meetings (13 meetings during FY2025). Additionally, the Sustainability Committee reports directly to the Management Committee who, in turn, raises, when applicable, to the

Appointments and Sustainability Committee (12 meetings during FY2025), whose functions include supervising the Entity's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting proposals to the Board of Directors as it deems appropriate. Moreover, the Global Risk Executive body, dependent on the Risk Committee, is responsible for the management and monitoring of all sustainability and water related risks, informing the Risk Committee (13 meetings during FY2025) and, where applicable, the Board of Directors. During FY2025, key governance related developments included the approval and deployment of the Sustainability Plan 2025–2027, the approval by the Board of Directors of the Statement on Nature, and further integration of water and nature related considerations into risk management, strategic planning and decision-making processes.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Policy for selection, diversity and suitability assessment of the members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management members and other key function holders of CaixaBank and its Group

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply
☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations
☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities
☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment
☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to corporate environmental responsibility is based on a framework of governance integrated into CaixaBank's Strategic Plan 2025–2027, which positions the Group as a key agent in the transition to a low carbon economy. The framework of governance to develop sustainability and biodiversity related issues is described in the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks, the Statement on Nature, and the Principles of Sustainability and Human Rights of CaixaBank. The Board of Directors approves the sustainability strategy and oversees its implementation, reviewing and guiding the strategy in its meetings (13 meetings during FY2025). Additionally, the Sustainability Committee reports directly to the Management Committee who, in turn, raises, when applicable, to the Appointments and Sustainability Committee (12 meetings during FY2025), whose functions include supervising the Entity's performance in relation to sustainability issues and submitting proposals to the Board of Directors as it deems appropriate. Moreover, the Global Risk Executive body, dependent on the Risk Committee, is responsible for the management and monitoring of all sustainability and biodiversity related risks, informing the Risk Committee (13 meetings during FY2025) and, where applicable, the Board of Directors. During FY2025, key governance related developments included the approval by the Board of Directors of the Statement on Nature, the deployment of the Sustainability Plan 2025–2027, the reporting of a nature report and further integration of biodiversity related risks and dependencies into risk management, strategic planning and decision-making processes.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At CaixaBank, management-level responsibility for climate-related issues is assigned to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) as part of the Group's executive risk governance framework. The CRO is responsible for overseeing the identification, assessment, management, mitigation and monitoring of climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, ensuring their integration into the Group's overall risk management and internal control framework. In particular, the CRO chairs the Global Risk Executive body, which is responsible for ensuring that climate-related and other ESG risks are appropriately identified, measured, managed, mitigated and reported, as well as for assessing any aspect of the Group's operations that may significantly influence the ESG risk profile and compliance with the established risk appetite levels. The CRO's duties include examining risk reporting and control processes, as well as the related information systems and indicators; overseeing the effectiveness of the risk control and management function; and supporting the Board of Directors in setting up effective reporting channels and ensuring the allocation of suitable resources for risk management. From a climate perspective, these responsibilities cover environmental scenario analysis, the monitoring of the climate transition plan from a risk standpoint, and the supervision of compliance with climate-related policies and commitments, as well as progress against environmental targets within the approved risk appetite. Climate-related risks and developments are reported on a recurring basis to the Board of Directors through the Risk Committee, ensuring continuous oversight and integration into strategic decision-making.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At CaixaBank (CB), the definition, follow-up & monitoring of compliance with the Principles for Responsible Banking corresponds to the Board of Directors (BdO) and Delegated Committees appointed by the company. More specifically, the Sustainability Committee (Cmte.), a top-level Cmte. with participation of key areas & subsidiaries in sustainability matters, reports to the Management (Mgmt.) Cmte., the Global Risk Cmte., the Appointments & Sustainability Committee (A&S Cmte.), and the BdO. This Cmte. meets at least monthly, is chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The Mgmt.Cmte. is also informed basis monthly of the matters dealt with in the Sustainability Cmte.The Sustainability Cmte. is chaired by the CSO, a member of the Mgmt. Cmte. (until 18th Dec. 2025). His duties include: Overseeing the definition, deployment & monitoring of the Sustainability Plan & sustainability strategy, including associated objectives and commitments; promoting the integration of sustainability criteria across the CB's business Mgmt. & areas, monitoring related projects & initiatives, and ensuring alignment with regulatory developments and best practices; eviewing & approving sustainability-related disclosures and reporting to the Mgmt. Cmte. & relevant governance bodies on progress, risks, policies, commitments & controversies and upporting sustainability risk mgmt., including reporting & monitoring of assigned metrics, promoting training & engagement on sustainability, & ensuring the adequate implementation of voluntary sustainability principles and commitments. The Sustainability Cmte. meets monthly to examine ESG-related issues and refers relevant matters to the A&S Cmte. for consideration & approval. In 2025, 40 ESG-related topics were raised to the A&S Cmte., for knowledge & approval. Within this framework, water-related issues are implicitly included in CB's environmental and sustainability governance as part of its broader approach to nature, water and biodiversity.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

is also informed on a monthly basis of the matters dealt with in the Sustainability Cmte. The Sustainability Cmte. is chaired by the CSO, a member of the Management Cmte. (until the 18th of December 2025). His duties include: Overseeing the definition, deployment and monitoring of the Sustainability Plan and sustainability strategy, including associated objectives and commitments. Promoting the integration of sustainability criteria across the CB's business management and areas, monitoring related projects and initiatives, and ensuring alignment with regulatory developments and best practices. Reviewing and approving sustainability-related disclosures and reporting to the Management Cmte. and relevant governance bodies on progress, risks, policies, commitments and controversies. Supporting sustainability risk management, including reporting and monitoring of assigned metrics, promoting training and engagement on sustainability, and ensuring the adequate implementation of voluntary sustainability principles and commitments. The Sustainability Cmte. meets monthly to examine issues relating to ESG criteria and refers relevant matters to the Appointments and Sustainability Cmte. for its consideration and approval. In 2025, 40 topics were raised to the Appointments and Sustainability Cmte. related to ESG matters, for their knowledge and approval.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

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

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At CaixaBank, the definition, follow-up and monitoring of compliance with the Principles for Responsible Banking corresponds to the Board of Directors and Delegated Committees appointed by the company. More specifically, the Sustainability Committee, a top-level committee with the participation of the key areas and subsidiaries in sustainability matters, which reports to the Management Committee, the Global Risk Committee, the Appointments and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors. This committee meets at least monthly and is chaired by a member of the Management Committee, the Chief Sustainability Officer. The Management Committee is also informed on a monthly basis of the matters dealt with in the Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer, a member of the Management Committee (until the 18th of December 2025). His duties include: Overseeing the definition, deployment and monitoring of the Sustainability Plan and sustainability strategy, including associated objectives and commitments. Promoting the integration of sustainability criteria across the Group's business management and areas, monitoring related projects and initiatives, and ensuring alignment with regulatory developments and best practices. Reviewing and approving sustainability-related disclosures and reporting to the Management Committee and relevant governance bodies on progress, risks, policies, commitments and controversies. Supporting sustainability risk management, including reporting and monitoring of assigned metrics, promoting training and engagement on sustainability, and ensuring the adequate implementation of voluntary sustainability principles and commitments.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Annual factor measurement metrics: The corporate challenges, with a weighting of 100 %, are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, subject to a degree of achievement [80 %-120 %], which is determined on the basis of the concepts aligned with the strategic objectives. Among the non-financial metrics of the annual variable remuneration in 2025 for executive directors, it can be seen that Sustainability factors (environmental, social and governance) weigh a 10%. It is a synthetic incentive metric composed of four equally weighted indicators (25% each): mobilization of sustainable finance, engagement with companies within the Net Zero perimeter, performance in leading ESG ratings, and the percentage of women in management positions. As a result, in FY2025 the overall achievement of the weighted sustainability metric reached 117%, supporting the Group's climate and ESG commitments and its objectives under the Sustainability Plan.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Annual factor measurement metrics: The corporate challenges, with a weighting of 100 %, are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, subject to a degree of achievement [80 %-120 %], which is determined on the basis of the concepts aligned with the strategic objectives. Among the non-financial metrics of the annual variable remuneration in 2025 for executive directors, it can be seen that Sustainability factors (environmental, social and governance) weight a 10%. It is a synthetic incentive metric composed of four equally weighted indicators (25% each): mobilization of sustainable finance, engagement with companies within the Net Zero perimeter, performance in leading ESG ratings, and the percentage of women in management positions. This includes, among others, financing aligned with environmental priorities such as water-related projects. In 2025, CaixaBank continued to provide financing for projects that contribute to the sustainable management
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply
☑ Bonus - % of salary
☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

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

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with clients on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO's targets include deployment of the Environmental Strategy Road Map and/or integration into management of environmental & climate-related risks. Since January 2022, Executive Directors' variable remuneration is based on a risk-adjusted performance scheme combining annual metrics & multi-year adjustment factors. Target variable remuneration is set by the Board, with performance capped at 120% for over-achievement. Performance assessment relies on corporate financial and non-financial criteria, complemented by multi-year factors that can reduce the deferred portion of remuneration. Variable pay is structured with 40% paid in the year (cash and shares) & 60% deferred over five years, with deferred payments subject to annual & multi-year performance conditions. Annual factor metrics: The corporate challenges, weighted at 100%, are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, subject to achievement 80%-120%, which is determined based on concepts aligned with the strategic objectives. Among the non-financial of 2025 annual variable remuneration for executive directors, Sustainability factors (ESG) weight a 10%. It is a synthetic incentive metric with four equally weighted indicators (25% each): mobilization of sustainable finance, engagement with companies within the Net Zero perimeter, performance in leading ESG ratings, & the percentage of women in management positions Multi-year factor metrics. The multi-year corporate challenges, weigthed at 100%, are set annually by the Board, based on a proposal from the Remuneration Committee, with an achievement range of 0%-100%. These targets serve as a potential reduction adjustment to deferred variable remuneration. The 2023-2025 multi-year challenge is based on the concepts aligned with strategic objectives. Among these concepts sustainability is included, with a weigh of 25% on the variable remuneration. It is measured through the mobilization of sustainable finance, including sustainable lending to individuals, SMEs and Corporate & International Banking (including MicroBank), & sustainable brokerage activities such as placement of green, social and sustainable bonds and the growth of assets under management in SFDR-aligned sustainable products. Performance is assessed against predefined achievement scales over a three-year period. If targets are not met, the deferred portion of variable remuneration may be reduced, but it cannot be increased. Target value:€66,961million

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. Sustainability variable remuneration factors are linked to the 2025-2027 Sustainabilty Plan ambitions, lines of action and targets. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and

Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

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

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with clients on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO's target includes deployment of the Environmental Strategy Road Map and/or integration of environmental & climate-related risks. Since January 2022, Executive Directors' variable remuneration is based on a risk-adjusted performance scheme combining annual metrics & multi-year adjustment factors. Target variable remuneration is set by the Board, with performance capped at 120% in case of over-achievement. Performance assessment relies on corporate financial and non-financial criteria, complemented by multi-year factors that can reduce the deferred portion of remuneration. Variable pay is structured with 40% paid in the year (cash and shares) & 60% deferred over five years, subject to annual & multi-year performance conditions. Annual factor metrics: Corporate challenges, weighted at 100%, are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, with achievement ranging from 80%-120%. Among the non-financial metrics of 2025 annual variable remuneration for executive directors, Sustainability factors (ESG) weight 10%. This synthetic incentive metric comprises four equally weighted indicators (25% each): mobilisation of sustainable finance, engagement with companies within the Net Zero perimeter, performance in ESG ratings, & the percentage of women in management positions. The scope of sustainable finance includes water-related projects. In 2025, CaixaBank continued financing projects contributing to the sustainable management & efficient use of water resources. Multi-year factor metrics: Corporate challenges, weighted at 100%, are set annually by the Board based on a proposal from the Remuneration Committee, with an achievement range of 0%-100%. The 2023-2025 multi-year challenge is based on concepts aligned with strategic objectives. Sustainability is included with a weight of 25% on variable remuneration. It is measured through mobilisation of sustainable finance, including sustainable lending to individuals, SMEs, Corporate & International Banking (including MicroBank), sustainable brokerage activities such as placement of green, social & sustainable bonds, and growth of assets under management in SFDR-aligned sustainable products. Performance is assessed against achievement scales over a three-year measurement period. If targets are not met, the deferred portion of variable remuneration may be reduced, but not increased. Target value €66,961 million.

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. Sustainability variable remuneration factors are linked to the 2025-2027 Sustainabilty Plan ambitions, lines of action and targets. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

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

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Emissions reductions across portfolio companies

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The targets of the CSO include deployment of the Road Map for the Environmental Strategy and/or integration into the management of environmental and climate-related risks. These objectives are focused on contributing to the alignment of CaixaBank's credit portfolio with a low-carbon economy resistant to climate change, in accordance with Commitments acquired within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking Collective Commitment to Climate Action (UNEP FI) and the Net Zero Banking Alliance commitment. The CSO has a variable remuneration plan linked to fulfilment of objectives related to establishing the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and measuring the portfolio's exposure to carbon. The RAF is a comprehensive, forward-looking tool used by the Board of Directors to determine the types and thresholds of risk it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives. The quantitative statement in the RAF related to climate change that the CSO must comply with is to align business strategy with responsible social action, applying the highest ethical and governance standards, and considering potential impacts on climate change and the environment. From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the CSO consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment *of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3d year of deferral.*

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. Sustainability variable remuneration factors are linked to the 2025-2027 Sustainabilty Plan ambitions, lines of action and targets. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Within the challenges of the Purchasing department, supportingthe implementation of the new 2025-27 Strategic Plan remains a key challenge, as it incorporates ESG projects and initiatives to be carried out, some of them of an environmental nature. Depending on the degree of achievement of the target, the employees assigned to the corresponding directorates receive a greater or lower economic remuneration, according to the fulfilment of this objective. Some examples of established challenges are the reinforcement of ESG criteria in tenders, the Environmental Purchasing and Contracting Plan, the Renewable energy supply model or the Digital Signature of contracts.

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

CaixaBank is committed to integrating ethical, social, and environmental factors into its supplier network through its Corporate Policy and Procurement Principles. Suppliers must accept the principles outlined in CaixaBank's Supplier Code of Conduct—aligned with the Group's core values—during registration and approval. The Procurement and Supplier Management Standard (updated in October 2024) provides the framework for procurement, incorporating best practices and ESG criteria. In 2025, as part of its commitment to continuing to improve its procurement and supplier management processes, CaixaBank launched a series of initiatives that led to significant improvements in efficiency. Specifically, one of these was the simplification of the questionnaires, reducing the number from 13 in previous years to 8, of which 7 include information on environmental and human rights issues In 2024, CaixaBank launched an internal ESG Index to classify suppliers based on sustainability criteria—such as questionnaire responses, audit outcomes, development plans, and training participation. This index is factored into the decision matrix for awarding contracts, representing a percentage of the final decision. In 2025, two traininig sessions were held on the new carbon footprint questionnaire, aimed at suppliers with billing over € 0.5 million.. CaixaBank is actively engaging with suppliers to support carbon footprint calculation and reduction target setting. In 2025, 20% and 35% of Scope 3 emissions from Categories 3.1 and 3.2 were calculated using supplier-specific emission factors. One of the goals of the 2025–2027 Environmental Management Plan is to increase these figures through further engagement. The Group also runs a Supplier Audit Plan, which involves on-site validation to gather evidence and build a risk map of key suppliers. In 2025, 30 audits were conducted (34 in 2024) across all procurement categories (Facility & Logistics, Construction, IT, Professional Services, and Marketing). These audits, carried out by an independent third party, ensure transparency. Suppliers are selected based on prior risk analysis and across representative categories. Corrective measures are defined and followed up in collaboration with suppliers to improve ESG performance.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

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

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with clients on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Since January 2022, Executive Directors' variable remuneration is based on a risk-adjusted performance scheme combining annual metrics & multi-year adjustment factors. Target variable remuneration is set by the Board, with performance capped at 120% in case of over-achievement. Performance assessment relies on defined corporate financial & non-financial criteria, complemented by multi-year factors that can reduce the deferred portion of remuneration. Variable pay is structured with 40% paid in the year (cash and shares) & 60% deferred over five years, with deferred payments subject to annual and multi-year performance conditions. Annual factor measurement metrics: The corporate challenges, weighted at 100%, are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, subject to a degree of achievement 80%-120%, which is determined on the basis of the concepts aligned with the strategic objectives. Among the non-financial metrics of the annual variable remuneration in 2025 for executive directors, Sustainability factors (ESG) weight a 10%. It is a synthetic incentive metric composed of four equally weighted indicators (25% each): mobilisation of sustainable finance, engagement with companies within the Net Zero perimeter, performance in leading ESG ratings, & the percentage of women in management positions Multi-year factor measurement metrics. The multi-year corporate challenges, with a 100% weighting, are set annually by the Board, based on a proposal from the Remuneration Committee, with an achievement range of 0%-100%. These targets serve as a *potential reduction adjustment to deferred variable remuneration. The determination of the 2023-2025 multi-year challenge is based on the concepts aligned with strategic objectives. Among this concepts sustainability is included, with a weigh of 25% on the variable remuneration. It is measured through the mobilisation of sustainable finance, including sustainable lending to individuals, SMEs and Corporate & International Banking (including MicroBank), as well as sustainable brokerage activities such as the placement of green, social & sustainable bonds & the growth of assets under management in SFDR-aligned sustainable products. Performance is assessed against predefined achievement scales over a three-year measurement period. If targets are not met, the deferred portion of variable remuneration may be reduced, but under no circumstances can it be increased. Target value €66,961 million*

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. Sustainability variable remuneration factors are linked to the 2025-2027 Sustainabilty Plan ambitions, lines of action and targets. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

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

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Emissions reductions across portfolio companies

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CSO's target includes deployment of the Environmental Strategy Road Map and/or integration of environmental and climate-related risks. Since January 2022, Executive Directors' variable remuneration is based on a risk-adjusted performance scheme combining annual metrics and multi-year adjustment factors. Target variable remuneration is set by the Board, with performance capped at 120% in case of over-achievement. Performance assessment relies on corporate financial and non-financial criteria, complemented by multi-year factors that can reduce the deferred portion of remuneration. Variable pay is structured with 40% paid in the year (cash and shares) and 60% deferred over five years, subject to annual and multi-year performance conditions. Annual factor metrics: Corporate challenges, weighted at 100%, are set annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, with achievement ranging from 80%-120%, based on concepts aligned with strategic objectives. Among the non-financial metrics of 2025 annual variable remuneration for executive directors, Sustainability factors (environmental, social and governance) weight 10%. This synthetic incentive metric comprises four equally weighted indicators (25% each): mobilisation of sustainable finance, engagement with companies within the Net Zero perimeter, performance in ESG ratings, and the percentage of women in management positions. Multi-year factor metrics: Corporate challenges, weighted at 100%, are set annually by the Board based on a proposal from the Remuneration Committee, with an achievement range of 0%-100%. The 2023-2025 multi-year challenge is based on concepts aligned with strategic objectives. Sustainability is included, weighted at 25% on variable remuneration. It is measured through the mobilisation of sustainable finance, including sustainable lending to individuals, SMEs and Corporate & International Banking (including MicroBank), as well as sustainable brokerage activities such as the placement of green, social and sustainable bonds and the growth of assets under management in SFDR-aligned sustainable products. Performance is assessed against achievement scales over a three-year measurement period. If targets are not met, the deferred portion of variable remuneration may be reduced, but not increased. Target value is €6,961 million. This includes financing aligned with environmental priorities such as water-related projects.

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. Sustainability variable remuneration factors are linked to the 2025-2027 Sustainabilty Plan ambitions, lines of action and targets. One of the key areas of focus of the plan is investing in solutions for the transition, both current and future. This includes the promotion of green financing solutions not only for climate mitigation, but also for the sustainable use and protection of water resources, in line with EU Taxonomy environmental objectives. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. This greater weight provided to the ESG factors affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Within the challenges of the Purchasing department, supporting the implementation of the 2025–2027 Strategic Plan remains a key challenge, as it includes ESG projects and initiatives, some with an environmental focus potentially linked to water management. Depending on the degree of achievement of the target, employees assigned to the corresponding directorates receive higher or lower economic remuneration. Relevant examples include the reinforcement of ESG criteria in tenders and the Environmental Purchasing and Contracting Plan, which may cover aspects such as responsible water use and supplier practices.

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

CaixaBank is committed to integrating ethical, social, and environmental factors into its supplier network through its Corporate Policy and Procurement Principles. Suppliers must accept the principles outlined in CaixaBank's Supplier Code of Conduct—aligned with the Group's core values—during registration and approval. The Procurement and Supplier Management Standard (updated in October 2024) provides the framework for procurement, incorporating best practices and ESG criteria., In 2025, as part of its commitment to continuing to improve its procurement and supplier management processes, CaixaBank launched a series of initiatives that led to significant improvements in efficiency. Specifically, one of these was the simplification of the questionnaires, reducing the number from 13 in previous years to 8, of which 7 include information on environmental, potentially related to water use and impacts. In 2024, CaixaBank launched an internal ESG Index to classify suppliers based on sustainability criteria—including questionnaire responses, audits, and training—which is factored into the contract award decision matrix. CaixaBank also promotes environmental accountability among suppliers through initiatives such as carbon footprint data collection and Scope 3 emissions analysis. While primarily focused on climate, these efforts help improve environmental data granularity and could support water-related impact tracking over time. The Group's Supplier Audit Plan, with 30 audits conducted in 2025 (34 in 2024) across various procurement categories, further validates environmental compliance. These audits, based on risk analysis and conducted by an independent third party, can address environmental aspects including water-related practices when relevant.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future
☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Engagement
☑ Increased engagement with clients on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:
☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

From January 2022, the variable remuneration of the members of the Management Committee, such as the Chief Financial Officer, consists of a risk-adjusted variable remuneration scheme based on performance measurement that is awarded annually on the basis of annual metrics with a long-term adjustment through the establishment of multi-year metrics. Annual factors, with quantitative corporate (financial) and qualitative corporate (non-financial) criteria, are used for performance evaluation of individual results. The corporate criteria are set for each year by the CaixaBank Board of Directors, and their weighting is distributed among objective items based on the Entity's main targets. A sustainability factor is included within nonfinancial criteria, weighting 5% in total variable remuneration. The sustainability metric associated with the multi-year factors weights 25% and was set to reach a cumulative sustainable finance mobilisation figure of €66,961 million during the 2022–2024 period, as defined in the Strategic Plan 2022–2024 and the SMP. CaixaBank has mobilized more than €86,700 million in sustainable finance, exceeding the 2022–2024 target by 36%. This mobilisation includes financing aligned with environmental priorities, such as water-related projects. The level of achievement for these metrics is set solely based on corporate criteria and determines the adjustment of payments from the 3rd year of deferral.

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

From 2021, sustainability risk factors understood as Environmental, Social and Governance are incorporated into the General Remuneration Policy. These have been reinforced with the implementation of the new Multi-Year Variable Remuneration system as specific factors have also been included in this area. Sustainability variable remuneration factors are linked to the 2025-2027 Sustainabilty Plan ambitions, lines of action and targets. With the aim of aligning the variable remuneration with the sustainability and good corporate governance goals, the weight of metrics linked to ESG factors (such as Sustainability, Quality and Conduct and Compliance) has been increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. increased in the annual and long-term variable remuneration schemes in 2022. These ESG metrics include environmental priorities such as water-related financing, and the greater weight provided to them affects the Executive Directors, Senior Management and a significant portion of the workforce.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks applies to companies: - with which a commercial relationship is being considered, or to which new transactions, credit and guarantee renewals and renegotiations, or any other form of financing may be granted; - in which the Group invests of its own accord in fixed-income and variable-yield securities; - qualifying as Group companies managed through a portfolio in stock investments.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), International FSC Standard, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, Protected Areas IUCN, TNFD, etc.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf,Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks applies to companies: - with which a commercial relationship is being considered, or to which new transactions, credit and guarantee renewals and renegotiations, or any other form of financing may be granted; - in which the Group invests of its own accord in fixed-income and variable-yield securities; - qualifying as Group companies managed through a portfolio in stock investments.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Convention on Wetlands of International Importance-Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), International Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Standard, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, Protected Areas of the IUCN, Recommendations of the TNFD

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Risk policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

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

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

100

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

The Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks establishes the criteria for ESG analysis in the Bank's client onboarding and credit approval processes. It is updated annually and approved by the Board of Directors. It states general and sector-specific exclusions where CB will not assume credit risk, linked to activities that could have a significant impact on the environment and climate. General exclusions apply to all clients, whereas sector-specific exclusions affect certain activities in the sectors of Defence and Security, Energy, Mining, Transport and infrastructure, and Agriculture, Fishing, Farming and Forestry of the loan agreements included. The assessment of compliance of clients and operations with the new Policy requires the fulfilment of questionnaires in onboarding and the financing operation itself. According to the results of the onboarding ESG assessment, CB can decide to proceed with the operation analysis, or to block any additional financing to the client. A positive ESG risk opinion will happen if both the onboarding analysis and the operation ESG assessment are favorable. This Policy applies to companies with which CB considers establishing a commercial relationship, granting new financing, renewals and renegotiations of credit and guarantees, as well as other financing instruments such as factoring or confirming; companies in which CB invests on its own account in fixed and variable income; and companies managed through the investee portfolio. The general principles of the Operating principles of the Corporate Policy for managing sustainability/ESG risks apply to the whole CB assets (100%). The sector-specific exclusions apply only to corporate and business client exposures. We consider that the policy reasonably *covers the environmental and climate risks of our credit. For the prioritisation of the analysis, implementation phases have been established, prioritizing clients with activity in sectors with high environmental impact (focusing on new customers and current clients with larger size or with greater credit exposure).*

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions

☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

☑ Commitment to set a science-based emissions reduction target

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

99

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

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☑ In more than 5 years

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Risk policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Principles-ESG-Risks-Managing.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

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

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

100

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

This Policy establishes the ESG risk management framework that applies across the client onboarding and credit approval processes. It is updated annually and approved by the Board of Directors. It defines both general and sector-specific exclusions for activities with significant environmental or climate-related impacts. General exclusions apply to all clients, while sector-specific exclusions target activities in high-risk sectors such as Defence, Energy, Mining, Infrastructure, and Agriculture, Fishing, Farming and Forestry. As part of the onboarding and financing processes, clients are required to complete ESG questionnaires. Based on the results of the onboarding ESG assessment, CaixaBank (CB) may decide to proceed with the credit operation or block further financing. A positive ESG risk opinion is only issued when both the client onboarding and transaction-level assessments are favorable. This Policy applies to new financing, renewals, and renegotiations of credit and guarantees, as well as other financial instruments (e.g. factoring, confirming), and to companies in which CB invests directly or through the investee portfolio. The general principles apply to 100% of the Bank's assets, while sector-specific exclusions apply to corporate and business client exposures. Although there is no explicit module assessing water risks, elements such as the sector of activity and the country of residence—especially if classified as high water stress—are indirectly considered in the client ESG risk classification. This approach, combined with the identification of ESG controversies and compliance assessment of exclusion criteria, ensures that water-related issues can be flagged when relevant. A dedicated water question chapter is expected to be included into the internal ESG scoring methodology by the end of 2025 currently under development, including aspects such as water footprint, discharge management, and mitigation measures.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

99

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

99

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:
☑ In more than 5 years
[Add row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:
☑ All fossil fuels

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2023

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2029

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

In May 2026, The updated Corporate ESG Risk Management Policy defines CaixaBank's approach to managing ESG risks through exclusions, sector-specific restrictions, and enhanced due diligence, while supporting clients' transition to a lower-carbon economy. Within the energy and mining sectors, CaixaBank (CB) applies exclusion criteria and financing restrictions to activities with the highest environmental and climate-related risks. In line with its thermal coal phase-out commitment, CB does not assume credit risk in new operations or renewals with groups deriving more than 5% of revenues from thermal coal power generation or thermal coal mining, or with companies developing new coal-fired power plants or coal mines, unless they have a coal exit strategy ensuring that these revenues will not exceed 5% by 2030, or the financing is directly linked to renewable energy or other clearly identifiable transition-related purposes. The policy also establishes

stricter exclusion criteria for unconventional Oil&Gas and environmentally sensitive extraction activities. CB does not assume credit risk for companies where oil sands exploration, production or transport accounts for more than 10% of revenues, nor for companies where Arctic oil and gas exploration, production or transport represents more than 10% of revenues. At project level, CaixaBank applies exclusions to oil and gas exploration and production projects and other high-impact fossil fuel activities, including oil sands, Arctic oil and gas, ultra-deepwater drilling, shale oil and gas, fracking, and coal-fired power plant and coal mine expansion projects. CB does not exclude the entire Oil & Gas or LNG sector, but restricts credit risk exposure to groups primarily engaged in upstream Oil & Gas activities unless financing supports renewable energy or a demonstrable energy-transition purpose. Enhanced transition assessments are applied to carbon-intensive clients to evaluate decarbonization plans and guide financing decisions. Finally, CaixaBank excludes credit risk exposure to companies using the Mountaintop Removal mining method, in addition to its restrictions on coal mining. ESG due diligence processes assess environmental, climate, governance, and controversy-related risks, helping CB avoid exposure to activities misaligned with its sustainability commitments while supporting clients' transition efforts.
[Add row]

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

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

☑ A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity

☑ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria

☑ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated

☑ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☑ Retail loans

☑ Asset finance

☑ Corporate loans

☑ Project finance

☑ Retail mortgages

☑ Corporate real estate

☑ Other, please specify **:Transactional banking, Microfinance, agricultural lending, green financing**

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

☑ All business/investment for all projects

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

100

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

100

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

CaixaBank's Elegibility Guide for Sustainable and Transition Financing defines the criteria to classify financing operations as environmentally sustainable. These criteria align with international frameworks such as the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the Green Loan Principles (LMA), and the Green Bond Principles (ICMA). The covenants enforce CaixaBank's environmental policies, including the Corporate Policy for Managing Sustainability/ESG Risks, and contribute to broader commitments like the Net Zero targets set by CaixaBank. For green loans and project finance, covenants require that 100% of the proceeds be allocated to taxonomy-aligned activities. Clients must commit contractually to maintaining eligibility over the loan's lifetime and provide evidence of compliance with technical screening criteria. In cases of Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), pricing or margin is contractually linked to the achievement of pre-defined ESG KPIs. These KPIs must align with the borrower's sustainability strategy and are reviewed by CaixaBank's internal expert group. A Second Party Opinion (SPO) is often provided to verify the relevance and ambition of targets. In the retail segment, CaixaBank offers green products such as mortgages for individuals and auto loans, which require that borrowers meet specific environmental criteria to qualify. CaixaBank is also a signatory to the Equator Principles, applying them to all relevant project finance operations. Each year, the bank publicly reports the number and classification of such projects, in accordance with these principles. This reinforces CaixaBank's environmental risk management and transparency obligations for large infrastructure projects with potential environmental or social impact. These mechanisms ensure that CaixaBank's financing remains consistent with its environmental risk appetite and sustainability objectives, supporting the green transition and climate resilience.

Row 2

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

☑ A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity

☑ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria

☑ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated

☑ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☑ Retail loans

☑ Asset finance

☑ Corporate loans

☑ Corporate real estate

☑ Other, please specify **:Transactional banking, Microfinance, agricultural**

☑ Project finance

☑ Retail mortgages

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

☑ All business/investment for all projects

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

100

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

100

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

CaixaBank's Elegibility Guide for Sustainable and Transition Financing defines the criteria to classify financing operations as environmentally sustainable. These criteria align with international frameworks such as the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the Green Loan Principles (LMA), and the Green Bond Principles (ICMA). The covenants enforce CaixaBank's environmental policies, including the Corporate Policy for Managing Sustainability/ESG Risks, and contribute to broader commitments like the Net Zero targets set by CaixaBank For green loans and project finance, covenants require that 100% of the proceeds be allocated to taxonomy-aligned activities. Clients must contractually commit to maintaining eligibility throughout the loan's lifetime and provide evidence of compliance with technical screening criteria. In Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), pricing or margin is tied to pre-defined ESG KPIs aligned with the borrower's sustainability strategy and reviewed by CaixaBank's internal experts. A Second Party Opinion (SPO) is often provided to verify the ambition and relevance of targets. CaixaBank is a signatory to the Equator Principles, applying them to all relevant project finance operations, which reinforces environmental risk management and transparency for large infrastructure projects. Following the 2025 update to CaixaBank's Sustainable Funding Framework, specific water-related activities are now explicitly included as eligible green categories. These include financing of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater treatment, reuse and desalination, nature-based flood protection, and water access in residential areas. Therefore, water-related covenants are now covered under the same requirements as other environmental themes, including use-of-proceeds clauses, KPIs, and SPOs. This ensures consistent enforcement of water-related environmental objectives through CaixaBank's financing agreements.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UNEP FI

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Equator Principles

☑ Climate Action 100+

☑ Net Zero Banking Alliance

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Other, please specify **:Poseidon Principles, Pegasus Principles, European Energy Efficiency Financing Coallition**

☑ Collective Commitment to Climate Action

☑ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

☑ UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking

☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)

☑ Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF)

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

Equator Principles: Commitment to ESG risk assessment in syndicated operations with a term of 3 years or more and when CB individual commitment is between 7 million and 35 M. The procedure also applies to other operations to finance investment projects with a minimum term of 3 years and 5 million when the holder is a medium-sized, large or very large legal entity. CB signed up the Equator Principles in 2007. Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI): The CB Group Employee Pension Plan, in which employees are automatically included, is associated with the pension fund Pensions Caixa 30 (PC30), which has been a signatory to the UN PRI since 2008. In the RY CB has joined to Spring, Collaborative dialogue on nature promoted by PRI, which seeks to contribute to the goals of the Montreal Agreement (COP15) to stop and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030. CB has been a member of the Spanish Network of the UN Global Compact since 2005, and the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been included in the 2030 Agenda. CaixaBank continues to apply the TCFD sectoral structure as the core framework for its climate report, while also progressively advancing in adapting its disclosures to the ISSB (IFRS) requirements. UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking: CB has been a signatory since 2008. CB has been a member of UNEP FI since 2018, actively participating in: UNEP FI working group to draw up a guide for banking to adapt to the EU taxonomy and the second UNEP FI pilot project to implement the recommendations of the TCFD in the banking sector, contributing to one of the working group's resulting reports with a case study on transition risk scenario analysis. CB's participation in the Phase 3 has taken place in 2022. In line with the management and disclosure of climate risks and opportunities, in 2023, having started in 2022, CaixaBank was involved in a pilot project launched by the TNFD and coordinated by UNEP FI, in which the draft TNFD framework was worked on. In addition, CB has been part of PRB Biodiversity community during the reporting year. CB has been a signatory of the Green Bond Principles since 2015. Since then, CB has participated in green bond placements for climate-positive projects. In 2025, it issued 20 Green bonds for €1,490M. In November 2019, CB joined the EBF/UNEP FI group on EU Taxonomy guidance. In 2020, this group collectively analysed challenges in applying the Taxonomy to banking and drafted case studies. CB joined its second phase in 2021. In December 2019, CB signed the UN Collective Commitment to Climate Action, pledging to align portfolios with a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy to keep global warming below 2ºC. CB is also a signatory of the Climate Commitment by the Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks and the Spanish Banking Association. In 2020, CB supported the Manifesto for a Sustainable Economic Recovery, promoted by the Spanish Green Growth Group, calling for post-COVID stimulus to align

with the European Green Deal. CB also signed the Green Recovery Call to Action, encouraging alignment of European recovery plans with the Paris Agreement. In April 2021, CB joined NZBA as a founding member, committing to net-zero emissions by 2050 in line with the 1.5ºC goal. In July 2021, CB joined PCAF, committing to measure and disclose portfolio emissions using an internationally recognised methodology within 3 years. In 2022, CB signed the Poseidon Principles, assessing climate alignment in shipping finance. In 2023, it joined a nature dialogue led by PRI supporting COP15 biodiversity targets. In 2024, CaixaBank joined PBAF, an Alliance of financial institutions geared towards developing an assessment and disclosure standard for the impact and dependences of loans in biodiversity investments. The Bank uses this methodology to assess biodiversity. In 2022, VidaCaixa joines the NZAOA, an initiative promoted by the United Nations and PRI that involves a commitment to transition its portfolios towards a level of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In 2024 CaixaBank joined several new collaborative initiatives to reinforce its sustainability commitments. These include: the Pegasus Principles, promoted by the Climate Aligned Finance Standard for the Aviation Sector; the TNFD Forum and the Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF); the Value Balancing Alliance; and the European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition of the European Commission.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025_v01.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

EU Transparency Register: 055017716307-39

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

All the agreements and positions agreed upon with the associations are discussed and validated internally, first with the areas in charge of the topics and later in working groups and high-level committees. The Regulation Committee is responsible for monitoring the regulatory environment and setting positions on developments that are relevant to the bank and the financial system. Based on an internal analysis, it identifies potential legislative proposals to ensure they are consistent with the company's vision. Internally, we monitor and identify any potential legislative proposal which might have an impact in the Group. The first analysis is made by the Department responsible of this topic, providing technical comments and assessing potential impacts. Moreover, it is discussed within Working Groups where there is a more interdisciplinary participation allowing a more lively and interdisciplinary discussion, analysing possible impacts in other areas. As a final step, the topics are submitted to the Regulatory Committee for approval and definition of the strategy to be followed. In order to clarify, the response to question 4.11 (question 1). Any external engagement on behalf of CaixaBank is made by the associations which is member and it does not establish engagement or any lobby activity through an intermediary. Moreover, in 2025, at regional level in Spain, CaixaBank joined the transparency register of Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid and Castilla La Mancha.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Savings and Retail Banking Institute (WSBI) and European Savings and Retail Banking Group (ESBG) are an international banking association representing savings and retail banks. It is a membership-based, non-profit organization rather than a company, government body, university, or foundation.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

131229

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

CECA (Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks) is a banking association that represents Spanish savings banks, banking foundations, and related financial institutions. It operates as an industry association rather than a commercial company.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

1995291

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Grupo Español de Crecimiento Verde (GECV) is an association of companies that promotes sustainable growth and environmental transition through public-private collaboration. It is structured as a non-profit association.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

At national level, CaixaBank is part of the Spanish Green Growth Group (GECV), specifically its Water Working Group, which engages with policymakers and stakeholders on sustainable water management and related regulations.

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

2250

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

Our bank is socially and environmentally committed to the surroundings in which we operate. We channel our efforts to improve financial well-being and sustainable economic growth by contributing to the strengthening of society as a whole. Throughout our history, CaixaBank has made significant commitments, collaborating with many associations, task forces and forums to develop and disseminate good practices, principles and values, seeking to foster progress in various fields. To advance our commitment to water sustainability and to be part of best practices, we take part in GECV.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Other, please specify **:Finance of green projects, environmental**

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

23-33, 142-173, 193-213, 225-316, 510-552

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Climate_report_2024_June_2025_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

IAGC_2025-vWEBenglish.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Other, please specify :Finance of green projects, environmental

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Statement_on_nature.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This document includes information reported in the present questionnaire.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :orderly transition

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2025, CaixaBank (CB) conducted qualitative and quantitative climate scenario analyses to assess the potential impacts of physical and transition risks across its main risk categories, including credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational and business profitability risk. These analyses are based on a set of assumptions derived from externally recognized climate scenarios, primarily those developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), which provide internally consistent pathways for macroeconomic, climate and transition variables over different time horizons. The scenario analysis assumes that NGFS scenarios represent a suitable reference framework for exploring a range of plausible future climate pathways, while acknowledging that they are not forecasts. The Orderly Transition scenario is used as the central reference scenario, reflecting an early and coordinated implementation of climate policies, while Disorderly Transition and Hot House World scenarios are applied to capture alternative transition and physical risk outcomes. The analysis covers multiple time horizons (2025, 2030, 2040 and 2050), assuming a gradual transmission of climate risks to financial variables over the medium and long term. Several uncertainties affect the interpretation of the results. Climate-related risks are inherently uncertain and highly dependent on future policy decisions, technological developments, market responses and behavioral changes, which may differ materially from the assumptions embedded in the scenarios. The analyses are also subject to methodological and data-related constraints.

Quantitative exercises rely on simplifying assumptions to translate climate variables into financial risk drivers, particularly when assessing transition impacts at sector and activity level or physical risks across geographies. Data availability, model maturity and the need to use proxies for certain exposures may limit the granularity and precision of results. As a result, the outputs of the scenario analyses are primarily used as risk management and decision-support tools, rather than as precise predictions of future losses. CB recognizes these assumptions, uncertainties and constraints and therefore applies climate scenario analysis as an evolving process. Methodologies, data sources and models are reviewed and refined over time to improve robustness and consistency with supervisory expectations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Due to its special characteristics, climate risk is assessed using climate change scenarios over various time horizons. The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) has defined climate scenarios that provide a common starting point for analyzing the risks of climate change for the financial system and the economy. In line with supervisory expectations, CaixaBank has considered the following NGFS climate scenarios in its materiality assessment: Orderly transition, Disorderly transition and Hot House World (high level of global warming). Out of these three scenarios, CaixaBank has selected the orderly transition scenario as the base scenario for the materiality assessment because it is consistent with the commitments assumed by CaixaBank and is currently still the most likely scenario in the European Union framework. In terms of physical effects, this scenario is aligned with the SSP1-2.6 pathway proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). However, consideration is also being given to the need to analyze the compatibility of the current assessment with the SSP2-4.5 scenario. To this end, new scientific developments are being closely monitored suggesting an increasing risk that global warming may exceed the levels assumed under a 1.5 ºC pathway.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

CaixaBank's (CB) water-related scenario analysis, based on the WWF Water Risk Filter, follows a structured 3 phase approach to progressively identify, assess and integrate nature-related risks into its risk management framework. In Phase I, the bank identifies sector-level dependencies and impacts on natural capital, including water, assuming that portfolio exposure is primarily driven by sectors with higher reliance on ecosystem services. In Phase II, CB applies the WWF Risk Filter Suite to assess both physical and transition water-related risks, generating geospatial heatmaps that identify risk hotspots across sectors and geographies. This phase relies on the assumption that globally consistent indicators, such as water stress, regulatory pressures and reputational exposure. In Phase III, these outputs are progressively translated into financial risk assessment using sectoral and geographic exposure proxies, aligned with the CBs ESG risk management framework, which integrates environmental risks into decision-making processes across financing and investment activities. This approach is subject to several inherent uncertainties and constraints. These include limited data availability and granularity at asset and counterparty level, as well as significant sectoral and geographic heterogeneity in water-related risks, which may affect the comparability and precision of global indicators. In addition, nature- and water-related scenario analysis methodologies remain under development, with a lack of widely standardised frameworks comparable to those available for climate change. Further constraints arise from the ongoing development of methodologies to translate water-related risks into quantitative financial impacts, as well as from forward-looking uncertainty linked to evolving regulatory frameworks, market responses and ecosystem dynamics. Within this context, the WWF Water Risk Filter provides a globally consistent, science-based and geospatial framework that supports the progression from qualitative hotspot identification to more advanced portfolio-level risk assessment. This *enables CB to partially mitigate current data and methodological limitations while advancing the systematic integration of water-related risks into its overall strategy and risk management processes, particularly through its value chain exposure.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

-CaixaBank (CB) selected the WWF Water Risk Filter as the basis for its water-related scenario analysis due to its recognition as a globally accepted, science-based and widely used tool for assessing water risks across geographies and sectors. The tool integrates comprehensive global datasets and indicators, enabling a forward-looking and spatially explicit assessment of water-related risk hotspots, including water stress, scarcity and variability, in a consistent and comparable manner. This approach is particularly relevant to CB's business model, where exposure to water-related risks arises primarily through its financing and investment activities rather than direct operations. The tool supports portfolio-level analysis by combining sectoral exposure with geospatial data, allowing the identification and prioritisation of high-risk sectors and regions. Furthermore, the WWF Water Risk Filter enables a multi-dimensional assessment of both physical risks, such as changes in water availability and stress, and transition risks, including regulatory and reputational pressures. This comprehensive approach is consistent with CB's broader treatment of environmental risks, which considers how such risks materialise primarily through clients and portfolio exposure. The tool is also particularly relevant in the context of nature-related risk assessment, where methodologies and standardised scenarios are still evolving. In this regard, it provides a scientifically grounded and globally consistent framework that helps address current constraints related to data availability and comparability. CB recognises that nature-related risks, including water, are largely transmitted through its value chain, reinforcing the importance of tools that enable portfolio-level mapping of dependencies and impacts. In addition, the WWF Water Risk Filter's capacity to generate geospatial heatmaps and forward-looking indicators supports the integration of water-related risks into strategic planning, risk identification and portfolio steering, ensuring consistency with the bank's broader climate and environmental risk assessment processes.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The use of climate-related scenario analysis is primarily aimed at understanding the materiality and potential impact of climate-related risks on CaixaBank's credit portfolio, in line with the annual ESG risk materiality assessment and the broader risk assessment processes. The ESG risk materiality assessment is conducted as part of the Group's risk assessment framework and supports the identification and evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities, including through inputs to the double materiality exercise. The time horizon considered spans short-, medium- and long-term perspectives, and the assessment is grounded in the NGFS climate scenario framework. CaixaBank (CB) uses an Orderly Transition as its central scenario, considering it the most consistent with the Group's commitments and the current EU policy and regulatory context, and it complements this with Disorderly Transition and Hot House World scenarios to capture alternative transition and physical risk profiles. In 2025, CB performed a specific review to confirm the continued suitability of maintaining the Orderly Transition scenario as the central reference for climate risk management. Key findings from the climate risk materiality assessment indicate that climate risks act as transversal drivers across several risk categories (including credit, operational, business profitability and reputational risk). However, CB's assessment concludes that, while climate risks can influence multiple risks in the corporate risk catalogue, they are considered material only for credit risk under the central scenario. For transition risk, the assessment identifies that the most potentially impacted macro-sectors in the medium and long term include agriculture, electricity, oil and gas, transport, and materials/mining/metallurgy. Within the higher-risk sectors, CaixaBank prioritises electricity, coal, and oil and gas for transition risk management, while real estate is highlighted as a medium-impact sector due to its relative exposure. In the short term, transition risk impacts are assessed as lower. The top-down sector view is complemented by a bottom-up perspective that considers value-chain activities, maturity profiles of financing, and client-level heterogeneity. For physical risk, the Group notes that Spain is potentially more affected by physical climate hazards. However, based on internal analysis, the expected impact on CB's portfolio is assessed as moderate. For the mortgage collateral portfolio, physical risk is not considered material in the short and medium term based on the geographic distribution of collateral, and the analysis is complemented with more granular assessments for areas and sectors expected to be more exposed. To support both qualitative and quantitative assessment, CaixaBank uses a two-layer approach: (i) qualitative heatmaps for corporate and mortgage portfolios under NGFS scenarios over multiple horizons, including granular activity-level analysis for emissions-intensive sectors, and (ii) a quantitative climate risk measurement framework focused on credit risk, which estimates impacts on PD and LGD for physical and transition risks under the selected NGFS scenarios and across time horizons up to 2050. Scenario analysis outputs are also used in prudential processes. The quantitative framework is used as a basis for integrating climate risk into economic capital and the severe stress scenario of the annual ICAAP exercise. The methodology has also enabled the quantification of exposures potentially affected by climate risk with implications for liquidity risk, incorporated into the ILAAP exercise. Regarding nature-related risks, the 2025 double materiality exercise identifies nature-related topics (including water and biodiversity) as non-material from the ESRS perspective; nevertheless, CaixaBank reports continued analytical work to strengthen the identification of impacts, dependencies and nature-related risks associated with financed activities and to develop exploratory heatmaps linking nature risks to financial risks in prioritized sectors. This work has included the use of GBS (including ENCORE/GLOBIO/EXIOBASE databases) to identify impacts and dependencies and the WWF Risk Filter Suite to assess nature-related physical and transition risks, while recognizing current methodological limitations and the expectation of continued evolution over coming years.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The water-related scenario analysis based on the WWF Water Risk Filter primarily influences CaixaBank's risk identification, assessment, and management processes, reflecting the current level of maturity of nature-related risk integration. The analysis is embedded within the CaixaBank's ESG risk framework, where environmental risks, including water stress and broader nature-related risks, are systematically assessed as part of client onboarding, credit analysis, and portfolio monitoring processes. In particular, the scenario analysis supports the identification of physical and transition risks through sector-level assessments and credi riskt heatmaps, helping to evaluate the potential impact of environmental factors on credit risk and to identify sector with higher risk exposure, thereby supporting risk management and decision-making processes. This approach allows CaixaBank to incorporate water-related risks into its internal risk framework and to progressively enhance the evaluation of environmental risk drivers affecting its clients. Given the nature of its business model, these risks primarily materialise through financed activities and are therefore analysed at portfolio level, focusing on sectoral and geographic exposure rather than direct operations. Furthermore, the analysis contributes to the ongoing development of methodologies for assessing nature-related risks, supporting a gradual strengthening of internal capabilities and risk assessment tools. However, the integration of water-related scenario analysis into broader strategic processes, financial planning or target-setting frameworks remains under development, reflecting current limitations in data availability, methodologies, and standardised scenarios for nature-related risks. Overall, the influence of water scenario analysis is currently concentrated in risk management processes at portfolio level, with ongoing efforts to progressively expand its integration into other areas as methodologies and data improve.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.7) Transition plan includes a managed phaseout plan which finances or enables an accelerated phaseout of high emitting physical assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.8) Key milestones and actions of your organization's managed phaseout plan

CaixaBank has committed to phase out its exposure to thermal coal by 2030, in line with its net zero 2050 strategy. This commitment reflects the high level of greenhouse gas emissions associated with thermal coal and the availability of lower-emission alternative technologies. The Bank's current exposure is mainly concentrated in counterparties with mitigating factors, including companies for which CaixaBank exclusively finances activities related to their energy transition, as well as counterparties that have established their own thermal coal phase-out commitments ahead of 2030. The thermal coal phase-out is part of CaixaBank's broader decarbonisation approach, which includes sectoral pathways through to 2050, interim 2030 targets, and the regular monitoring of financed emissions and portfolio exposures. CaixaBank incorporates ESG and climate-related criteria into its credit policies and processes, including exclusion and limitation measures applicable to certain carbon-intensive and fossil-fuel-related activities. These criteria help the Bank manage and limit its exposure to counterparties with higher climate and environmental risks. In addition, before granting financing, CaixaBank assesses the decarbonization strategies of carbon-intensive clients and takes them into account as part of the client admission and credit decision-making process. Additionally, CaixaBank maintains an active dialogue with clients in carbon-intensive sectors to assess their transition capacity and the extent to which their business models are aligned with climate objectives. Oversight of these commitments is embedded within the Bank's climate governance framework, with the Board of Directors and senior management involved in monitoring progress and integrating climate-related risks into strategic planning and risk management and control processes.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

In December 2025, CaixaBank developed its Prudential Transition Plan, which was approved by the Board of Directors. The Prudential Transition Plan constitutes a central tool for managing climate risks, enabling better management of these risks and ensuring compliance with regulatory and supervisory requirements, in particular those set out in the European Banking Authority (EBA) Guide on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. The Plan is established as a strategic document of the Group, which sets out in a structured manner how CaixaBank identifies, assesses, manages and monitors material risks arising from ESG factors, integrating them transversally into its overall risk management framework, ensuring consistency between the Group's ESG strategy and objectives, its business model, corporate strategy, and risk appetite, in the short, medium and long term. It also promotes the effective integration of ESG risks into *financial planning and capital management, thus ensuring that these factors are structurally considered in decision-making. The Prudential Transition Plan integrates the climate objectives established by CaixaBank in its climate strategy. To this, at a climate level, CaixaBank is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.*

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

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

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

Since the establishment of its initial decarbonisation targets, CaixaBank has actively managed its sectoral portfolios to support an orderly transition and the progressive reduction of financed emissions. In line with its climate strategy, CaixaBank has identified ten carbon-intensive priority sectors, of which nine have quantitative decarbonisation metrics and agriculture has a qualitative objective.. • Electricity sector: CaixaBank has set a target to reduce emissions intensity by 30% by 2030, reaching 95 kgCO_2e/MWh, using 2020 as the base year. • Oil & gas sector: CaixaBank has established a target to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 23% by 2030, supported by client engagement and selective financing aligned with transition pathways. • Automotive sector: The Bank aims to reduce emissions intensity by 33% by 2030, reaching around 103 gCO_2/vkm, based on a 2022 baseline. Progress to date reflects gradual improvements driven by technological shifts and changes in the financed vehicle mix. • Iron & steel sector: CaixaBank has set a target to reduce emissions intensity by 10–20% by 2030, with a reference level of approximately 984 kgCO_2e per tonne of steel, recognizing the sector's technological and transition constraints. • Residential Real Estate: The objective is to reduce emissions intensity by 19% by 2030, targeting around 19 kgCO_2e/m², based on a 2022 baseline. • Commercial Real Estate: The objective is to reduce emissions intensity by 41% by 2030, targeting around 12.1 kgCO_2e/m², based on a 2022 baseline.

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

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate change risks have influenced CaixaBank's products and services strategy by reinforcing the integration of climate-related considerations into customer assessment, transaction analysis, credit origination and portfolio monitoring processes. For transition risks, CaixaBank assesses how regulatory changes, technological developments, market preferences, carbon-intensive activities and energy-efficiency requirements may affect clients' creditworthiness, business models, revenues, costs and collateral values. These considerations are reflected in sector-specific risk criteria, exclusions and restrictions, as well as in transition-risk metrics monitored through the Risk Appetite Framework. For physical risks, CaixaBank evaluates how climate hazards may affect counterparties, economic activity, mortgage collateral and corporate assets. This assessment uses geographical hazard maps and portfolio-level information to estimate potential impacts on Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), supporting lending decisions related to real estate, corporate and project finance products. Climate change also creates business opportunities associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy. As a result, CaixaBank has continued to expand its portfolio of sustainable finance solutions, including green, transition and sustainability-linked products and services. In 2025, CaixaBank mobilised €46,167 million in sustainable finance, comprising €36,699 million of sustainable financing and €9,468 million of sustainable intermediation. This included €18,640 million in green financing, €8,826 million in transition financing and €2,365 million in green mortgages. Overall, climate change has strengthened risk-based origination processes, customer and transaction assessments, climate scenario analysis, data collection and portfolio monitoring, while also supporting the development of sustainable products and services that help clients advance their transition to a low-carbon economy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

One of the most relevant climate-related issues identified by CaixaBank is linked to its upstream and downstream value chain, particularly in relation to customer credit exposure and supplier management. From a downstream perspective, business areas such as Risk Global Management, Project Finance, Corporate and Institutional Banking and AgroBank are more exposed to climate-related risks due to their involvement in corporate and sectoral financing. CaixaBank has identified that physical and transition risks associated with climate change may affect the solvency and repayment capacity of part of its lending portfolio, potentially increasing credit risk in the short and medium term. To address this, climate and ESG criteria have been integrated into the Risk admission process, including sector- and client-specific criteria and the use of environmental and climate-related metrics in credit and investment decisions. From an upstream perspective, CaixaBank incorporates environmental and climate-related criteria into its corporate procurement processes. On an annual basis, environmental information is collected from suppliers, including aspects such as environmental management systems, or carbon footprint calculation. These practices support the integration of climate considerations into supplier management and encourage continuous improvement across the supply chain, in line with the sustainability framework in force in 2025.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

In 2025, CaixaBank oriented its climate-related R&D efforts towards the development of digital tools, data capabilities and internal expertise that support the transition to a low-carbon economy and enhance the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Rather than focusing on standalone R&D expenditure, the Group prioritized the integration of climate considerations into innovation, technology and business transformation initiatives. Key developments included the continued enhancement of carbon footprint calculation tools for clients, complemented by recommendation catalogues that support emissions reduction and allow customers to track their environmental impact over time. CaixaBank also strengthened its technological capabilities to capture and process energy efficiency certificates and other *relevant environmental data in real estate transactions, improving climate risk assessment and enabling more informed engagement with clients. Alongside technological development, CaixaBank considers knowledge management and skills development a core component of its R&D approach. During 2025, the Group maintained structured sustainability training programs for employees, including targeted training itineraries for teams with higher exposure to environmental and climate-related risks, such as risk admission units and international branches. These initiatives support the effective integration of climate considerations into credit analysis and business decision-making. In parallel, CaixaBank continued to foster climate-related innovation through initiatives such as DayOne, which support technology-based companies, innovation ecosystems and the development of digital solutions that promote customer awareness of carbon footprints and sustainable consumption habits.*

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

One of the opportunities identified by CaixaBank is the reduction of operational costs derived from the long-standing implementation of voluntary environmental management and energy efficiency standards, including ISO 14001, EMAS and ISO 50001, which have been progressively embedded in the Group's operations since 2003, 2004 and 2017, respectively. These management systems support continuous improvement and have contributed to more efficient use of energy, water and materials across CaixaBank's operations. In 2025, CaixaBank continued to implement measures aimed at reducing the direct environmental impact of its operations, within the framework of its environmental management approach and the transition towards the Sustainability Plan 2025–2027. Actions focused on improving energy efficiency in the branch network and corporate buildings, including the progressive replacement of lighting systems with LED technology, the upgrading of HVAC equipment to more efficient solutions such as heat pumps, the optimization of lighting through presence sensors and automatic shut-off systems, and the gradual renewal of IT equipment. In parallel, digitalization initiatives, electronic invoicing and the reduction of paper-based communications with customers continued to contribute to lower resource consumption. CaixaBank's environmental commitment is based on continuous improvement, with the objective of increasing operational efficiency, minimizing greenhouse gas emissions across scopes 1, 2 and relevant scope 3 categories, and offsetting residual emissions that cannot be eliminated. During 2025, the Group continued to deploy and consolidate energy management and saving measures across its operations, reinforcing the link between climate action, operational efficiency and cost optimization, in line with the environmental and climate commitments reported in the Consolidated Management Report for the year.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities related to water availability, quality and efficient use have influenced CaixaBank's strategic development of products and services aimed at supporting clients in their transition towards more sustainable and resilient business models. In the agri-food sector, CaixaBank addresses water-related risks primarily through AgroBank, its specialised division for the agricultural value chain. AgroBank promotes sustainable farming practices and the efficient use of water resources, particularly in contexts affected by water scarcity and climate variability. This includes the provision of dedicated financing solutions for self-employed workers, microenterprises and agricultural clients to support investments in efficient irrigation systems, water reuse technologies and other improvements that contribute to reducing water consumption and enhancing resilience. In parallel, AgroBank fosters innovation through programmes such as AgroBank Tech Digital INNovation and collaborative initiatives like the AgroBank Hub, which support start-ups and technology providers offering solutions in precision agriculture, water efficiency and sustainability across the sector. Beyond agriculture, CaixaBank promotes products and services that encourage more efficient water use by households and individuals, including solutions linked to water-saving technologies and awareness-raising initiatives. In addition, through digital platforms and innovation challenges aimed at younger customers, CaixaBank supports projects focused on water reuse, circular economy principles and responsible resource consumption, reinforcing its role in promoting sustainable behaviours among retail clients. At a structural level, CaixaBank integrates water-related considerations into its project finance and corporate financing activities. Since 2007, the Group has applied the Equator Principles to assess and manage environmental and social risks, including those related to water availability, quality and impacts on ecosystems. This approach is reflected in its sustainable finance frameworks, which in 2025 evolved into the Sustainable Funding Framework, expanding eligible asset categories to include investments related to water infrastructure, water efficiency, flood and drought prevention, and nature-based solutions for water management. These frameworks guide the development of water-related financing products and services and ensure alignment with international standards and sustainability objectives.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Water-related environmental risks are integrated into CaixaBank's ESG evaluation and risk management processes for corporate clients as part of its downstream value chain. This integration is particularly relevant given the Group's role as a financial intermediary providing financing to companies across a wide range of sectors and geographies. During the corporate client onboarding process, CaixaBank applies enhanced ESG due diligence that incorporates water-related considerations through several complementary dimensions. First, environmental risk exposure is assessed based on the client's sector of activity, using CNAE codes to identify sectors with potentially higher environmental and water-related impacts. Clients operating in these sectors are subject to more in-depth ESG analysis through internal onboarding protocols and specific ESG approval processes for financing operations. Second, geographical risk exposure is considered as part of the evaluation, including the client's fiscal domicile and operating footprint. Countries and regions characterized by high or extreme levels of water resource management risk, as identified through recognized external ESG data sources, trigger reinforced due diligence. In high water-sdemand contexts, water availability and management practices are treated as material risk factors within the client assessment. Third, CaixaBank reviews the existence of environmental policies and any relevant controversies related to environmental performance, including water management. While water-specific quantitative metrics are not yet mandatory at the admission stage, water-related aspects are incorporated into complementary ESG evaluations. In line with evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations, CaixaBank continued in 2025 the development of its internal ESG scoring methodologies, with the objective of progressively strengthening the treatment of water-related factors, such as water use, discharge management and mitigation measures, within client assessments. These ESG evaluations apply consistently to both new and existing corporate clients above the defined revenue threshold and are reviewed periodically, ensuring that water-related risks in the downstream value chain are identified, monitored and managed over time as part of CaixaBank's broader ESG risk management framework.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

CaixaBank recognizes innovation as a key enabler for addressing environmental risks and water-related challenges and continues to invest in research, development and innovation through strategic initiatives that promote sustainability, technological progress and responsible water management. In the agri-food sector, CaixaBank fosters innovation primarily through AgroBank, its specialised business line. Through the AgroBank Tech Digital INNovation programme, now consolidated as a recurring initiative, the Group supports start-ups developing technological solutions to key challenges in the sector, including precision agriculture, circular economy models, alternative energy sources and the efficient use of water resources. Water efficiency and sustainable water management remain part of the programme's strategic focus areas, contributing to the development and scaling-up of innovative solutions across the agricultural value chain. This initiative is supported by public-private collaboration frameworks and has become a relevant reference for agri-food innovation in Spain. To further promote knowledge generation and transfer, CaixaBank maintains its collaboration with academic institutions through initiatives such as the AgroBank Chair on Agri-Food Innovation, developed in partnership with the University of Lleida. This Chair supports scientific and technical research across the food value chain, from primary production to food processing, and encourages doctoral research and academic excellence in areas related to innovation, resource efficiency and the sustainable use of water. Beyond the agricultural sector, CaixaBank promotes innovation ecosystems linked to sustainability through its DayOne division, which supports technology-based companies and high-growth start-ups. These initiatives contribute to the development of innovative solutions addressing environmental challenges, including water pollution, water reuse and circular economy approaches, reinforcing the Group's commitment to environmental innovation and the blue economy. In addition, CaixaBank supports research and informed public dialogue on water-related challenges through its participation in independent research and thought-leadership platforms. By contributing to studies and public discussions on water management, social perceptions and policy priorities, the Group reinforces its evidence-based approach to sustainable water stewardship and the integration of water considerations into its long-term strategy.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

In 2025, CaixaBank continued to integrate water efficiency and local water stress considerations into its operational environmental management, recognizing water availability as an increasing material risk, particularly in regions affected by recurrent droughts. Building on the actions implemented under the 2022–2024 Environmental Management Plan, the Group advanced efficiency measures and expanded its approach within the framework of the Environmental Plan for the 2025–2027 period. CaixaBank monitors water consumption trends across its operations and has strengthened internal analytical tools to identify exposure to water-stressed areas by mapping branch and office locations against geographic water stress indicators. This analysis supports the prioritization of efficiency measures in higher-risk regions. While the Group does not yet calculate a comprehensive corporate water footprint, it continues to refine internal methodologies to improve future measurement and management. Operational actions have delivered tangible improvements in water efficiency over recent years, and in 2025 certain ISO 14001-certified buildings adopted specific targets to further reduce water consumption per user. In parallel, CaixaBank promotes responsible water use through internal awareness initiatives and employee engagement, encouraging behavioral change and continuous improvement through good environmental practices and participatory channels. Together, these actions reinforce CaixaBank's operational resilience, environmental governance and commitment to sustainable water management.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assets
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Liabilities
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Physical risks
- ☑ Transition risks
- ☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

In 2025, environmental risks and opportunities played a significant and increasingly structural role in CaixaBank's (CB) financial planning. These factors have influenced the Group's revenue strategy, cost structure, capital allocation decisions and risk management approach, reflecting the progressive integration of sustainability into the core financial and strategic planning processes. Under the Sustainable Banking Plan 2025–2027, CB has positioned sustainable finance as a key driver of growth and value creation. Sustainability objectives are embedded into the annual budgeting and financial planning cycle and translated into specific business targets across the main business lines. These targets include sustainable finance mobilization objectives. As a result of this approach, CB has continued to scale up its sustainable finance activity. In 2025, the Group mobilized €46,167 million in sustainable finance, reflecting the strategic prioritization of green and transition-related activities within its financial planning framework. This mobilization demonstrates how climate-related opportunities, particularly those linked to the energy transition and decarbonizations, are directly reflected in revenue forecasts, portfolio growth assumptions and medium-term financial projections. Environmental considerations have also influenced cost planning and capital expenditure decisions. CB allocates dedicated budgets within its financial plans to support investments in technology, infrastructure and equipment aimed at improving energy efficiency, reducing emissions and enhancing environmental performance in its own operations. These investments, aligned with the Sustainability Plan 2025–2027 and the Environmental Management framework, are designed to generate medium- to long-term cost efficiencies while mitigating environmental risks. At the same time, climate-related risks are explicitly considered in financial planning due to their potential impact on the credit portfolio and overall balance sheet resilience. Physical risks and transition risks may affect clients' operating costs, asset values and business continuity. These impacts can increase credit risk and affect expected cash flows and provisioning assumptions. To address this, CB integrates climate-related risk considerations into its risk management framework, credit policies and portfolio steering strategies, which in turn inform financial planning, capital allocation and risk appetite decisions.

[Add row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

The implementation of an internal water price is not currently a strategic priority for CaixaBank, as the organization is prioritizing the development of an internal carbon pricing mechanism. CaixaBank's direct water consumption is primarily linked to sanitary uses in offices and corporate buildings, making water a relatively low-materiality environmental vector for its own operations. The organization monitors water consumption and has implemented efficiency measures to reduce usage. In addition, CaixaBank has started calculating its Water Footprint, with the first complete results expected in the next reporting cycle.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

☑ Use an internal price for corporate engagement/stewardship purposes

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

CaixaBank's internal carbon price (ICP) has been implemented as a shadow price and currently applies to business travel emissions within CaixaBank S.A, while its integration into decision-making and performance monitoring processes continues to be strengthened. The price is set between 20- and 40€/tCO_2e, corresponding to the cost incurred by the Group to compensate one tonne of CO_2e through carbon credits. This approach was selected to provide an immediate and practical carbon-cost signal linked to an existing and measurable cost borne by the organization. The carbon price was determined based on a combination of factors, including: (i) benchmarking against internal carbon pricing practices adopted by other organizations, (ii) analysis of carbon market signals and compensation costs, and (iii) scenario analysis considering future carbon-pricing developments, including the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the future ETS2 framework. During the design phase, CaixaBank assessed several pricing alternatives, including approaches linked to carbon credit prices and higher carbon prices derived from EU ETS-aligned transition scenarios. The selected price range of €20-40/tCO_2e was considered the most appropriate starting point to support behavioural change, increase awareness of emissions associated with corporate travel and facilitate implementation across business units. The methodology assumes that all business travel emissions are assigned a carbon cost from the first tonn

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

CaixaBank S.A. applies an evolutionary internal carbon price that is periodically reviewed and adjusted based on scenario analysis aligned with IPCC guidance on carbon pricing trajectories under different decarbonization pathways. The carbon price is expected to increase progressively over time, reflecting increasing climate ambition and tightening regulatory frameworks. By 2030, the internal carbon price is expected to reach levels consistent with IPCC-recommended ranges for 1.5°C-aligned pathways, with further increases projected beyond 2030 in line with long-term decarbonization scenarios extending to 2100. This approach ensures that CaixaBank's internal carbon pricing remains aligned with evolving climate science, policy developments, and market signals, supporting forward-looking investment and risk management decisions.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

20

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

40

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Product and R&D

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Business Travel

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

0.01

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

CaixaBank applies an internal carbon price (ICP) to its Business Travel emissions category. The mechanism has initially been implemented as a shadow price and is designed to incorporate the cost of carbon into decision-making processes, support emissions reduction efforts and increase internal awareness of the climate impact of corporate mobility. The current scope covers CaixaBank S.A., with a gradual expansion to other Group entities planned over time. The ICP is monitored through a structured process based on monthly analysis of business travel activity, including transport mode, distance travelled, associated emissions and the corresponding carbon cost. The results are tracked against internal carbon budgets allocated to business units and are reported through periodic dashboards and performance indicators. The carbon price is integrated into travel-related decision-making processes, providing an economic signal that promotes lower-carbon travel alternatives and supports the achievement of internal emissions reduction targets. In addition, virtual carbon budgets have been established for business units to strengthen accountability and facilitate the incorporation of climate considerations into operational planning. The ICP supports CaixaBank's climate transition efforts by contributing to the reduction of business travel emissions and by preparing the organisation for potential future carbon-pricing regulations. Its design is based on market references, carbon market signals and relevant regulatory scenarios. The methodology, scope and carbon price level are reviewed periodically to ensure continued alignment with the Group's decarbonisation objectives and evolving market and regulatory developments.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Clients	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

☑ Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Support clients to develop public, time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support clients to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

☑ Provide financial incentives for clients with a climate transition plan

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from clients

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from clients

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with clients

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

CaixaBank implements a structured, risk based engagement model aimed at supporting the environmental transition of its clients, with a focus on climate change and water related risks. The scope of engagement is defined based on ESG risk exposure, environmental impact, and sectoral relevance, prioritising clients with *significant credit exposure in sectors aligned with the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), as well as those exposed to physical climate risks and water stress. Within its ESG risk assessment framework, CaixaBank integrates climate and water considerations, including sector classification (CNAE), geographic exposure and external ESG data (e.g. water risk analysis). This enables a targeted and proportionate engagement approach focused on environmentally material clients. Engagement coverage is measured using quantitative metrics to ensure transparency and consistency. Firstly, a portfolio exposure based metric is applied, calculated as engaged exposure under NZBA criteria (€22.49MM€) divided by total exposure within the defined perimeter (367.87MM€), including both corporate and sovereign debt. Secondly, a financed emissions metric is used, measuring the share of emissions linked to engaged clients (Scope 1, 2 and 3: 19.56MtCO2e) over total financed emissions (84.70MtCO2e). This dual approach ensures that coverage reflects both financial relevance and environmental impact, aligning engagement prioritisation with the most material sectors and clients in the portfolio. Under the Sustainability Plan 2025–2027, CaixaBank aims to progressively expand engagement coverage, depth and analytical sophistication, particularly through enhanced ESG scoring tools and increased focus on climate, water and nature related risks.*

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

Since setting its first NZBA targets, CaixaBank has actively managed its sectoral portfolios to ensure alignment with the transition pathways defined for each sector. This approach is embedded within the Group's Sustainability Plan 2025–2027, which positions client engagement as a key lever to support the decarbonisation of the real economy and the achievement of net-zero objectives. To support clients in their transition journey, CaixaBank has implemented a comprehensive engagement model combining structured dialogue, sustainability assessment, targeted improvement strategies and access to sustainable finance solutions. The value proposition for corporate clients includes a baseline assessment of their initial sustainability position, evaluating alignment with key ESG and climate indicators adapted to sector-specific risks, challenges and opportunities. These assessments are conducted by specialised sustainable finance experts, generating actionable insights that support decision-making and foster long-term trust-based relationships. In 2025, the Corporate Banking division further strengthened this engagement capability through a dedicated sustainability structure, building on the sustainability team created in 2024 and reinforcing proximity to clients through regional deployment. In parallel, CaixaBank maintains strategic partnerships with leading consulting firms to support clients in improving ESG maturity, conducting double materiality analyses and accessing sustainable finance instruments. The engagement model follows a structured three-phase approach: • Commitment and governance, focusing on the, governance structures and sustainability policies of the clients. • Identification, based on double materiality analysis to establish the baseline, identify material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) and conduct gap analysis. • Concretion, involving the definition of KPIs, targets and the development of a sustainability, and specially transition plan. CaixaBank plays a cross-cutting role throughout all phases, acting as project monitor to ensure consistency, progress tracking and alignment with sectoral transition pathways. Finally, engagement is primarily linked to clients' decarbonization strategies.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board members

☑ Board chair

☑ CEO

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Directors or Financial Directors

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

In 2025, CaixaBank continued to strengthen client engagement as a key pillar of its Sustainability Plan 2025–2027, supporting companies in their transition towards a low-carbon and more sustainable economy. Through regular meetings, workshops and sector-specific advisory activities, the Bank engages clients to better understand their transition challenges, identify opportunities and encourage the adoption of decarbonization measures and sustainability strategies. CaixaBank continued to implement sectoral transition plans in carbon-intensive sectors such as agri-food, transport and chemicals, providing tailored support and guidance on sustainability roadmaps. The effectiveness of these engagement activities is measured through the increasing participation of clients in advisory initiatives, the progressive expansion of sectoral coverage and the growing demand for sustainable finance and transition-related solutions. The agri-food sector remains a strategic priority. Through AgroBank, CaixaBank engages the entire agri-food value chain through specialized advisory services, sector events and collaboration forums focused on climate adaptation, efficient water management, innovation and sustainable production practices. CaixaBank also provides practical tools to support clients in measuring and managing their environmental impacts. Its carbon footprint calculator, validated by AENOR, enables companies to estimate and benchmark their emissions. Since 2025, clients using this tool may also request external verification from AENOR, improving data quality and supporting more robust transition planning. Together, these initiatives strengthen clients' climate awareness, improve the availability of sustainability-related information and facilitate the implementation of concrete transition actions.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

In 2025, CaixaBank continued to apply an iterative and adaptive escalation approach to client engagement, aligned with its Sustainability Plan 2025–2027. When engagement is initiated and a client does not show immediate interest or sufficient involvement, the Bank does not discontinue the process. Instead, it reassesses the client's profile, sectoral context and sustainability maturity, and adjusts the value proposition to better reflect the client's specific risks, opportunities and business priorities. Clients are subsequently re-included in future engagement cycles through alternative formats, such as sector-specific workshops, thematic events or tailored one-to-one dialogues. This approach is particularly applied to environmentally sensitive sectors and clients operating in water-stressed or climate-vulnerable regions, where sustained dialogue is essential to support the definition and implementation of transition measures. By maintaining open communication channels and adapting engagement intensity over time, CaixaBank seeks to build long-term commitment and gradually increase client participation in decarbonization and sustainability initiatives.

Row 2

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:
☑ Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Support clients to develop public, time-bound action plans with clear milestones
☑ Support clients to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives
☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance
☑ Provide financial incentives for clients with a climate transition plan

Information collection
☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from clients
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from clients

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with clients
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

CaixaBank's engagement with clients in carbon-intensive sectors is based on a risk-driven approach embedded in its ESG Risk Management framework. The identification of priority sectors is derived from the assessment of transition risks, financed emissions and portfolio exposure, ensuring that engagement efforts are concentrated on activities with the highest potential impact on decarbonisation and financial risk. During 2025, CaixaBank carried out continuous environmental engagement with clients in sectors with high carbon intensity, including power generation, oil and gas, automotive, aviation, iron and steel, and commercial real estate. These sectors represent a significant share of the Bank's financed emissions and risk exposure, and therefore constitute the primary scope of engagement activities. The engagement process ranges from the systematic request for climate-related information to the provision of financing solutions and advisory services aimed at supporting alignment with the Paris Agreement. This engagement covers an exposure of more than EUR 20 billion within the defined perimeter. Coverage levels are high, with engagement activities reaching 99.87% of the total exposure in scope and 99.89% of financed emissions within that same perimeter. The focus is placed specifically on clients with the highest emissions impact; therefore, these figures refer only to the defined carbon-intensive sectors and do not include other sectors or PCAF categories. This targeted approach ensures that engagement is proportionate to risk and aligned with the Bank's decarbonisation pathways and portfolio steering objectives.

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

CaixaBank communicates its engagement strategy through a combination of client-level interaction and public disclosure. At client level, engagement is integrated into regular relationship management processes, where ESG and climate considerations are incorporated into credit analysis, risk assessment and ongoing dialogue. Clients are informed of the Bank's expectations regarding transition planning, emissions management and alignment with climate objectives. At a broader level, CaixaBank discloses its climate strategy, risk management framework and decarbonisation targets through periodic public reporting. This includes information on governance, sectoral pathways and the role of sustainable finance in supporting client transition. Public disclosure ensures transparency on how engagement activities contribute to overall climate objectives and allows stakeholders to assess the consistency between stated commitments and implementation. In addition, engagement is supported by a structured offering of sustainable products and advisory services, which are communicated to clients as part of the transition dialogue.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board members

☑ Board chair

☑ CEO

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Directors or Financial Directors

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

CaixaBank's engagement with clients in carbon-intensive sectors is producing measurable effects in terms of both client alignment with short-term climate objectives and the Bank's own portfolio decarbonisation. Engagement is structured as a progressive process aimed at improving the availability and quality of climate-related information, strengthening the definition of transition plans, and promoting alignment with sectoral decarbonisation pathways. In this context, the outcomes observed at client level reflect a gradual improvement in short-term alignment with climate objectives. Clients subject to engagement are increasingly providing climate-related disclosures and participating in structured dialogue on transition planning. This interaction facilitates the incorporation of transition considerations into business strategies, while also enabling access to financing solutions linked to sustainability criteria, which further supports alignment with sectoral pathways consistent with a 1.5°C scenario. These developments at client level have a direct impact on CaixaBank's internal processes. Improved availability of client-level data enhances the Bank's capacity to assess financed emissions and transition risks with greater granularity. At the same time, the results of engagement are systematically incorporated into credit analysis, decision-making and ongoing portfolio monitoring. As a result, the Bank is able to progressively reallocate exposure towards clients and activities that demonstrate a higher degree of alignment with decarbonisation objectives. Furthermore, engagement contributes to scaling up the use of sustainable finance as a key instrument in the transition process. By facilitating the uptake of financial products linked to sustainability criteria, engagement supports the redirection of capital towards lower-carbon activities. This dynamic reinforces the link between client transition and portfolio-level outcomes, contributing both to the reduction of financed emissions and to the achievement of the Bank's intermediate decarbonisation targets.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

Engagement activities are linked to CaixaBank's credit risk management processes and follow a structured escalation approach. Information gathered through engagement, such as disclosure quality, transition plans or alignment with climate objectives, is incorporated into the assessment of ESG risks. Where clients present

higher transition risk or limited alignment, these factors are reflected in internal risk analysis and decision-making. Escalation measures include enhanced monitoring of the client's risk profile, stricter credit conditions and the application of exclusion or limitation criteria defined in ESG risk policies. In cases where alignment does not improve, these measures can lead to a progressive restriction of financing, consistent with the Bank's phase-out approach for carbon-intensive activities. This escalation framework ensures that engagement is not limited to dialogue but is directly connected to financial decisions, enabling the Bank to manage transition risks and reduce exposure to activities that are not aligned with decarbonisation objectives over time.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Under the Sustainability Plan 2025–2027, CaixaBank integrates environmental and ESG criteria into procurement processes and supplier management to strengthen the incorporation of climate considerations across its value chain. Through its Procurement Standard and supplier engagement initiatives, the Group collects environmental information, including carbon footprint data, to support Scope 3 emissions measurement and climate-related risk management. In 2025, CaixaBank further strengthened its engagement with key suppliers and consolidated the mandatory carbon footprint questionnaire for suppliers with annual turnover above €0.5 million. This has increased the availability and quality of supplier-specific emissions data, improving the accuracy of Scope 3 calculations. As a result, 37.32% of Scope 3 Category 2 emissions were calculated using supplier-specific data, representing 58.55% of the category's spend. Similarly, 19.08% of Scope 3 Category 1 emissions were based on supplier-specific data, covering 30.79% of the associated spend. CaixaBank also provides suppliers with guidance on emissions calculation and reporting methodologies and complements its engagement efforts with monitoring and control mechanisms. This approach has contributed to greater supplier participation in climate reporting, increased use of primary emissions data and stronger integration of sustainability criteria throughout the value chain, supporting the Group's Scope 3 management and decarbonization objectives.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

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

CaixaBank does not currently carry out supplier engagement activities specifically aimed at water-related outcomes beyond the environmental requirements and sustainability criteria integrated into its procurement and supplier management processes. As a financial institution, the organization's most developed supplier engagement initiatives currently focus on climate-related topics, particularly carbon footprint data collection, supplier ESG assessments, audits, and capacity building.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ None

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

CaixaBank engages with shareholders and investors to understand their expectations regarding climate change, sustainability and long-term value creation, while ensuring transparent communication on the Group's strategy, performance, targets and risk management approach. This dialogue enables CaixaBank to identify emerging ESG topics, respond to investor information needs and incorporate stakeholder perspectives into its decision-making and sustainability agenda. The scope of engagement covers both institutional and retail shareholders, as well as ESG-focused investors and sustainability analysts. Engagement takes place through regular investor meetings, sustainability-focused discussions, shareholder events, surveys, results presentations and dedicated communication channels. Particular attention is given to topics such as climate transition, sustainable finance, financed emissions, decarbonisation targets and climate-related risks and opportunities, reflecting their growing relevance in investor decision-making and capital allocation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

CaixaBank's engagement with shareholders, institutional investors and other key stakeholders has continued to deliver positive outcomes, reinforcing transparency, ESG awareness and external recognition. Through structured dialogue with institutional investors, the Investor and Shareholder Relations function maintains regular ESG focused interactions, including roadshows and bilateral meetings, enabling the exchange of views on climate strategy, sustainability priorities and progress under the Sustainability Plan 25-27. Engagement with retail shareholders is supported through dedicated communication and training initiatives, including sustainability focused events, newsletters and other subscription materials available on the corporate website and educational sessions, aimed at raising awareness of ESG issues and CB's commitments. In parallel, the Advisory Committee of Shareholders continues to serve as a formal channel to discuss sustainability related matters and gather feedback.. Beyond shareholders, CB actively participates in international initiatives and working groups, such as UNEP FI, contributing to the development of methodologies on impact measurement, financial inclusion, biodiversity, NZBA implementation and TNFD recommendations. CB also engages on an ongoing basis with sustainability analysts and rating agencies, responding transparently to information requests and participating in external ESG assessments.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Think tanks, research institutions, startups and innovation ecosystem

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

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

Through its role as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Real Instituto Elcano, CaixaBank supports public debate and policy-oriented research on water-related challenges. Initiatives such as the report "Water in Spain: Public Opinions, Attitudes, and Priorities" have helped improve understanding of societal expectations regarding water governance and sustainable resource management. In the academic sphere, CaixaBank collaborates with the University of Lleida through the AgroBank Chair on Agri-Food Innovation, a university–business initiative that promotes the transfer of scientific and technical knowledge across the agri-food value chain. The Chair supports research projects, doctoral theses and academic recognition in areas including efficient water use, resource management and agricultural innovation. Within the rural and agricultural segment, CaixaBank continues to lead AgroBank, its specialised programme supporting sustainable rural development. AgroBank provides tailored financial solutions and advisory support to promote sustainability across the agri-food sector, including investments in water-efficient technologies, sustainable crop management and energy transition. Beyond agriculture, CaixaBank promotes environmental innovation through its DayOne division. In collaboration with ENISA, the Bank organises the EmprendeXXI Awards, which recognise high-impact start-ups addressing sustainability challenges. In 2025, *initiatives such as Macro Wave, focused on cultivating floating macroalgae in the open ocean to produce sustainable fuels and advanced materials on a global scale, thereby contributing to the decarbonization of air travel.*

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The collaboration with Real Instituto Elcano has led to broader dissemination of water-related policy insights, evidenced by the reach of reports and their use in public debates. The AgroBank Chair has delivered tangible academic outputs, including doctoral research and sector-focused events, contributing to knowledge transfer on efficient water use in agriculture. AgroBank's financial products for solar irrigation, reuse systems, and efficient crop production have been adopted by thousands of rural clients, directly linking engagement to measurable reductions in water intensity at farm level. Finally, support for startups such as Gravity Wave showcases CaixaBank's ability to foster innovative water solutions, with success measured by awards granted, partnerships created, and the circular economy impact achieved.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Universities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

CaixaBank has established the Chair of Sustainable Economy in collaboration with Universidad Pontificia Comillas, as a clear expression of its strong commitment to sustainability, financial inclusion, and the generation of knowledge that contributes to social progress. This initiative is designed to serve as a meeting point for professionals, companies, and institutions, where meaningful reflection can take place on the role of financial inclusion in addressing inequality and climate change. At the same time, it aims to foster rigorous academic research that can offer innovative solutions in these areas, while also promoting outreach and training activities that engage a wide range of social stakeholders. The collaboration with Comillas is fully aligned with CaixaBank's sustainability strategy and reinforces its *determination to actively contribute to a more human, fair, and environmentally respectful economy, by bridging the gap between business and society through academic talent.*

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effects of this collaboration are already being realized through various lines of action. The Chair is promoting research projects at both national and international levels, managing scholarships for undergraduate theses focused on sustainable economy, and organizing conferences and seminars that encourage reflection, debate, and social engagement.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

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

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

CaixaBank uses an operational control approach to measure its environmental performance. This means the bank focuses on areas where it has direct control over operations and decision-making, allowing it to effectively implement and enforce environmental policies. This method is considered the most suitable because CaixaBank can fully manage and influence the environmental impact of its activities wherever it sets the rules and procedures.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2025, CaixaBank updated its emissions accounting boundary following a materiality analysis of Scope 3 emissions to define the operational limits of its carbon footprint. Following this materiality analysis, several changes have been made to the Scope 3 calculation: - Emissions associated with the "Well to Tank" (WTT) process for transport have been included. - Emissions from hotel stays have been excluded, affecting category 3.6. - Emissions from corporate travel by taxi have been included, affecting category 3.6. - The calculation for category 3.7 (Employee Commuting) has been incorporated. As a result, CaixaBank defined a new operational boundary that includes all emissions from the identified material categories across the Group.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Purchased goods and services
☑ Capital goods
☑ Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1or 2)
☑ Business travel
☑ Employee commuting

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The recalculation policy is based on identifying significant changes to the scope of emissions, and major updates are applied when new categories or improvements in data have a significant impact on the total carbon footprint. Thus, in 2025, CaixaBank updated its emissions accounting scope following an assessment of the materiality of Scope 3 emissions, with the aim of improving the comprehensiveness and representativeness of its carbon footprint. As a result of this assessment, category 3.7 (Commuting) was identified as material and was included in the recalculation for 2024. Furthermore, there have been changes to category 3.6; specifically, emissions associated with taxis have been included, whilst emissions associated with hotel stays have been excluded. Other Scope 3 categories (purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, business travel and employee commuting) were also incorporated into the operational scope. Furthermore, the inclusion of emissions from CaixaBank Business Analytics was another reason for recalculating the emissions. CaixaBank has established a 5% threshold of total GHG emissions to define significance. Any change exceeding this threshold triggers the recalculation and restatement of base year emissions to ensure consistency and comparability over time.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We are reporting both a location-based figure and a market-based figure.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3192.91

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions for the base year 2024 were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. The inventory includes emissions from all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.'s operational control. Scope 1 emissions cover fuel consumption from stationary combustion sources, fuel consumption from mobile sources, and fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning equipment. Emission factors applied correspond to those published by the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD) in the document 'Emission Factors -

Carbon Footprint Registry, Compensation and CO_2 Absorption Projects' (2024 version). In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16395.42

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions for the base year 2024 were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. The inventory includes emissions from electricity consumption across all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.'s operational control. Emissions are calculated using the location-based method, reflecting the average emissions intensity of the national grid where electricity is consumed. Emission factors applied correspond to those published by Red Eléctrica de España (REE) for electricity generation in 2024. In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions for the base year 2024 were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.' Emissions from electricity consumption were calculated using supplier-specific emission factors obtained from the Spanish National Commission on Markets and Competition (CNMC), based on the latest available data (2024). All electricity consumed by CaixaBank S.A.'s facilities is sourced from renewable energy. This is supported by Guarantees of Origin (GOs) certificates, which verify that the electricity purchased is generated from renewable sources. As a result, the market-based Scope 2 emissions for 2024 are reported as zero. In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122756.03

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from purchased goods and services were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. In 2024, CaixaBank S.A. applied a hybrid calculation approach: - 10.53% of emissions were calculated using supplier-specific emission factors, obtained from the most recent CDP Climate Change questionnaire and from corporate carbon footprint questionnaires sent directly to suppliers. - The remaining 89.44% of emissions were estimated using input-output (IO) emission factors from the EXIOBASE database, classified by economic sector. In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52424.44

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from capital goods were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. In 2024, CaixaBank S.A. applied a hybrid calculation approach: - 22.56% of emissions were calculated using supplier-specific emission factors, obtained from the most recent CDP Climate Change questionnaire and from corporate carbon footprint questionnaires sent directly to suppliers. - The remaining 77.44% of emissions were estimated using input-output (IO) emission factors from the EXIOBASE database, classified by economic sector. In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3177.78

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.' The inventory includes emissions associated with the upstream value chain of fuels and electricity consumed across all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.'s operational control. These emissions primarily relate to the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels, as well as electricity transmission and distribution losses. The calculation is based on Well-to-Tank (WTT) emission factors covering fuel extraction, production, and transport, sourced from the DEFRA Guidelines (2024); and electricity transmission and distribution loss factors sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) (2024). In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12137.08

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from business travel were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. The inventory includes emissions associated with business travel activities (air and land) across all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.'s operational control. Emission factors applied correspond to those published in the 'Guia de càlcul d'emissions de gasos amb efecte d'hivernacle (GEH)' (2024), provided by the Oficina Catalana del Canvi Climàtic, together with the DEFRA Guidelines (2024). These include both direct and Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions, ensuring full life-cycle coverage of transport-related emissions. In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48597.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from employee commuting were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. The inventory includes emissions associated with journeys made by employees between their homes and workplaces across all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.'s operational control. Emission factors applied correspond to those published in the 'Guia de càlcul d'emissions de gasos amb efecte d'hivernacle (GEH)' (2024), provided by the Oficina Catalana del Canvi Climàtic, together with the DEFRA Guidelines (2024). These include both direct and Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions, ensuring full life-cycle coverage of transport-related emissions. This is the first year in which this category is reported, following the update of the organizational boundary based on the 2025 Scope 3 materiality assessment
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

3782.88

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions for the reporting year 2025 were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. The inventory includes emissions from all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.'s operational control. Scope 1 emissions cover fuel consumption from stationary combustion sources, fuel consumption from mobile sources, and fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning equipment. Emission factors applied correspond to those published by the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD) in the document 'Emission Factors - Carbon Footprint Registry, Compensation and CO_2 Absorption Projects' (2025 version).

Past year 1

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

3192.91

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions for the base year 2024 were calculated in accordance with 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. The inventory includes emissions from all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.'s operational control. Scope 1 emissions cover fuel consumption from stationary combustion sources, fuel consumption from mobile sources, and fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning equipment. Emission factors applied correspond to those published by the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD) in the document 'Emission Factors - Carbon Footprint Registry, Compensation and CO_2 Absorption Projects' (2024 version). In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024.

Past year 2

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

4688.6

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

Past year 3

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

5626.1

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

Past year 4

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

5762.7

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

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

Reporting year

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

16843.56

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions for the reporting year 2025 were calculated in accordance with ‘The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard’. The inventory includes emissions from electricity consumption across all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.’s operational control. Emissions are *calculated using the location-based method, reflecting the average emissions intensity of the national grid where electricity is consumed. Emission factors applied correspond to those published by Red Eléctrica de España (REE) for electricity generation in 2025.*

Past year 1

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

16395.42

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions for the base year 2024 were calculated in accordance with ‘The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard’. The inventory includes emissions from electricity consumption across all facilities under CaixaBank S.A.’s operational control. Emissions are calculated using the location-based method, reflecting the average emissions intensity of the national grid where electricity is consumed. Emission factors applied correspond to those published by Red Eléctrica de España (REE) for electricity generation in 2024. In 2025, CaixaBank S.A. updated its base year from 2021 to 2024 to align with the launch of its new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and to better reflect the current structure and emissions profile of the Group. The base year emissions reported correspond to the recalculated 2024 inventory, incorporating boundary updates following the Scope 3 materiality assessment and the merger with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics, S.A.U. at the end of December 2024.

Past year 2

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

21082.1

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

Past year 3

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

31994.7

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

Past year 4

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

32784.1

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

374.2

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

168460.55

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

19.08

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions correspond to upstream (cradle-to-gate) impacts associated with the production of goods and services purchased during the reporting year. The calculation is based on consolidated supplier expenditure data across all group entities, which is first classified by economic activity using CNAE codes. Suppliers are prioritized based on total spend, and emission factors are assigned either from supplier-specific data (e.g. CDP Climate Change disclosures, MSCI data, or questionnaires sent to strategic and preferred suppliers) or from sectoral input-output databases (EXIOBASE) when specific data is not available. Emissions are then calculated by multiplying supplier expenditure (€) by the corresponding emission intensity factor (kg CO_2e/€).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

48029.58

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

37.32

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes upstream emissions associated with the production of capital goods acquired during the reporting year, such as equipment, buildings, and vehicles. The calculation follows the same methodological approach as Category 3.1, using investment (CAPEX) data instead of operational expenditure. Emissions are estimated by applying supplier-specific emission intensities where available, or sector-based emission factors derived from EXIOBASE when such data is not available. The methodology ensures consistency in data treatment, classification, supplier prioritization, and calculation steps across both categories.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2454.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes indirect emissions associated with the upstream value chain of fuels used in Scope 1 and electricity consumed under Scope 2, as well as emissions from electricity transmission and distribution losses. Emissions related to fuel extraction, refining, and transportation (Well-to-Tank, WTT) are calculated using emission factors from DEFRA (2025). Electricity-related upstream emissions are calculated using internal estimates based on International Energy Agency

(IEA) and DEFRA factors. For electricity sourced from 100% renewable energy, WTT emissions are considered null, although emissions associated with transmission and distribution losses are still accounted for using country-specific factors

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was excluded from the inventory following the materiality assessment conducted by the organization. Categories contributing equal to or less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions are considered not relevant and are therefore not included in the calculation.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was excluded from the Scope 3 inventory based on the results of the materiality analysis, which determined that emissions associated with waste generation represent 1% or less of total Scope 3 emissions at the Group level, and are therefore not considered relevant for inclusion in the inventory.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

11770.02

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions derive from employee work-related travel, including transport by air, train, taxi, rental vehicles, and employee-owned vehicles. Activity data is obtained from the company's travel management provider ("El Corte Inglés"), which centralizes travel information. Emissions are calculated based on distance travelled (km) by transport mode, using emission factors from DEFRA (2025) and the Catalan Climate Change Office guidelines. The methodology also incorporates Well-to-Tank (WTT) emission factors for all transport modes. Additional calculations account for differences in transport types (e.g. flight distances, vehicle fuel types, or national electricity mixes).

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

50659.13

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from employee commuting between home and workplace. Data is collected through surveys conducted across all subsidiaries, where employees report their main mode of transport and daily commuting distance (round trip). Additional data on teleworking days and annual leave is used to calculate the effective number of commuting days per employee. Based on these inputs, total annual commuting distances are estimated and extrapolated to the average workforce of each subsidiary. Emissions are then calculated using transport-specific emission factors from the Catalan Climate Change Office and DEFRA (2025), including Well-to-Tank components and country-specific electricity mixes where relevant.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is excluded from the Scope 3 inventory following the materiality analysis, as emissions were determined to represent less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions and are therefore not considered significant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not applicable to the organization's activities. The financial and insurance services provided by the Group do not involve physical product transportation or distribution that would generate downstream emissions attributable to this category.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category does not apply to the organization's activities, as the financial and insurance services offered do not involve the processing or transformation of physical products after sale.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was excluded from the Group-level inventory following the materiality analysis. It was identified as relevant only for a specific subsidiary (CaixaBank Payments and Consumer), and therefore not material when considering the consolidated Group scope

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was excluded based on the materiality threshold established by the organization, as emissions were determined to account for 1% or less of total Scope 3 emissions and thus are not considered significant.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is excluded from the inventory due to the results of the materiality assessment, which identified its contribution to Scope 3 emissions as below the defined significance threshold.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not applicable, as the organization does not operate under a franchise model and therefore has no associated emissions under this category.

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

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

122756.03

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

52424.44

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

3177.78

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

12137.08

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

48597.15

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Emissions were calculated in accordance with ‘The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard’. For Purchased Goods and Services (Category 3.1) and Capital Goods (Category 3.2), a hybrid calculation approach was applied: Supplier-specific data: 10.53% (Category 3.1) and 22.56% (Category 3.2) of emissions were calculated using supplier-specific emission factors. These were obtained from the most recent CDP Climate Change questionnaires and from *corporate carbon footprint data collected directly from suppliers. Secondary data (spend-based approach): The remaining 89.44% (Category 3.1) and 77.44% (Category 3.2) of emissions were estimated using environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission factors from the EXIOBASE database, classified by economic sector. For Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Category 3.3), emissions were calculated using: Well-to-Tank (WTT) emission factors covering fuel extraction, production, and transportation, sourced from the DEFRA Guidelines (2024). Electricity upstream emissions and transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, estimated using factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA) (2024) and DEFRA. For Business Travel (Category 3.6) and Employee Commuting (Category 3.7): Emission factors were sourced from the Guia de càlcul d'emissions de gasos amb efecte d'hivernacle (GEH) (2024), published by the Oficina Catalana del Canvi Climàtic, together with the DEFRA Guidelines (2024). These factors include both direct (Tank-to-Wheel) and indirect (Well-to-Tank) emissions, ensuring full life-cycle coverage of transport-related activities*

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

114887.5

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

71267.5

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

3996.6

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

9006.4

(7.8.1.19) Comment

CaixaBank's Scope 3 emissions for 2023 have been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol standards, specifically the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The inventory includes the material categories purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities and business travel

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

122152.8

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

75044.1

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

4584.7

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

5809.9

(7.8.1.19) Comment

CaixaBank's Scope 3 emissions for 2022 have been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol standards, specifically the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The inventory includes the material categories purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities and business travel

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

111993.7

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

74518.8

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

6382.5

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

4473.4

(7.8.1.19) Comment

CaixaBank's Scope 3 emissions for 2021 have been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol standards, specifically the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The inventory includes the material categories purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities and business travel
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Statement related to GHG emissions: GHG emissions are included in CaixaBank's ESRS-aligned sustainability report, subject to independent external assurance. The Group's carbon footprint is disclosed on pages 307-314. CaixaBank, S.A.'s carbon footprint is included within the Group footprint, with Scope 1 emissions reported on page 314. Statement related to the reporting year&status is "Completed": p. 777. Verification standard used: p. 777-778. Opinion&type of assurance: p. 778-779.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Statement relates to GHG emission: GHG emissions are included in CaixaBank's ESRS-aligned sustainability report, subject to independent external assurance. The Group's carbon footprint is disclosed on pages 307-314. CaixaBank, S.A.'s carbon footprint is included within the Group footprint, with Scope 2 emissions reported on page 314. Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": p. 777. Verification standard used: p.777-778. Opinion and type of assurance: pages 778-779.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Statement relates to GHG emission: GHG emissions are included in CaixaBank's ESRS-aligned sustainability report, subject to independent external assurance. The Group's carbon footprint is disclosed on pages 307-314. CaixaBank, S.A.'s carbon footprint is included within the Group footprint, with Scope 2 emissions reported on page 314. Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": p. 777. Verification standard used: p.777-778. Opinion and type of assurance: pages 778-779.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

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

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ENG-Informe-de-Gestion-2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Statement relates to GHG emission: GHG emissions are disclosed in CaixaBank's ESRS-aligned sustainability report, subject to independent external assurance. The Group carbon footprint, including CaixaBank, S.A., is reported on pages 307-314, with Scope 3 emissions (excluding Category 15) on page 314. Statement related to the reporting year and status is "Completed": p. 777. Verification standard used: p.777-778. Opinion and type of assurance: pages 778-779.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There has been no change in renewable energy consumption at CaixaBank S.A., as the entity has maintained 100% renewable electricity consumption in 2025, consistent with previous years. Therefore, variations in emissions cannot be attributed to changes in renewable energy sourcing.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156.69

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions reductions were achieved through fleet renewal and optimization, including a shift toward hybrid and electric vehicles, resulting in a significant decrease in mobile combustion emissions (from 210.78 in 2024 to 54.09 tCO_2e in 2025). These measures reduced emissions by 156.69 tCO_2e compared to the previous year, partially offsetting the increase from other sources. The percentage impact is calculated as: (−156.69 / 3,192.90) × 100 = −4.9% (i.e. 4.9% decrease)

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments affecting operational boundaries or emissions sources have been reported for CaixaBank S.A. in 2025. Therefore, changes in emissions are not linked to asset disposals.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisitions impacting CaixaBank S.A.'s operational emissions boundary have been reported in 2025. Consequently, these factors do not explain the change in emissions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers impacting CaixaBank S.A.'s operational emissions boundary have been reported in 2025. Consequently, these factors do not explain the change in emissions.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

746.66

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

23.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The increase in gross global emissions from 3,192.90 tCO_2e in 2024 to 3,782.88 tCO_2e in 2025 (total increase of 589.98 tCO_2e, i.e. +18.5%) is primarily driven by changes in is primarily driven by changes in operational activity levels. These include higher fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage and increased natural gas consumption related to building operations (e.g. HVAC demand). Fugitive emissions increased significantly between years, reflecting maintenance cycles and operational performance of cooling systems. If no offsetting reduction measures had occurred, emissions would have increased by 746.66 tCO_2e compared to the previous year. The percentage impact is calculated as: (746.66 / 3,192.90) × 100 = 23.4% increase

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No methodological changes were introduced in the calculation of CaixaBank S.A.'s carbon footprint in 2025. The organization has consistently applied the same calculation approach, system boundaries, and emission factors selection criteria as in previous reporting years, ensuring full comparability over time. The greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory continues to be developed following established internal procedures and recognized standards for emissions accounting.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There have been no reported changes in organizational or operational boundaries affecting CaixaBank S.A.'s emissions inventory in 2025. Therefore, emissions variation is not due to boundary changes

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant changes in physical operating conditions (e.g. extreme weather, changes in infrastructure usage) have been reported that would materially impact emissions. Therefore, this is not a driver of emissions increase.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

(7.12.1) Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities

Select from:

☑ No, explanation provided

(7.12.3) Specify the reason for no significant activities

Select from:

☑ Relevant activities identified but evaluated to be below the significance threshold

(7.12.4) Significance threshold

Relevant activities associated with the agricultural sector were identified within CaixaBank's financing portfolio. However, these activities are not considered material for the purposes of this assessment, and consequently FLAG-related emissions are deemed not relevant. The assessment was conducted across the full scope of the institution's financial exposure, in line with PCAF asset classes (including project finance, corporate loans, sovereign debt, household mortgages, vehicle loans...). Within this perimeter, exposure to the agriculture sector, including livestock-related activities, amounts to approximately 4.3 MM EUR, representing around 1.16% of total portfolio exposure. This level of exposure remains below the internal materiality threshold of 2% applied by CaixaBank to identify significant activities in land-related sectors. As a result, agriculture and associated FLAG activities are not considered material within the portfolio. Consequently, emissions linked to Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) are not significant in the context of CaixaBank's overall financed emissions profile and are therefore excluded from further analysis.
[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Requesting member
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ MetLife, Inc.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4433.76

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4433.76

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

154680.41

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

154680.41

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

154680.41

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4433.76

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

159114.17
[Fixed row]

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

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154680.41

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

154680.41
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.82e-7

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

3782.88

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

20707000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

30.56

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Other, please specify :Increase in scope 1

(7.45.9) Please explain

The increase in emissions intensity in 2025 was driven by two main factors. First, revenue decreased from €23.0 billion in 2024 to €20.7 billion in 2025. As revenue is the denominator of the intensity metric, this reduction contributed directly to the increase in emissions intensity. Second, absolute Scope 1 emissions increased from 3,192.9 tCO_2e in 2024 to 3,782.9 tCO_2e in 2025, further increasing the intensity ratio. The increase in Scope 1 emissions was primarily attributable to an increase in emissions associated with refrigerant gas leakages. The combined effect of lower revenue and higher Scope 1 emissions resulted in the higher emissions intensity reported for 2025 compared with 2024

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.101592007

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

3782.88

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

37236

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16.33

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Other, please specify :Increase in scope 1

(7.45.9) Please explain

The increase in emissions intensity per full-time equivalent employee (FTE) cannot be attributed to changes in the denominator, as the reported FTE figure corresponds to the average workforce during the year and increased from 36,559 in 2024 to 37,236 in 2025. An increase in the average number of employees would, all else being equal, have reduced the intensity ratio rather than increased it. Therefore, the increase in intensity, from 0.0873345365 in 2024 to 0.101592007 in 2025, was driven by the increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The increase in Scope 1 emissions was primarily attributable to an increase in emissions associated with refrigerant gas leakages.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Portfolio target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2010

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2009

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

21110.01

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

87744.73

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

0.000

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

108854.740

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

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

32656.422

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

3782.88

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

0

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

3782.880

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

137.89

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In CDP 2022 the target was revised from a 29% reduction to a 70% reduction, as the organization wanted to increase the ambition of the target and align it with the 1.5ºC scenario, as the 70% exceeds the minimum reduction of 4.2% per year in 15 years (2009-2025). This long-term target covers 100% of CaixaBank's scope 1+2 emissions and aims at reducing 70% of these emissions through hiring 100% of the new energy contracts with renewable energy, reducing the vehicle fleet and fugitive emissions from air conditioning units. CaixaBank does not anticipate setting a Science-based targets within SBT initiative in the next two years because CaixaBank has already signed the Net Zero Bank Alliance (NZBA), an initiative that promotes net zero emissions by 2050. As part of this commitment, it should be noted that the methodology originally used to define both long-term and interim decarbonisation targets was linked to frameworks such as the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), which was dissolved in 2025. Despite this, CaixaBank has maintained its public commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for its own operations in order to calculate its carbon footprint and define actions to progressively reduce emissions. The objective of this target is to reduce organization-wide Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions from CaixaBank's own activity while maintaining zero market-based Scope 2 emissions through the use of 100% renewable electricity. This target supports CaixaBank's broader sustainability and climate strategy by driving operational efficiency, reducing exposure to energy and carbon-related risks, and aligning with evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations. The achievement of the target in 2025 reflects the effectiveness of long-term decarbonization measures embedded within the Environmental Management Plans and the organization's Statement on Climate Change, which prioritizes energy efficiency, electrification, and low-carbon operations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

The target was achieved through a combination of structural and operational measures implemented progressively over the target period. Key levers included the transition to 100% renewable electricity through power purchase agreements (PPAs) and Guarantees of Origin, ensuring zero market-based Scope 2 emissions, alongside continuous improvements in energy efficiency across the building network. The most significant contributions came from HVAC system upgrades, lighting retrofits, and the progressive electrification of heating systems through the replacement of diesel-based equipment with heat pumps. In parallel, emissions from mobility were reduced through fleet optimization, increased adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles, and measures to reduce business travel. Progress was monitored through annual GHG inventories and supported by internal tools such as the Monitoring Project, which enables detailed tracking and analysis of energy consumption across facilities to guide investment decisions and operational improvements. The overall progress followed a variable trajectory, with more substantial reductions achieved in later years as structural measures (e.g. electrification and renewable electricity sourcing) were fully implemented. As of 2025, the target has been fully achieved and maintained, demonstrating sustained emissions reductions and the effectiveness of CaixaBank's long-term decarbonization strategy.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2024

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

4061.88

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

0

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

0.000

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

4061.880

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

22

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

3168.266

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

3782.88

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

0

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

3782.880

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

31.22

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of CaixaBank S.A.'s operational Scope 1 emissions included within the organization's carbon footprint boundary and calculated under the operational control approach. These emissions mainly arise from stationary combustion sources, corporate fleet fuel consumption and refrigerant gas leakages from buildings and facilities. The target is part of CaixaBank's Environmental Management Plan and is focused on reducing emissions associated with the company's own operations through measures such as the progressive decarbonization of the corporate fleet, the improvement of energy efficiency and the renewal of HVAC and refrigeration equipment. No material Scope 1 emission sources within the defined organizational boundary are excluded from the target. For the assessment of the progress against the Scope 1 reduction target, emissions related to fuel consumption used for electricity generation during the power outage that ocurred in Spain and Portugal at the end of April 2025 have been excluded, as this was considered an exceptional and non-recurring event. The target applies exclusively to CaixaBank S.A. and does not include financed emissions or emissions from other entities outside the reporting perimeter.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for its own operations in order to calculate its carbon footprint and define actions to progressively reduce emissions. The objective of this target is to reduce organization-wide Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions from CaixaBank's own activity while maintaining zero market-based Scope 2 emissions through the use of 100% renewable electricity. This target supports CaixaBank's broader sustainability and climate strategy by driving operational efficiency, reducing exposure to energy and carbon-related risks, and aligning with evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations. The achievement of the target in 2025 reflects the effectiveness of long-term decarbonization measures embedded within the Environmental Management Plans and the organization's Statement on Climate Change, which prioritizes energy efficiency, electrification, and low-carbon operations.

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

CaixaBank's operational Scope 1 emissions reduction target of 22% by 2030 is supported by the Environmental Management Plan 2025–2027, which defines specific actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions generated by the Group's own operations. The plan covers 100% of reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and is *monitored annually and quarterly by the Sustainability Committee. To achieve this target, CaixaBank is implementing initiatives focused on the decarbonization of its corporate vehicle fleet, the progressive renewal of air-conditioning equipment to reduce refrigerant gas emissions, and energy-efficiency measures across its facilities. These actions are embedded within the six lines of action of the Environmental Management Plan, which include climate change, sustainable mobility and efficiency improvement. Progress is assessed through the calculation of the Group's operational carbon footprint in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 emissions include fuel consumption in buildings, fuel used by the corporate fleet and refrigerant gas leakages. Progress against environmental targets is monitored through established governance processes, enabling regular performance reviews and the implementation of corrective actions where necessary.*

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2022

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

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Project finance

☑ Bonds

☑ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

2

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :MWh

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

4

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

136

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

95

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

78.5

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

140.2439024390244

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The decarbonization target covers CaixaBank's lending portfolio exposure to the electricity sector, including both power generation companies and integrated utilities that operate across the entire electricity value chain The target is defined based on Scope 1 emissions intensity (kg CO_2e/MWh), reflecting the segment of the value chain where the bank can most effectively influence emissions through financing decisions. The selected perimeter considers the portion of the portfolio where CaixaBank has influence via lending activities, specifically exposure measured through granted limits. The methodology incorporates sector-specific characteristics and the role of financial institutions in driving decarbonization, aligning the scope with the most relevant emission-intensive activities within the electricity value chain. No material exclusions are explicitly identified within the selected electricity sector perimeter; however, the approach prioritizes the most relevant segments where decarbonization levers are available to the bank. As part of this commitment, it should be noted that the methodology originally used to define both long-term and interim decarbonisation targets was linked to frameworks such as the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), which was dissolved in 2025. Despite this, CaixaBank has *maintained its public commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount to the Power sector reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy in the numerator, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. This amount may not fully match the exposure used to calculate the sectoral Net Zero metric, which is based on Exposure (Limit granted) and includes additional products, as well as a specific sectoral perimeter and NACE codes.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

CaixaBank has established a sector-specific decarbonization target for its electricity portfolio, aiming to reduce emissions intensity (kg CO_2e/MWh) by 30% by 2030, using 2020 as the baseline year. The baseline emissions intensity is set at 136 kg CO_2e/MWh, with a target level of 95 kg CO_2e/MWh by 2030. The target is aligned with the IEA Net Zero 2050 scenario and reflects CaixaBank's strategy to support the transition to a low-carbon economy through sustainable finance. The evolution of the portfolio demonstrates a consistent downward trend in emissions intensity, reaching 78.5 kg CO_2e/MWh in 2025, which already places the bank ahe As a result, the bank continues ad of its 2030 target trajectory.

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2022

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

Select from:
☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:
☑ Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Loans
☑ Project finance
☑ Bonds
☑ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

12

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :M t CO2e

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

2

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

9.08

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

6.99

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

4.9

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The decarbonization target covers CaixaBank's lending portfolio exposure to the oil and gas sector, focusing on integrated companies across the value chain, including production, transport, and distribution and commercialization activities. The target incorporates emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, reflecting the full value chain impact of the sector and ensuring alignment with industry expectations for comprehensive decarbonization pathways. The metric is based on absolute emissions associated with the bank's exposure, measured through committed risk (granted exposure), allowing the target to capture both operational emissions and demand-related effects linked to fossil fuel use. The scope of the target is defined to include the most material and emission-intensive segments of the oil and gas sector, where CaixaBank has the capacity to influence decarbonization through financing decisions. No specific exclusions are explicitly identified, although the methodology inherently focuses on exposures where reliable data and meaningful influence are available, prioritizing the most relevant counterparties within the sector. As part of this commitment, it should be noted that the methodology originally used to define both long-term and interim decarbonisation targets was linked to frameworks such as the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), which was dissolved in 2025. Despite this, CaixaBank has maintained its public commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount to the Oil & Gas sector reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy in the numerator, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. This amount may differ from the exposure used to calculate the sectoral Net Zero metric, even though the latter is also based on outstanding amount, mainly due to differences in the sectoral perimeter and the NACE codes considered in each calculation.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

CaixaBank has established a sector-specific decarbonization target for its oil and gas portfolio, based on absolute emissions, aiming to reduce emissions by 23% by 2030, using 2020 as the baseline year. The baseline level is set at 9.1 Mt CO_2e, with a target level of 7.0 Mt CO_2e by 2030. The target is aligned with the IEA Net Zero 2050 scenario and reflects industry decarbonization expectations, considering both efficiency improvements and demand-side substitution effects. The evolution of the portfolio shows a declining trend in emissions, reaching 4.9 Mt CO_2e in 2025, indicating that CaixaBank is currently outperforming its 2030 target trajectory.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2023

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

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Project finance

☑ Bonds

☑ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

6

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :g CO2

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Vehicle km

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

1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

154.1

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

103.1

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

163.9

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

-19.215686274509828

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The decarbonization target covers CaixaBank's lending portfolio exposure to the automotive sector, focusing on key segments of the value chain, including vehicle production and distribution, as well as upstream supply chain activities. The target incorporates emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3, including tank-to-wheel emissions, ensuring a comprehensive representation of the sector's emissions footprint and alignment with best practices for transport-related sectors. The metric is defined as emissions intensity (g CO_2/km) at a consolidated level, covering CaixaBank and its subsidiary BPI, and reflects the portion of the portfolio where the bank has influence through financing activities. The selected scope prioritizes the most relevant emission drivers in the automotive sector, particularly vehicle production and usage phases, which represent the most material sources of emissions. No explicit exclusions are identified; however, the scope focuses on exposures where robust methodologies and sector-specific scenarios are available, ensuring that the target reflects the most relevant and measurable components of the portfolio. As part of this commitment, it should be noted that the methodology originally used to define both long-term and interim decarbonisation targets was linked to frameworks such as the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), which was dissolved in 2025. Despite this, CaixaBank has maintained its public commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount to the Automotive sector reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy in the numerator, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. The sectoral Net Zero metric, by contrast, is calculated using Exposure (Limit granted), which includes additional products and applies a specific sectoral perimeter and NACE codes. As a result, the amounts may differ.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

CaixaBank has established a sector-specific decarbonization target for its automotive portfolio, aiming to reduce emissions intensity (g CO_2/km) by 33% by 2030, using 2022 as the baseline year. The baseline emissions intensity is set at 154.1 g CO_2/km, with a target level of 103.1 g CO_2/km by 2030. The target is aligned with the IEA Net Zero 2050 scenario and reflects the transition pathway of the automotive sector, particularly the shift towards electric vehicles and low-emission mobility *solutions. The evolution of the portfolio indicates some short-term volatility, with emissions intensity reaching 163.9 g CO_2/km in 2025, reflecting current challenges in the sector, including delays in electric vehicle deployment and regulatory adjustments.*

Row 4

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por4

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

09/29/2023

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

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Project finance

☑ Bonds

☑ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

0.46

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton iron and steel

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

1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1230

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

984

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

991

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.15447154471545

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The decarbonization target covers CaixaBank's lending portfolio exposure to the steel sector, focusing on the most relevant stages of the value chain, including steel manufacturing processes such as integrated and foundry production, which are the most emission-intensive activities within the sector. The target incorporates emissions across Scopes 1 and 2, reflecting direct and energy-related emissions associated with steel production. Upstream and downstream emissions (Scope 3) are considered less material in this sector compared to production emissions and are therefore not included in the target scope. The metric is defined as emissions intensity (kg CO_2/t steel), which captures the carbon intensity of steel production processes and aligns with industry practices such as the Sustainable Steel Principles. The target covers the portion of the portfolio where CaixaBank has exposure through lending activities, measured via granted limits, and where the bank can most effectively influence decarbonization through financing decisions. No explicit exclusions are identified; however, given the relatively low exposure and concentration of the sector in a limited number of counterparties, the scope focuses on the most material and data-robust exposures within the portfolio. As part of this commitment, it should be noted that the methodology originally used to define both long-term and interim decarbonisation targets was linked to frameworks such as the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), which was dissolved in 2025. Despite this, CaixaBank has maintained its public commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount to the Iron & Steel sector reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy in the numerator, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. The sectoral Net Zero metric is based on Exposure (Limit granted) and includes additional products, while also applying a specific sectoral perimeter and NACE codes. As a result, the amounts may differ.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

CaixaBank has established a sector-specific decarbonization target for its steel portfolio, aiming to reduce emissions intensity (kg CO_2/t steel) within a range of 10% to 20% by 2030, using 2022 as the baseline year. The baseline emissions intensity is set at 1,230 kg CO_2/t steel, with a target range of 984 to 1,107 kg CO_2/t steel by 2030. The target is aligned with the IEA Net Zero 2050 scenario and reflects the technological and methodological uncertainties associated with the decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors such as steel. The use of a target range accounts for potential variability in sector pathways, given current constraints in low-carbon steel technologies and evolving regulatory and market conditions. The evolution of the portfolio shows a positive decarbonization trend, with emissions intensity decreasing to 991 kg CO_2/t steel in 2025, already within the target range and indicating alignment with the sector's decarbonization trajectory.

Row 6

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por6

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/27/2024

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

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Project finance

☑ Bonds

☑ Equity investments

☑ Real estate

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

0.02

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Meters squared

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

6

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

20.5

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

12.1

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

21

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

-5.952380952380952

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the Commercial Real Estate objective are the following: • Value chain: the objective is focused on decarbonising the "use" phase of the property, where 85% of greenhouse gas emissions are produced: owner (groups with non-residential activity). • Scope of emissions: scope 1, direct emissions from burning fuel in the building (e.g. heating) and scope 2, indirect emissions from purchased energy (electricity, steam, heat and cooling). • Metric: physical intensity (kgCO2e/m2), which incentivizes exposure to relatively more emissions-efficient assets and facilitates comparison between assets of different sizes. • Reference path: CRREM 1.5º REC scenario adapted to the proportions by asset type of nonresidential stock in Spain and Portugal. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount to Commercial Real Estate reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy in the numerator, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. The sectoral Net Zero metric is calculated using Exposure (Limit granted), which includes additional products and applies specific perimeter criteria, including the NACE codes considered. As a result, the amounts may differ.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 7

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Por7

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:
☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:
☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/28/2024

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

Select from:
☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:
☑ Infrastructure

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Project finance

☑ Bonds

☑ Equity investments

☑ Real estate

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

3

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Meters squared

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

44

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

23.57

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

19.03

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

19.5

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

89.64757709251103

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the Residential Real Estate objective are the following: •Value chain: the objective focuses on the use of housing: mortgage credit to individuals for the purpose of "home acquisition". This is where 85% of the emissions of the residential real estate value chain are concentrated. • Scope of emissions: scopes 1 (direct emissions from combustion in homes, e.g. heating) and 2 (indirect emissions from consumption of purchased energy) account for most of the emissions; Scope 3 emissions are very limited. • Metric: physical intensity (kgCO2e/m2), which incentivizes exposure to relatively more emissions-efficient assets and facilitates comparison between assets of different sizes. • Reference path: CRREM1 1.5ºC for Spain and Portugal, specific to the real estate sector for the EU. Given the characteristics of the residential real estate segment, its social sensitivity, the long maturation periods and the dependence on exogenous levers for its transformation (regulatory requirements and public aid for the improvement of energy efficiency), the objective set for the Residential Real Estate Sector is not initially aligned with the CRREM reference path. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount of the lending portfolio to retail customers for residential property acquisition reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. The exposure used for the sectoral Net Zero metric, by contrast, is calculated on an Exposure (Limit granted) basis and applies a specific product perimeter and classification criteria. As a result, it may differ from the amount used for this calculation.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 8

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por8

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/28/2024

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

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Project finance

☑ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

6

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :%AD

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

2

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

11.9

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

4.3

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

63.8655462184874

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the objective for the Shipping sector are the following: • Value chain: the segment to be decarbonised is that of the Owner/Operator (transfer of cargo from port to port), since 'use' concentrates most of the emissions (approx. 92% of all emissions in the value chain). • Scope of emissions: Scope 1: emissions from fuel consumption while sailing. These are the most material emissions in the sector and are currently covered in the Poseidon Principles. • Metric: Alignment Delta (AD), a metric that defines the degree to which the carbon intensity of a ship or portfolio of ships is aligned with the underlying decarbonization trajectory for each asset typology that meets the International Maritime Organization (IMO) target. • Reference path: IMO initial scenario (2018), aligned with the 2ºC target, which seeks a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050 compared to the 2008 base year. The path is currently in the process of being updated within the framework of the Poseidon Principles. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount to the overall Shipping sector reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy in the numerator, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. This proxy covers a broader perimeter than the sectoral Net Zero metric, which only includes specific activities within the value chain. In addition, differences may arise from the NACE codes used to define the respective perimeters. As a result, the amounts may differ.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 9

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por9

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:
☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/28/2024

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

Select from:
☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:
☑ Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Loans
☑ Project finance
☑ Bonds
☑ Equity investments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

1

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :g CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :RPK = revenue passengers kilometre

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

1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

102

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

71

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

95.3

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

21.61290322580646

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The main characteristics of the objective for the Aviation sector are the following: • Value chain: the segment to be decarbonized is the owner/operator (passenger/cargo transport and airlines), since most of the sector's greenhouse gas emissions (>90%) are concentrated in the operation phase of aircraft. • Emissions Scope: Scope 1 (tank-to-wake approach): emissions from in-flight fuel consumption. These are by far the most relevant emissions in the value chain. •Metric: physical emissions intensity (gCO2e/RPK1) that describes greenhouse gas emissions per kilometer traveled in the year (passenger approach). • Reference path: Mission Possible Partnership "Prudent" 1.5º (MPPU 1.5º) scenario, aligned with the Pegasus methodology. The figure reported in column "(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year" is for the year 2022, as the figure for 2023 will not be published until the end of 2024. To estimate the percentage of portfolio covered requested by CDP, the outstanding amount to the Aviation sector reported in Table 8.33 of the 2025 Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is used as a proxy in the numerator, while the denominator corresponds to the Bank's total outstanding amount to legal and natural persons. The sectoral Net Zero metric is calculated using Exposure (Limit granted), which includes additional products and applies a specific sectoral perimeter and NACE codes. As a result, the amounts may differ.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2010

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2009

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

0

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

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

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

100

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

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved and maintained

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

Abs1

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

Select all that apply
☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CaixaBank has a policy and a target of achieving 100% renewable electricity consumption through the use of Guarantees of Renewable Origin (GOs). The target coverage is company-wide, including all operational facilities such as corporate headquarters, branch networks, and other buildings. The target covers the entire *electricity consumption of CaixaBank S.A., ensuring that all purchased electricity is sourced from renewable energy. To further support this objective, CaixaBank approved the signing of a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Naturgy for 110 GWh over a five-year period, representing approximately 40–50% of the forecast electricity consumption for the period 2022–2026. Given the contribution of this agreement and the expectation that additional PPAs and renewable energy contracts will be secured before 2030, the target year was brought forward from 2040 to 2030. CaixaBank reached the target of 100% renewable electricity in 2022 and has maintained this level through 2025. Given that maintaining this target requires continuous annual investment, the objective is considered achieved but is actively sustained year after year as part of the company's environmental strategy. The target supports the achievement of zero Scope 2 emissions and reflects CaixaBank's long-term commitment to renewable energy sourcing. No material exclusions are identified, as the target applies to all electricity consumption within the organization's operational scope.*

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Since 2009, CaixaBank has prepared an annual inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by its activities. This inventory is used to calculate its carbon footprint and to define actions aimed at progressively reducing it as part of its commitment to minimising and offsetting CO_2 emissions. Within the framework of the Environmental Management Plan 2025–2027, CaixaBank aims to maintain carbon neutrality for its operational emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 and part of Scope 3) through emission reduction and offsetting measures. To achieve this objective, the bank implements initiatives focused on improving environmental performance, including energy efficiency measures, monitoring of environmental indicators, and the deployment of integrated Environmental and Energy Management Systems aligned with ISO 14001, ISO 50001 and EMAS standards. These actions enable CaixaBank to reduce its operational emissions while ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and supporting the sustainability objectives defined in its current strategic framework.

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

In order to achieve and maintain the target of consuming 100% electricity from renewable sources, CaixaBank operates in two lines of action: on the one hand, energy efficiency measures, and on the other, the purchase of Guarantees of Renewable Origin for the remaining consumption. CaixaBank has implemented automation systems that allow it to monitor energy consumption in corporate buildings and across the branch network, evaluate the energy savings of the measures implemented and define new efficiency initiatives. In 2025, several initiatives have been implemented to reduce consumption in the branch network, based on identified savings potential, including the replacement of conventional lighting with LED technology, installation of presence sensors and automatic lighting shut-off systems, as well as optimisation of energy use associated with alarm systems. HVAC systems have been progressively replaced with more efficient equipment, and computer equipment has been upgraded to improve energy performance across operations. The Data Processing Centres (DPCs) maintain high standards of energy efficiency, supported by recognised sustainability certifications, contributing to optimising infrastructure performance. Electricity consumption is fully covered through renewable sources supported by Guarantees of Renewable Origin, ensuring that Scope 2 emissions remain neutralised from an electricity consumption perspective. As a result of these measures, CaixaBank achieved a 4.2% reduction in energy consumption in 2025 compared to 2024, mainly driven by energy efficiency initiatives across its facilities.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/24/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Por1

☑ Por2

☑ Por3

☑ Por4

☑ Por6

☑ Por7

☑ Por8

☑ Por9

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As a founding member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), promoted by the United Nations, CaixaBank is committed to being carbon neutral by 2050 and we are working to move the portfolio towards zero greenhouse gas emissions. We have set intermediate emission reduction targets for 2030 in our financing and investment portfolios, specifically in the sectors with the highest intensity of greenhouse gas emissions (Power generation, oil and gas, automotive, iron and steel, agriculture, real estate (residential and commercial), aviation, shipping and agriculture). The target coverage applies to the bank's lending and investment activities (Scope 3, Category 15). Although CaixaBank' own Scope 1, Scope 2 and non-category 15 Scope 3 emissions are not addressed in the NZBA's Target Setting Guidelines, CaixaBank is already operational-carbon-footprint neutral (for scope 12 3.6 business travel). This is why the absolute targets set at the operational level (7.53.1) have been indicated as emission targets linked to this net-zero target. Finally, CaixaBank has a organization-wide target coverage which includes both portfolio emissions (scope 3.15) and operational emissions (scope 1,2,3.6 business travel). Following the dissolution of the NZBA in 2025, CaixaBank has maintained its public commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and continues to pursue the decarbonisation of its lending and investment portfolios. This commitment remains an integral part of the Bank's ESG risk management strategy and of its Prudential Transition Plan. In this context, CaixaBank continues to maintain and monitor interim decarbonisation targets for the most emissions-intensive and hard-to-abate sectors, prioritising those considered most relevant across its loan book and investment portfolio. These targets are supported by recognised methodological references, including the UNEP FI Guidance for Climate Target Setting.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

he operational carbon footprint mitigation strategy is centred upon the following phases: calculation, reduction and offsetting emissions that could not be avoided both in corporate buildings and throughout the commercial network (scopes 1, 2 and 3.6). As part of the Environmental Management Plan, the CaixaBank Group has undertaken to reduce the carbon footprint of its own activity for Scope 1, 2 and for category 3.6 corporate travel of Scope 3. To achieve this goal, measures have been implemented to reduce own emissions as well as to offset emissions that could not be avoided. In 2024, a qualitative leap was made regarding the offsetting of these emissions, since 100% of the offset projects focused on GHG emissions removal, compared to previous years when both emission reduction and removal projects were considered. The projects chosen to offset 2025 emissions were: 50% of the tonnes offset were compensated through Reforestation Projects in Esteban de Gormaz and Beratón, in Soria, and in Agavanzal, in Zamora, verified applying the MITECO Verification Standard. Vintage 2024 and 2025. 50% of the tonnes offset were compensated through the Forest Project in Montes del Este, located in Uruguay, verified under the VCS (Verified Carbon Standard). Vintage 2020+. Additionally, among the projects funded through carbon credits, CaixaBank has two of its own CO2 absorption projects, which consist of reforesting areas burned by fire in the Montserrat mountains in Barcelona and in the town of Ejulve in Teruel, which it has promoted, financed and managed. Both projects are included in the Register of carbon footprints, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects validated by MITECO. To manage the permanence risk, the Ministry reserves a portion of the absorptions allocated to the guarantee fund. The emissions absorbed by this forest were calculated following the methodology established by the Climate Change Office of MITECO.

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

The Bank is committed to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with its operations, to supporting customers in their transition to a carbon-neutral economy, and to publish intermediate decarbonisation targets. Additionally, CaixaBank will stop financing companies involved in thermal coal activities (clients whose revenues from thermal coal mining and/or coal-fired power generation exceed 5% of the total), reducing its exposure to zero by 2030. In line with its ambition to be a reference in sustainability in Europe, CaixaBank continues making progress in setting decarbonisation targets in accordance with its commitment as a founding *member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance. The phase out is as well aligned with the recommendation of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to limit the increase in global temperature to a maximum of 1.5º. CaixaBank will continue financing the transition to a carbon-neutral economy and supporting clients committed with a coal phase out by 2030. As explained in the previous column, at the operational level, CaixaBank Group has undertaken to reduce the carbon footprint of its own activity for Scope 1, 2 and for category 3.6 corporate travel of Scope 3. To achieve this goal, measures have been implemented to reduce own emissions as well as to offset emissions that could not be avoided. In 2024, a qualitative leap was made regarding the offsetting of these emissions, since 100% of the offset projects focused on GHG emissions removal, compared to previous years when both emission reduction and removal projects were considered; and this same approach has been followed in 2025.*

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

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

[Add row]

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

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*1*	*207*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*669*
Implemented	*4*	*807.71*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

237.39

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

307300

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

649265

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in corporate buildings: modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc. During 2025, the implemented measures generated annual electricity savings of approximately 2.18 GWh, equivalent to 237.39 tCO_2e using CaixaBank's location-based electricity emission factor. The initiative forms part of the Bank's ongoing energy efficiency program covering monitored buildings throughout the organization.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

131.63

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

169134

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank continued the replacement of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment across approximately 400 offices with more efficient systems. The initiative delivers annual electricity savings of approximately 1.21 GWh, equivalent to 131.63 tCO_2e avoided emissions, while improving energy performance and reducing operating costs. The program supports the long-term decarbonization and modernization of the Bank's office portfolio.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

403.99

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

524598

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

649265

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank has implemented Energy Efficiency Measures (MAES) in stores (offices): modification of schedules, installation of new hardware, home automation installations, etc. During 2025, the measures generated estimated electricity savings of 3.71 GWh, corresponding to 403.99 tCO_2e avoided emissions using the Bank’s location-based electricity emission factor. The initiative contributes to the reduction of operational energy consumption across the branch network.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

34.7

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

42283

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

492338

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CaixaBank continued replacing conventional lighting systems with high-efficiency LED technology in approximately 175 offices. The initiative generated annual electricity savings of approximately 0.32 GWh, representing 34.70 tCO_2e avoided emissions. In addition to reducing electricity consumption, the project contributes to lower maintenance requirements and improved lighting efficiency across the branch network.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2025, CaixaBank strengthened the management of its operational emissions through its public Environmental Management Plan 2025-2027, which focuses on reducing the environmental impact of the Group's own activities through initiatives linked to efficiency, circular economy, value-chain engagement, sustainable mobility and new certifications. Within the efficiency line, CaixaBank publicly discloses measures such as the installation of home automation systems in branches, LED lighting, more efficient climate control equipment, timed operating settings and setpoint temperature adjustments, as well as digitization measures to reduce the consumption of paper, toner and bank cards. CaixaBank also publicly states that progress against these actions is monitored by the Sustainability Committee. For CaixaBank S.A., the public environmental management disclosure includes operational decarbonization targets based on 2024 data, including a 9% reduction in Scope 1 emissions in 2025, a 5% reduction in Scope 1+2 emissions (location-based) in 2025, and a 22% reduction in Scope 1 emissions by 2030. In parallel, CaixaBank publicly reports the purchase of 100% renewable electricity (supplier + PPA), which supports the maintenance of zero Scope 2 emissions under the market-based method in its target pathway.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2025, CaixaBank strengthened the management of its operational emissions through its public Environmental Management Plan 2025-2027, which focuses on reducing the environmental impact of the Group's own activities through initiatives linked to efficiency, circular economy, value-chain engagement, sustainable mobility and new certifications. Within the efficiency line, CaixaBank publicly discloses measures such as the installation of home automation systems in branches, LED lighting, more efficient climate control equipment, timed operating settings and setpoint temperature adjustments, as well as digitization measures to reduce the consumption of paper, toner and bank cards. CaixaBank also publicly states that progress against these actions is monitored by the Sustainability Committee. For CaixaBank S.A., the public environmental management disclosure includes operational decarbonization targets based on 2024 data, including a 9% reduction in Scope 1 emissions in 2025, a 5% reduction in Scope 1+2 emissions (location-based) in 2025, and a 22% reduction in Scope 1 emissions by 2030. In parallel, CaixaBank publicly reports the purchase of 100% renewable electricity (supplier + PPA), which supports the maintenance of zero Scope 2 emissions under the market-based method in its target pathway.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CaixaBank S.A. drives investment in emissions reduction activities through compliance with recognized environmental management standards and emerging regulatory requirements. The organization maintains an environmental and energy management system aligned with EMAS, ISO 14001 and ISO 50001, and this framework supports operational investment in energy efficiency and emissions reduction. In addition, CaixaBank states that it plans to implement Sustainable Mobility to Work Plans in buildings with more than 200 employees, as required by the new Sustainable Mobility Law. These actions are consistent with the organization's operational decarbonization strategy and with its 100% renewable electricity procurement approach.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CaixaBank S.A. also uses employee engagement to support investments and actions linked to emissions reduction. The Environmental Management Plan includes awareness actions aimed at reducing emissions associated with corporate travel, and these are relevant in the context of a workforce of 37,236 average employees in CaixaBank S.A. for 2025. The combination of awareness initiatives and a large workforce indicates that employee engagement is part of the overall approach to operational decarbonization.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Forest repopulation project located in Esteban de Gormaz and Beratón (Soria) and Agavanzal (Zamora), Spain. The project focuses on reforestation of degraded land to enhance carbon sequestration and ecosystem restoration.

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

11032.5

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

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

Select from:
☑ Purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :Miteco

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

Select all that apply
☑ Not assessed

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

Select all that apply
☑ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply
☑ Not assessed

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

Under the MITECO carbon footprint, offsetting and CO_2 absorption project registry, projects must comply with applicable legislation and with the "do no significant harm" principle. The standard requires projects not to negatively affect biodiversity protection or restoration, pollution prevention and control, the transition to a circular economy, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, or climate change adaptation. In addition, project documentation must include information on the project's purpose, activities, location and main characteristics, as well as a management plan for the permanence period, including measures to *reduce the risk of carbon being released back into the atmosphere. MITECO also requires the benefits of the project to be assessed, including at least environmental, socio-economic and climate adaptation aspects.*

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The selected reforestation projects in Spain are registered under the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO) carbon footprint, offsetting and CO_2 absorption projects registry. In addition to generating certified carbon removals, these projects are designed to deliver broader environmental and social benefits The projects contribute to the restoration of degraded ecosystems by converting abandoned agricultural land and wildfire-affected areas into resilient forest ecosystems composed of native and locally adapted species. In San Esteban de Gormaz and Beratón, reforestation activities address soil degradation and erosion resulting from land abandonment while improving ecological functionality and long-term landscape resilience. In Agavanzal, the project supports the recovery of areas severely affected by wildfires, helping to restore forest cover and ecosystem services. Biodiversity enhancement is a key component of the projects. The reforestation strategy incorporates a diversity of native tree and shrub species, promoting habitat creation, ecological connectivity and the recovery of flora and fauna of high ecological value. The projects also aim to improve soil quality, strengthen water retention capacity and contribute to the restoration of natural hydrological processes, increasing resilience to climate change and other environmental pressures. Beyond environmental benefits, the projects generate positive social outcomes. Reforestation activities create local employment opportunities, support sustainable land management practices and contribute to rural development in areas affected by depopulation. By restoring degraded landscapes and promoting long-term ecosystem stewardship, the projects help create economic opportunities linked to sustainable forestry and the conservation of natural resources while strengthening the relationship between local communities and their natural environment.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Forestry project located in Montes del Este (Uruguay), focused on sustainable forest management and carbon sequestration through plantation-based ecosystems.

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

11032.5

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

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

Select from:

☑ Purchased

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

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Temporary crediting

☑ Other, please specify :AFOLU risks analysis

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

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

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

The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) requires projects to address environmental and social safeguards in addition to delivering verified carbon removals. Project proponents must identify, assess and mitigate potential adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts, engage with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle, and maintain a grievance and redress mechanism. The standard also requires the assessment and management of non-permanence risks, including biophysical, financial and management-related risks, as well as the implementation of measures to avoid harm to local communities and natural ecosystems. In addition, VCS projects are required to demonstrate additionality, ensure robust monitoring and verification procedures, assess potential leakage, and comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Projects may also be evaluated for their contribution to biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and other environmental and social co-benefits.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

A total of 11,032.5 tCO_2e, representing 50% of the total emissions offset in 2025, were retired through the#2576 Afforestation & Reforestation Project in Uruguay, certified under the VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) with Vintage 2020+. The credits were retired during 2025. The project is located in Uruguay and consists of an afforestation initiative covering 4,314 hectares of previously degraded grasslands formerly used for extensive grazing. Its objective is to generate high-quality, long-lasting timber while removing significant quantities of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through forest carbon sinks. The project is expected to remove approximately 2,280,276 tCO_2 over a 60-year period, equivalent to around 38,000 tCO_2 per year. In addition to carbon removals, the project delivers broader environmental and social benefits. The afforestation activities transform degraded land into productive forest ecosystems, contributing to biodiversity conservation and environmental protection. Project management follows FSC-accredited sustainable forestry practices, which support environmental safeguards, biodiversity conservation and risk management measures. The project also generates significant social benefits, creating local employment opportunities and supporting small businesses and local contractors. According to the project documentation, employment levels are estimated to be eight to ten times higher than those associated with traditional livestock farming on the same land.

[Add row]

C12. Environmental performance - Financial services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1) We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.1.2) Disclosure metric

Select all that apply
☑ Financed emissions

(12.1.8) We measure the impact of our portfolio on water

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.9) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on water

Select from:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(12.1.10) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on water

CaixaBank, in its Double Materiality Assessment, concluded that water-related topics were not material to its business. However, the bank has observed growing interest in this issue among its stakeholders. As a result, CaixaBank is actively working to define specific Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) related to water within its portfolio. These indicators are expected to be published in the coming years as part of the bank's ongoing commitment to environmental responsibility and transparency.

(12.1.11) We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.12) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.1.13) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on biodiversity

In recent years CaixaBank has undertaken initiatives to lessen the negative impact on nature, to preserve it and to contribute to strengthening biodiversity and ecosystems. In 2024, having started in 2022, CaixaBank was involved in a pilot project launched by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and coordinated by UNEP FI, in which the draft TNFD framework was worked on. Nevertheless, CaixaBank is not currently measuring the biodiversity impact of its whole portfolio, this is likely due to a combination of the complexity of measurement, the lack of tools, data and procedures and the prioritization of other ESG issues. However, this could change as biodiversity issues gain more prominence globally.
[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Bonds

☑ Real estate

☑ Fixed income

☑ Project finance

☑ Equity investments

☑ Other, please specify **:Sovereign Debt**

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

73999302

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

83.83

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

454719907300.00

(12.1.1.5) % of financed emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees (optional)

45.3

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:
☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)

3.19

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

45436973.65

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/30/2021

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans, Retail Loans, Commercial Real Estate, Retail Mortgages, Project Finance, Corporate Bonds, Listed equity, Fixed income and Variable income Portfolios not included: other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). In the case of sovereign debt, CaixaBank (CB) reports these emissions separately from financed emissions to avoid potential double counting. In addition, CB discloses sovereign debt emissions both excluding and including LULUCF, amounting to 9,471 ktCO$_2$e and 10,700 ktCO$_2$e, respectively. The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, 2 and 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the PCAF. The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF. In addition, PCAF has recently published new methodologies and guidance for certain asset classes that were not previously covered by its standard. CB is currently assessing the materiality and relevance of these asset classes within its portfolio to determine whether they should be incorporated into the financed emissions calculation perimeter in future reporting cycles.
[Fixed row]

(12.1.2) Disclose or restate your financed emissions for previous years.

Past year 1 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2024

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

71257090

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

85.9

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

32.5

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity. Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, 2 and 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF. Finally, In 2024, CaixaBank calculated sovereign debt emissions for the first time, following the methodology developed by PCAF for this asset class. As this asset class had not previously been included within the financed emissions calculation perimeter, sovereign debt emissions were not calculated for prior years and are therefore not available for historical comparison.

Past year 2 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2023

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

77730814.28

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

88.8

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

23.32

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans - Retail Loans, Corporate Real Estate, Retail Mortgages, Project Finance, Corporate Bonds, Listed equity. Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, 2 and 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the PCAF. The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. In all cases, CO2e emissions are estimated from intensity factors based on physical activity published by official sources. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class, to which a numerical code of two, three and four digits is assigned respectively, the last being the one with the highest level of detail on the activity that develop the counterpart. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2e emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF corresponding to the NACE and the company's geography. In 2024, CaixaBank calculated sovereign debt emissions for the first time using PCAF's methodology for this asset class. As sovereign debt had not previously been included in the financed emissions perimeter, no historical data are available, making year-on-year comparisons unavailable.

Past year 3 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/11/2022

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

70330721.59

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

90.7

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

21.61

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans - Retail Loans, Corporate Real Estate, Retail Mortgages, Project Finance, Corporate Bonds, Listed equity. Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, 2 and 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the PCAF. The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. The approaches taken to modelling or estimating emissions when primary data was not used are: 1: Emissions based on physical activity. When the GHG emissions reported by the client are not available, the emissions are estimated based on the primary data of their physical activity. In all cases, CO2e emissions are estimated from intensity factors based on physical activity published by official sources. 2: Emissions based on economic activity. The NACE of the counterparty and the country or region in which it is carried out are considered. The NACE structure is based on three classification levels: division, group and class, to which a numerical code of two, three and four digits is assigned respectively, the last being the one with the highest level of detail on the activity that develop the counterpart. Once the NACE of the loan has been obtained, it must be translated into the European Union Classification of Economic Activities. To estimate the companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2e emissions, the company's turnover is multiplied by the intensity factor published by PCAF corresponding to the NACE and the company's geography. In 2024, CaixaBank calculated sovereign debt emissions for the first time using PCAF's methodology for this asset class. As sovereign debt had not previously been included in the financed emissions perimeter, no historical data are available, making year-on-year comparisons unavailable.

Past year 4 for Banking (Bank)

(12.1.2.1) End Date

12/30/2021

(12.1.2.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

45436973.65

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

89.05

(12.1.2.4) % calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

17.48

(12.1.2.5) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.2.6) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The portfolios included in the calculation are the following: - Corporate Loans (Large and small companies Auto companies) - Retail Loans (Private Cars) - Corporate Real Estate (Commercial Real Estate) - Retail Mortgages - Project Finance - Corporate Bonds - Listed equity Portfolios not included: fixed income and other portfolios for which PCAF has not defined a methodology (derivatives, etc...). The Scopes considered when measuring emissions associated with assets in our portfolio are Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The methodology selected for calculating financed emissions is "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry" developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF, hereinafter). The PCAF methodology applies the same general principles for attributing emissions to all types of assets. The financed issues are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific for each asset class) by the issues of the borrower, the investee company or the financed asset. The sources of primary data used in calculating portfolio emissions are: EINF, Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Climate Report or other documents published. Finally, In 2024, CaixaBank calculated sovereign debt emissions for the first time, following the methodology developed by PCAF for this asset class. As this asset class had not previously been included within the financed emissions calculation perimeter, sovereign debt emissions were not calculated for prior years and are therefore not available for historical comparison.
[Fixed row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown
Banking (Bank)	Yes ☑ Yes, by asset class ☑ Yes, by industry ☑ Yes, by scope

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Fossil Fuels

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

1.71

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

5284458

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1198868

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on the outstanding drawn exposure only. The emissions reported are related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not constitute on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions to financed activities based on the financial institution's share of outstanding exposure. As undrawn commitments have not yet been disbursed and therefore do not represent financed assets, they are not considered in the financed emissions inventory.

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Fossil Fuels

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

1.71

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

5284458

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

9200354

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on outstanding drawn exposures only. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not represent on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions based on financed amounts that have been effectively disbursed and recognized on the balance sheet. Consequently, undrawn commitments are not included in the financed emissions inventory. The figures reported under this disclosure include exposures to the oil, gas and coal sectors, which are fully incorporated within the financed emissions boundary and accounted for using the applicable PCAF methodology.

Row 3

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

4.99

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

15443791

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1167515

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on the outstanding drawn exposure only. The emissions reported are related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not constitute on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions to financed activities based on the financial institution's share of outstanding exposure. As undrawn commitments have not yet been disbursed and therefore do not represent financed assets, they are not considered in the financed emissions inventory.

Row 4

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:
☑ Power generation

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

4.99

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

15443791000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1167515

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on the outstanding drawn exposure only. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not constitute on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions to financed activities based on the financial institution's share of outstanding exposure. As undrawn commitments have not yet been disbursed and therefore do not represent financed assets, they are not considered in the financed emissions inventory.

Row 5

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Transportation services

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

8.39

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

25932893000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

4444543

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on the outstanding drawn exposure only. The emissions reported are related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not constitute on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions to financed activities based on the financial institution's share of outstanding exposure. As undrawn commitments have not yet been disbursed and therefore do not represent financed assets, they are not considered in the financed emissions inventory.

Row 6

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:
☑ Transportation services

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients’/investees’ scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

8.39

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

25932893000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on the outstanding drawn exposure only. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not constitute on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions to financed activities based on the financial institution's share of outstanding exposure. As undrawn commitments have not yet been disbursed and therefore do not represent financed assets, they are not considered in the financed emissions inventory.

Row 7

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

6.32

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

19548176000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

677037

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on outstanding drawn exposures only. The emissions reported are related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Undrawn commitments are excluded, as PCAF allocates emissions to financed exposures that are recognized on the balance sheet at the reporting date. The scope of this reporting line is limited to Commercial Real Estate (CRE). Accordingly, the reported financed emissions reflect only the emissions attributed to the bank's CRE portfolio and are calculated using the methodologies and data applicable to this asset class.

Row 8

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:
☑ Infrastructure

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

6.32

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

19548176000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1989421

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on outstanding drawn exposures only. Undrawn commitments are excluded, as PCAF allocates emissions to financed exposures that are recognized on the balance sheet at the reporting date. The scope of this reporting line is limited to Commercial Real Estate (CRE). Accordingly, the reported financed emissions reflect only the emissions attributed to the bank's CRE portfolio and are calculated using the methodologies and data applicable to this asset class.

Row 9

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Materials

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

0.94

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

2913190000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

716194

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on outstanding drawn exposures only. The emissions reported are related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Undrawn commitments are excluded, as the PCAF methodology attributes emissions to exposures recognized on the balance sheet at the reporting date. This reporting line covers only the steel, iron, aluminium and cement sectors. Accordingly, the reported financed emissions reflect emissions attributed exclusively to counterparties operating in these sectors and do not include emissions associated with other industries or asset classes.

Row 10

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Materials

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients’/investees’ scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

0.94

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

2913190000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1245248

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on outstanding drawn exposures only. Undrawn commitments are excluded, as the PCAF methodology attributes emissions to exposures recognized on the balance sheet at the reporting date. This reporting line covers only the steel, iron, aluminium and cement sectors. Accordingly, the reported financed emissions reflect emissions attributed exclusively to counterparties operating in these sectors and do not include emissions associated with other industries or asset classes.

Row 11

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

1.39

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

4284940000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1665808

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on the outstanding drawn exposure only. The emissions reported are related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not constitute on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions to financed activities based on the financial institution's share of outstanding exposure. As undrawn commitments have not yet been disbursed and therefore do not represent financed assets, they are not considered in the financed emissions inventory.

Row 12

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

1.39

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

4284940000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

1679573

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Financed emissions are calculated based on the outstanding drawn exposure only. The emissions reported are related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Undrawn commitments are excluded from the calculation, as they do not constitute on-balance-sheet exposures at the reporting date. This approach is aligned with the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which attributes emissions to financed activities based on the financial institution's share of outstanding exposure. As undrawn commitments have not yet been disbursed and therefore do not represent financed assets, they are not considered in the financed emissions inventory.

[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

5502815542.23

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

134388699

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.4

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The reported value for fossil fuel assets is calculated as the aggregate exposure to counterparties operating in the coal, oil and gas sectors. Accordingly, all exposures classified within these fossil fuel industries are included in the reported figure.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

321521.23

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

217241

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The reported value for thermal and metallurgical coal assets includes exposures associated with counterparties classified under CNAE codes 0510 (Hard coal mining), 0520 (Lignite mining), and 1910 (Manufacture of coke oven products). Accordingly, the disclosed amount reflects the aggregate exposure to activities related to the extraction and processing of thermal and metallurgical coal within the scope of the assessment.

Lending to met coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

It is not feasible to separately identify exposures related to metallurgical coal, as no specific CNAE classification exists for this activity. Consequently, a distinction between thermal and metallurgical coal cannot be made using the available sector classification. The value reported in the previous row includes all exposures associated with coal-related activities within the scope of the assessment and therefore represents the bank's total coal exposure.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

2915995095

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

132150047

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

4.5

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The reported value for oil assets includes exposures associated with counterparties classified under CNAE codes 0610, 0910, 1920, 4671, 4730 and 4950. These codes cover activities related to the extraction of crude petroleum, support services for oil extraction, petroleum refining, wholesale distribution of liquid fuels, retail sale of automotive fuel, and transport via pipelines. Accordingly, the disclosed amount reflects the aggregate exposure to oil-related activities within the scope of the assessment.

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

2586498926

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

2021412

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The reported value for gas assets includes exposures associated with counterparties classified under CNAE codes 0610, 0620, 3521, 3522 and 3523. These codes cover activities related to the extraction of natural gas, the production of gas, and the distribution and trading of gaseous fuels through network infrastructure. Accordingly, the disclosed amount reflects the aggregate exposure to gas-related activities within the scope of the assessment.
[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

Banking (Bank)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.5.2) Taxonomy under which portfolio alignment is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(12.5.3) Total assets in your portfolio (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

542431000000.00

(12.5.4) Total assets covered in the calculation of the taxonomy KPIs in the reporting year

433043000000

(12.5.5) Total assets excluded from the calculation of your alignment KPIs in the reporting year

588552000000

(12.5.6) Aligned assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

15708000000

(12.5.7) Share of aligned assets based on turnover of investees out of total assets in the reporting year

3.6

(12.5.8) Eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

186073000

(12.5.9) Share of eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year out of total assets in the reporting year

42.7

(12.5.10) Aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18808000000

(12.5.11) Share of aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

4.3

(12.5.12) Eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

18808000000

(12.5.13) Share of eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

43.2

(12.5.14) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

3.6

(12.5.15) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.2

(12.5.16) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.6

(12.5.17) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.1

(12.5.18) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.19) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.20) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

4.3

(12.5.21) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.3

(12.5.22) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

1

(12.5.23) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.24) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.25) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is enabling based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.32) “Do No Significant Harm” requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.5.33) Details of “Do No Significant Harm” analysis

All assets considered in the GAR are aligned with all the criteria established in the regulation. CB's GAR is based on the KPIs reported by the NFRD counterparts who, in turn, have already considered all the criteria established in the regulation, among which is the DNSH.

(12.5.34) Details of calculation

The values reported in this question are related to CaixaBank Group because these are the ones reported and verified in the IGC2025. The weight of CaixaBank S.A.'s total assets in the consolidated figures is 82%. Although the total assets of the portfolio (column 4) contains the self-calculated value with scope CaixaBank SA (question 1.10), the rest of the columns are linked to a total value of the CaixaBank Group portfolio that amounts to 588,552,000,000. Details of the calculation: 1. Eligibility analysis An economic activity eligible for the Taxonomy will be as described in the Regulation, regardless of whether or not said economic activity meets the criteria for considering an activity as environmentally sustainable. Therefore, the eligibility ratio reflects the relationship between all of CaixaBank's activities included in the Taxonomy, and the assets covered. In the previous three years, CaixaBank published the eligibility ratios for the first two environmental objectives (climate change mitigation and adaptation). In 2024, the eligibility ratios for the remaining four objectives and the new activities added in the last year to the climate objectives

were first published. 2. Alignment analysis For the Banking Group, the main indicator for measuring this alignment is the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which establishes the percentage of assets covered by the banking group that are used for activities that meet the criteria of the Taxonomy. The GAR is the ratio of the volume of assets intended for activities that meet the requirements of the Taxonomy and the assets covered. 3. Exposure to economic activities involving fossil gas and nuclear energy This year, the Group is reporting its exposure to economic activities related to fossil gas and nuclear energy for the first time, in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022, which amends Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 - on the selection criteria and not causing significant damage to these energy economic activities, and (EU) 2021/2178, on the disclosure indicators.
[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation
☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Loans

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply
☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply
☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities
☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply
☑ Energy efficiency measures
☑ Green buildings and equipment
☑ Low-emission transport
☑ Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products. Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". By type of sustainability variables to which loans are benchmarked, those that contribute to climate risk mitigation (such as the intensity of the carbon footprint in its different scopes, the percentage of installed capacity of renewable sources, etc.) predominate, as well as the variables that contribute to improving the sustainability governance profile in companies (e.g. the percentage of women in managerial positions, hours of training per employee, sustainable profile of suppliers, among others). In the reporting year CB granted a total of EUR 10,994 MM for loans linked to ESG indexes or environmental indicators which were conditional upon recognition of good performance by the company regarding sustainability, measured according to ESG criteria applied by independent bodies. In addition, EUR 2,878 MM in corporate financing with known use of proceeds were granted for renewable energy financing. It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2024, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1.10.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

☑ LMA Green Loan Principles

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals

Funding Framework. It includes the following types of financing: i) Renewable energies and energy efficiency ii) Certified energy-efficient property iii) Access to clean mass transport systems iv) Efficiency in the use and quality of water v) Activities that contribute to the prevention, minimisation, collection, management, recycling, reuse or processing of waste for recovery vi) Protection of healthy ecosystems and mitigation of climate change in the agricultural sector. 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products. Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". As part of its commitment to the fight against climate change, CaixaBank supports environmentally friendly initiatives that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy, mainly through the financing of renewable energy projects. An important part of this is the financing of renewable energy projects through project finance. In the reporting year, the bank helped to finance 15 projects for a total of 2,259 MM. Renewable energy project finance portfolio exposure represents 29% of the total project finance exposure of CB.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.24

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Real estate

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply
☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply
☑ LMA Green Loan Principles

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply
☑ Green buildings and equipment

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The methodology used to identify and classify products is internal, combining the criteria set by CaixaBank SDG Funding Framework, the criteria set by the internal Sustainable Financing Guide and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The criteria for considering products as environmentally sustainable are the following: 1) Assets eligible for backing the issuance of a Green Bond, according to the CB's Sustainable Development Goals Funding Framework. It includes the following types of financing: i) Renewable energies and energy efficiency ii) Certified energy-efficient property iii) Access to clean mass transport systems iv) Efficiency in the use and quality of water v) Activities that contribute to the prevention, minimisation, collection, management, recycling, reuse or processing of waste for recovery vi) Protection of healthy ecosystems and mitigation of climate change in the agricultural sector (forests and woods) 2) Assets certified by a third party in accordance with commonly accepted market standards, such as LMA or ICMA. 3) Operations indexed to ESG indices. 4) Eco-funding lines for consumer products (household appliances and energy-efficient vehicles). Green financing has a positive environmental impact and is underpinned by eligible projects or assets, including, but not limited to, the following: renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste treatment, and sustainable building. Green financing modalities include loans that comply with the Green Loan Principles (GLP) issued by the Loan Market Association (LMA), so-called "Green Loans". Real Estate Financing Energy Efficient Operations, for which there is documentary evidence of an A or B rating energy efficiency certificate, are considered *environmentally sustainable. In the reporting year EUR 1,484 MM were granted to energy efficient promotions, with EUR 2,289 MM for the financing for Commercial Real Estate. In addition, EUR 2,365 MM in mortgage loans were grated to individuals on homes with an A or B energy efficiency certificate (green mortgages). It is worth noting that in the column "% of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value" we are reporting data on new products or credit during the reporting year 2025, not the total balance sheet. The denominator is the total value of the portfolio reported in question 1.10.*

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.63

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Green buildings and equipment

☑ Low-emission transport

☑ Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

We refer to green bonds issued by corporate clients to finance eligible green categories under their respective Sustainable Bonds Frameworks. CaixaBank is a signatory of the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) since 2015. Since then, the Bank has participated in the placement of green bonds for projects with a positive impact on climate. The proceeds of the bonds have been used to support projects related to renewable energy and green building. In 2025, CaixaBank has participated in the placement of 20 green bonds for EUR 1,490 MM.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.33

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Loans

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☑ LMA Green Loan Principles

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Flood/drought resilience

☑ Nature-based solutions

☑ Wastewater treatment infrastructure

☑ Water supply and sewer networks infrastructure

☑ Water treatment infrastructure

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

CaixaBank promotes sustainable financing through the internal "Prima Verde" incentive programme. In 2025, a total of 104 green operations were submitted, of which 13 were aligned with SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation, representing €93 million, or 13% of the total amount. These projects are classified according to internal methodologies, the EU Taxonomy, and LMA Green Loan Principles. Eligible water-related activities may include infrastructure for water treatment and supply, wastewater management, and efficient water use. The programme supports CaixaBank's commitment to redirect capital toward sustainable activities, and tracks both volume and impact of the operations aligned with environmental objectives. In 2025, CaixaBank updated its internal classification framework (Norma 227) to explicitly include water-related categories as eligible for green financing. These include water supply for irrigation communities, nature-based hydraulic works to prevent floods and droughts, and activities related to the efficiency and quality of water use. These categories are formally recognised as part of CaixaBank's sustainable financing perimeter, and are used as part of the internal review and approval process for operations eligible under the Prima Verde incentive scheme.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.05

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Wastewater treatment infrastructure

☑ Water treatment infrastructure

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

In line with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), CaixaBank allocated €27.75 million (€0.03 billion) in 2025 to finance sustainable water and wastewater management projects, representing 0.2% of its total eligible green bond portfolio (€17.9 billion as of 31 December 2025). The financing was delivered through three loans, with an average loan size of €9.2 million and an average maturity of 1.2 years. Eligible activities include water collection, treatment and supply systems, wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure, network renewal projects, and solutions that improve water-use efficiency, climate resilience, and the protection of natural water systems. The financed projects support integrated water resource management, improve water quality, and contribute to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. As a result, the portfolio enabled the treatment of 6.4 million m³ of wastewater per year, the supply of 2.76 million m³ of clean drinking water per year, and the avoidance of approximately 375 tCO_2e annually. These investments help prevent the discharge of hazardous substances into waterways, enhance ecosystem protection, strengthen public health outcomes, and support regions facing increasing water stress.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.001

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(12.7) Has your organization set targets for deforestation and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring?

Water

(12.7.1) Target set

Select from:

☑ No, we have not set such targets, but we plan to within the next two years

(12.7.2) Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation- and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring

CaixaBank has not yet established specific targets related to water-secure lending, investing, or insuring. According to the double materiality assessment carried out in alignment with the CSRD requirements, topics such as water and forests have not been identified as material at this stage. However, CaixaBank acknowledges the growing relevance and stakeholder concern around these environmental issues, particularly in the context of evolving European regulatory expectations. While no formal water-related targets have been set to date, CaixaBank is committed to progressively building the internal capabilities, methodologies, and knowledge base needed to respond to future sustainability requirements in these areas. The bank aims to strengthen the integration of water-related aspects into its broader sustainability approach, especially in sectors where such considerations may become increasingly relevant. These efforts are expected to support the potential definition of dedicated targets in the future and reflect CaixaBank's ambition to demonstrate leadership in integrating environmental considerations into its financial practices.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Financial services

☑ Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

☑ Products and services footprint verification

☑ Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ Spanish Institute of Registered Auditors (ICJCE)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Consolidated management Report 2025 has been verified with the scope of a limited assurance engagement, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025 of CaixaBank, S.A. (Parent company) and subsidiaries which forms part of the accompanying Group's Consolidated Management Report. Verification takes place on an annual basis with the following verified content: - 'Law 11/2018 and Taxonomy Regulation; - Table of contents' - 'Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)' - 'Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)' - United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)' sections: 2.1 Impact Analysis, 2.2 Target Setting, 2.3 Target Implementation and Monitoring, and o 5.1 Governance Structure for Implementation of the Principles - EU Directive 2022/2464 on Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSRD) - European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) - 'Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)' sections regarding risks, impacts, and metrics referenced and specifically identified by a footnote.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ENG-Informe-de-Verificación-2025.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Pillar 3 2025 Report: Focuses on risk management, capital adequacy, and regulatory compliance. It provides detailed information on various types of risks (credit, market, operational, etc.) and how the organization manages these risks to ensure financial stability and compliance with regulatory standards. NZBA Decarbonization Metrics Report: Discusses the design and implementation of decarbonization metrics as part of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). It outlines methodologies, targets, and strategies for reducing carbon emissions in line with global climate goals. Sustainable Financing Guide: Provides guidelines for identifying and implementing sustainable financing practices. It covers criteria for sustainable finance, procedures for assessing environmental and social impacts, and best practices for integrating sustainability into financial products and services

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

CaixaBank_CDP_Optional_Information.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ No