

2023 GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY OF CAIXABANK S.A.

MARCH 2024



1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISATION	4
2.1	Business overview	4
2.2	Aim and objectives of this report	4
2.3	Department responsible	Error! No s'ha definit el marcador.
2.4	Inventory period	4
2.5	Base year	4
2.6	Quality management of the GHG inventory	4
3.	METHODOLOGY	6
3.1	Organisational limits	6
3.2	Operational limits	6
4.	GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY FOR 2023	Error! No s'ha definit el marcador.
4.1	Scope 1.....	Error! No s'ha definit el marcador.
4.2	Scope 3.....	Error! No s'ha definit el marcador.
5.	TREND IN EMISSIONS, 2021-2023.....	8
6.	INDICATORS, 2021-2023	11
7.	METHOD FOR CALCULATING UNCERTAINTY	12
A1.	STARTING POINT OF CAIXABANK S.A., 2021-2023.....	13
A2.	CARBON FOOTPRINT OF CAIXABANK, S.A., 2021-2023	14
A3.	EMISSIONS FACTORS OF CAIXABANK, S.A. IN 2023	16
A4.	CALCULATION OF CAIXABANK S.A.'S NEW FOOTPRINT FOR 2021- 2023	18

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current context, with humanity needing to migrate towards a low-carbon society, the decarbonisation of the business world has become an absolute necessity as we evolve towards a more sustainable system where new markets and opportunities will come into play for those who know how to keep up. Therefore, companies must be prepared and even take responsibility for leading this challenging task to the best of their ability, or face the threat of becoming less competitive. Governments, organisations and the general public are increasingly taking environmental concerns into account in their decision-making, and CO₂e emissions have become one of the most important indicators that everyone has been looking to in recent years.

CaixaBank S.A. considers it a priority to advance in the transition towards a carbon neutral economy that champions sustainable development, while being socially inclusive and maintaining excellence in corporate governance. Sustainability is one of the three cornerstones of the Group's 2022-2024 Strategic Plan. The overriding aim is to become a European benchmark in sustainability and the 2022-2024 Sustainable Banking Plan specifies the actions planned to achieve this goal.

Every year, CaixaBank S.A. draws up an inventory of the greenhouse gas emissions generated from the organisation's activities (operational carbon footprint). Moreover, the organisation remains firmly committed to the Ministry for Ecological Transition's Carbon Footprint Register and to the Voluntary Agreements Programme for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) of the Catalan Office for Climate Change.

In 2021, the previous Environmental Management Plan for the 2019-2021 horizon ran its course, having included impact reduction targets based on innovation and efficiency, priority lines of action and initiatives to disseminate and promote good practices. The new Sustainable Banking Plan 2022-2024 includes an Environmental Management Plan 2022-2024, with eight action plans aimed at reducing the direct impact of the Group's own activities.

CaixaBank S.A. also takes part in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) by keeping its investors regularly informed of the results of its strategy and efforts to minimise the effects of climate change. CaixaBank S.A. is among the leading entities in the fight against climate change on a global scale, as shown by its inclusion on the 'Climate A List' index in 2023.

This document sets out the organisation's 2023 GHG emissions inventory, as well as the results obtained, according to the methodology used by the GHG Protocol and applying the principles enshrined in the document titled 'The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3), Accounting and Reporting standard', which is a key instrument for understanding the global scale of the company's impact on climate change, as well as the trend in its emissions over time. In 2022, CaixaBank S.A. conducted a materiality study of the various indirect emissions categories, which it then used to arrive at a calculation with a different scope, given the global perimeter of its organisation, and not the operational perimeter (based on the objectives set out in the 2022-2024 reduction plan), as in the present calculation. The results of the calculation of this global perimeter can be found in Appendix 4 of this document.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISATION

2.1 Business overview

The following table shows the main figures in relation to the activity of CaixaBank S.A., as per the scope explained in this report.

Table 1: 1Activity indicators for CaixaBank S.A.

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2021-2023
Average number of employees	42,611	36,731	36,090	-15%
Turnover (€M)	581,838	497,718	460,031	-21%

The indicators of the organisation's activities measure the trend in the carbon footprint in relative rather than absolute values. To ensure a more reliable comparison and monitoring of results over time, the indicators chosen were GHG emissions (tonnes of CO₂e) by average workforce or total assets (€M).

As will be described in the following section, the report includes the calculation of the both 2023 footprint and the base year (2021) footprint, for all of the bank's activities.

2.2 Aim and objectives of this report

The purpose of the 2023 GHG emissions inventory is to provide information on the organisation's impact on climate change, so that the main sources of emissions can be identified and the organisation's impact can be reduced and mitigated.

2.3 Inventory period

The results of CaixaBank S.A.'s carbon footprint presented in this report relate to the year 2023. More precisely, GHG emissions generated by the organisation's activity from 1 January to 31 December 2023 are included. This report is drawn up once a year.

2.4 Base year

The organisation set 2021 as the base year for GHG emissions for comparative purposes and other requirements and intended uses of GHG programmes. This choice is due to the integration of Bankia in that year and because a materiality analysis was carried out to discard non-significant categories from the calculation of the organisation's footprint.

2.5 Quality management of the GHG inventory

2.5.1 Regular management controls

The Environment Area of CaixaBank S.A. conducts annual reviews to ensure the reliability of the data. The accuracy of the data is ensured through the use of a methodology to assess the consistency, coherence and overall coverage of the data, which involves an analysis and review of the data with reference to previous years, as well as an analysis of emission ratios calculated on an annual basis.

If any errors or omissions that could distort the information are detected, they must undergo a specific analysis to find the root cause, so that appropriate corrective action can be taken.

2.5.2 Internal audit and regular technical reviews

The data sources are audited through both internal audits of the management system and external audits. In 2023, the external audit firm tasked with reviewing the footprint was PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores (PWC).

2.5.3 External assurance

The Carbon Footprint Statement in relation to CaixaBank S.A.'s GHG emissions is verified in accordance with PWC's ISAE 3000 standard, while following the principles and requirements set out in the various standards of the GHG Protocol, thus achieving a limited level of assurance.

3. METHODOLOGY

The calculation employs the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard methodology, developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. For Scope 3 emissions, the classification set out in the GHG Protocol publication titled ‘Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard’ is used. This methodology is internationally recognised and is based on programmes such as the CDP.

Notably, CaixaBank S.A. calculates two footprints: the old footprint, which is the one presented in this document, and a new carbon footprint (see results in Appendix 4) as a result of a materiality study.

When defining the perimeter of the new footprint, the following categories have been included in the footprint: procurement of goods and services, capital goods, fuel, and activities related to energy and corporate travel, considering both their associated emissions volume and the possibilities for controlling and reducing these emissions to a greater or lesser extent.

In the case of categories 3.1 – Purchased goods and services and 3.2 – Purchased capital goods, 80% of the amount of all of the Bank’s operating expenses and Investments was used as a basis, considerably broadening the items included in these categories with respect to the old calculation perimeter.

Likewise, the GHG emissions inventory of CaixaBank S.A. distinguishes between organisational limits and operational limits, within the methodological framework described above:

- **Organisational limit:** understood as the boundaries that determine the operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.
- **Operational limit:** understood as the boundaries that determine the operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.

3.1 Organisational boundaries

Organisational boundaries can be set according to the following approaches:

- Monitoring, considering all quantified emissions at installations over which the organisation has operational or financial control.
- The relevant share of ownership, in which case the organisation is responsible for its share of the GHG emissions generated by the respective installations.

The organisational scope has been structured on the basis of the operational control approach, whereby emissions resulting from operations over which CaixaBank S.A. exercises control are counted.

The scope of consolidation of the carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A., with regard to the properties included therein, consists of all the buildings, central offices and branches of the commercial network of CaixaBank S.A.

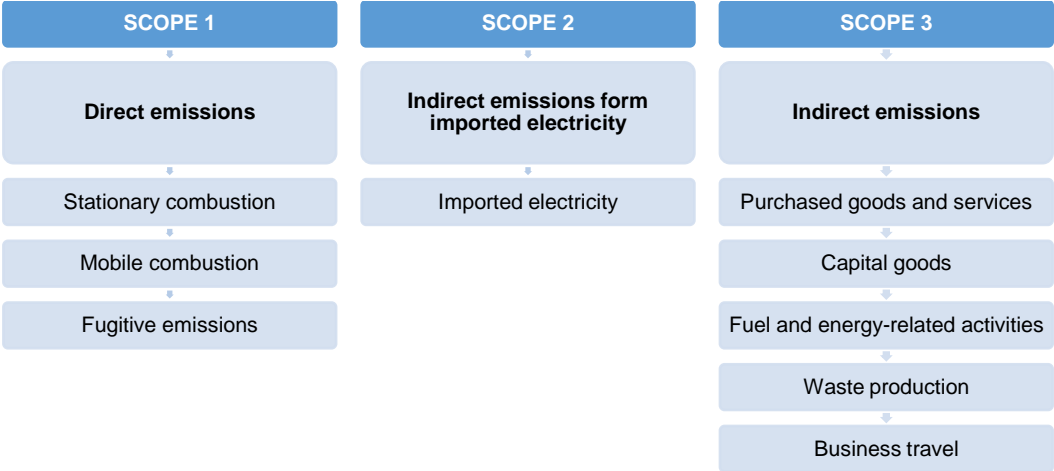
3.2 Operational boundaries

CaixaBank S.A. establishes its operational boundaries in accordance with the aforementioned methodology:

- **Scope 1:** direct emissions controlled by CaixaBank S.A.
- **Scope 2:** indirect GHG emissions resulting from the electricity consumption of the facilities/offices or services themselves.
- **Scope 3:** indirect GHG emissions resulting from the organisation’s activities, but generated at sources owned or controlled by another organisation.

Scope 3 includes and reports those categories of indirect emissions already included in the scopes of previous periods.

Figure 1: 1Operational scope of CaixaBank S.A.



4. TREND IN EMISSIONS, 2021-2023

The GHG emissions generated from CaixaBank S.A.'s activities in 2023 due to the various emissions sources are shown below and compared with those of previous years.

CaixaBank S.A.'s GHG emissions in 2023 amounted to **20,665.49 tCO₂e** using the market-based approach (for Scope 2, indirect GHG emissions from imported energy), or **41,747.61 tCO₂e** using the location-based approach. In the 2023 carbon footprint, using the market-based approach, Scope 1 accounts for 23.69% of the total, Scope 2 0.00% and Scope 3 77.31%.

This section presents the trend in the carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A. between 2021 and 2023, with 2021 being the new base or reference year and 2023 being the last year for which an inventory was drawn up.

The carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A.'s activity in 2023 was 13.58% smaller than the footprint for base year of 2021. This reduction is the result of a higher percentage of electricity purchases bearing a renewable energy guarantee certificate (100% in 2023), together with a reduction in the consumption of diesel oil C and natural gas due to the closure of the branch network and efficiency measures deployed at certain buildings and across the branch network, as well as a reduction in the purchase of goods such as paper, water and toner, and also of capital goods. Meanwhile, the restrictions put in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic still in place at the start of 2021 led to an increase in GHG emissions from corporate travel in 2023, as travel in this year was higher once again following the pandemic. As was also the case in 2022, in 2023 there was an increase in emissions from refrigerant gas leakage, as a considerable volume of cooling equipment was recharged with gas in 2023, in contrast to previous years.

The following table shows the results of CaixaBank S.A.'s carbon footprint between 2021 and 2023:

Table 3: 2Trend in GHG emissions at CaixaBank S.A. between 2021 and 2023 (tCO₂e)

SCOPE	SOURCE	2021	2022	2023	21-23%	
Scope 1	Backup boilers or equipment	Heating oil	682.61	326.46	290.82	-57.40%
		Propane	-	-	3.56	-
		Natural gas	970.07	791.13	621.62	-35.92%
	Lease vehicles	Petrol	43.56	26.20	0.00	-100.00%
		Diesel	773.92	453.35	124.22	-83.95%
		Hybrid petrol	374.51	386.99	245.49	-34.45%
		Hybrid diesel	99.95	93.87	26.19	-73.80%
	Refrigerant gas leakage	2,818.00	3,548.13	3,376.72	19.83%	
Scope 2	Mains electricity	Renewable electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
		Non-renewable electricity	374.17	0.00	0.00	-100%
		Total electricity	374.17	0.00	0.00	-100%
Scope 3	3.1 Purchased goods and services	Mains water	195.14	153.31	162.38	-16.79%
		Recycled paper	3,004.03	1,972.90	1,582.79	-47.31%
	3.1 Purchased goods and services	Virgin paper	4,227.79	3,571.24	2,413.59	-42.91%
		Toner	562.14	492.40	435.09	-22.60%
		Banner vinyl (advertising)	139.46	101.85	102.95	-26.18%
		Cards	122.74	53.38	36.99	-69.86%
	3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	454.03	2.10	0.00	-100.00%
		Laptops	2,248.30	494.81	445.19	-80.20%
		Monitors	1,172.47	884.91	490.69	-58.15%
	3.3 Fuels and energy-related activities - generation	Keyboards	71.61	58.65	43.58	-39.14%
WTT - Electricity		WTT - Electricity	97.29	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
		T&D - Electricity	25.35	0.00	0.00	-100.00%

3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	535.68	472.26	878.86	64.06%
	IT support	823.94	1,310.94	557.90	-32.29%
3.6 Business travel	Plane	649.41	1,349.58	3,204.08	393.38%
	Train	229.45	322.90	543.07	136.68%
	Rental/leased cars	111.05	105.11	197.05	77.44%
	Employee cars	3,105.02	3,912.40	4,882.67	57.25%
TOTAL		23,911.70	20,884.84	20,665.49	-13.58%

Looking at the trend in the carbon footprint between 2021 and 2023 by scope, one can observe that the most significant reduction has occurred in Scope 2 emissions, which fell by 100.00% as all (100%) of the company's purchased electricity had a renewable energy guarantee of origin. Meanwhile, Scope 1 GHG emissions were down 18.64%, largely due to a reduction in fuel consumption from mobile sources. Scope 3 emissions were down 10.12%, following a reduction in the purchase of goods such as paper, cards and toner, as well as capital goods, also affecting category 3.3, for which 100% of the energy was purchased from renewable sources in 2023. However, 2023 witnessed a further increase in air travel to levels similar to those recorded prior to the pandemic.

Figure 11: 2Trend in GHG emissions by scope, 2021- 2023 (tCO₂e)

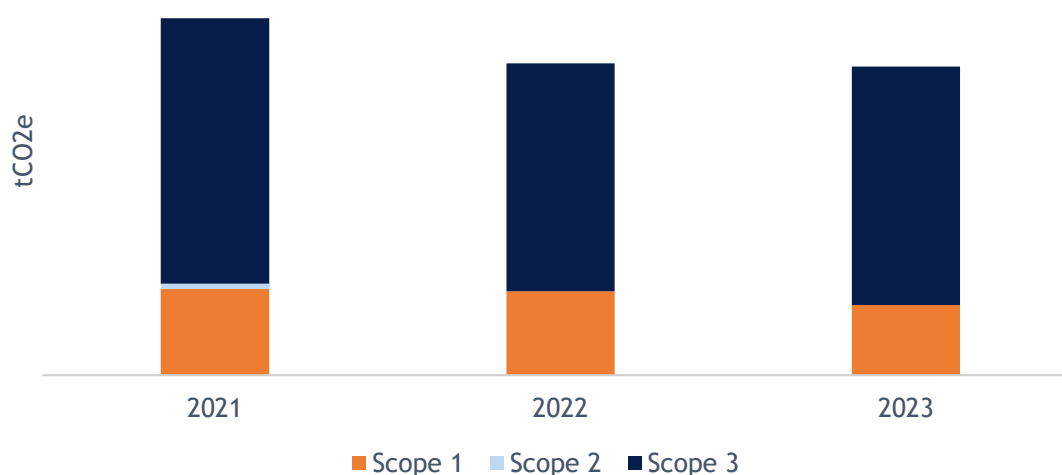


Table 4: 3GHG emissions, 2021-2023, by scope (tCO₂e)

SCOPE	2021	2022	2023	21-23%
Scope 1	5,762.63	5,626.12	4,688.61	-18.64%
Scope 2	374.17	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Scope 3	17,774.90	15,258.72	15,976.88	-10.12%
TOTAL	23,911.70	20,884.84	20,665.49	-13.58%

If we analyse the trend in each of the emissions categories with respect to the base year, we can observe a notable reduction in emissions resulting from electricity consumption, affecting both Scope 2 and category 3.3, followed by GHG emissions linked to the purchase of capital goods and emissions arising

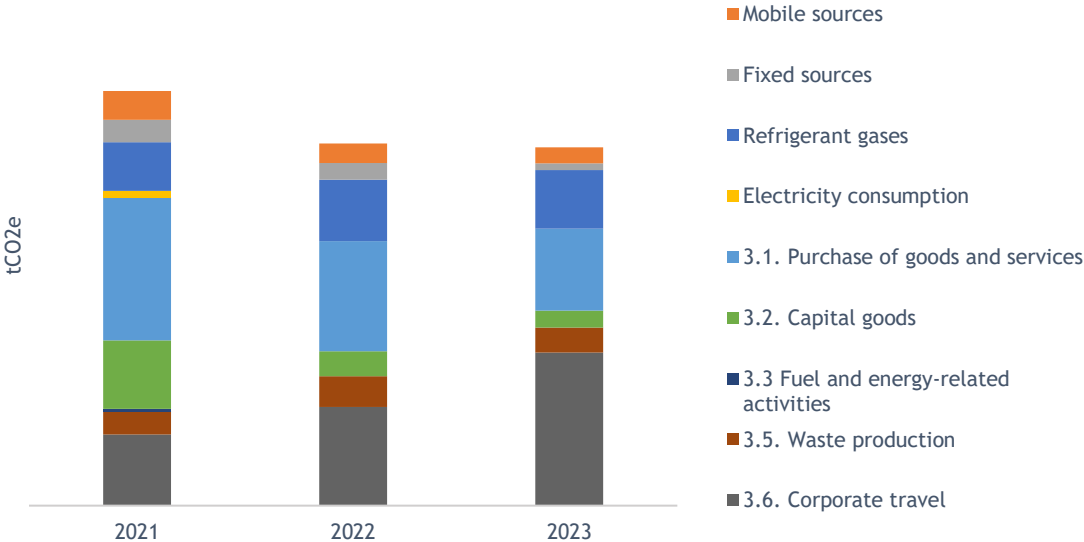
from fixed and mobile sources. As mentioned earlier, the decrease in these sources follows a reduction in the number of branches operating across the territory.

We would also highlight the increase in emissions associated with refrigerant gases, as in 2021 there was virtually no recharging of such gas (unlike in 2023)., following an increase in waste generation and business corporate as national and international mobility resumed in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 5: 4GHG emissions by category, 2021-2023 (tCO₂e)

SCOPE	2021	2022	2023	21-23%
Fixed sources	1,652.68	1,117.59	916.26	-44.56%
Mobile sources	1,291.95	960.40	395.90	-69.36%
Refrigerant gases	2,818.00	3,548.13	3,376.72	19.83%
Electricity consumption	374.17	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
3.1. Purchase of goods	8,251.30	6,345.08	4,733.79	-42.63%
3.2. Capital goods	3,946.41	1,440.47	979.45	-75.18%
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	122.64	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
3.5. Waste production	1,359.62	1,783.20	1,436.76	5.67%
3.6. Corporate travel	4,094.93	5,689.98	8,826.88	115.56%
TOTAL	23,911.70	20,884.84	20,665.49	-13.58%

Figure 12: 3Trend in GHG emissions by category, 2021-2023 (tCO₂e)



GHG emissions for each category of product or waste generated can be found in Appendix 2 of this document.

It is important not to confuse this analysis with the analysis of the achievement of the objectives set out in the Environmental Management Plan 22-24, which have a Group-wide vision and which also include certain modifications with respect to the base year, such as the reference to business travel in 2019 (pre-pandemic).

5. INDICATORS, 2021-2023

The trend in the relative carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A. in 2021 and 2023 is analysed below, based on two indicators: average workforce and turnover. In this way we can examine the trend in the carbon footprint with relative values and not with absolute values that fail to take account of changes in the company’s activity.

In terms of activity, turnover fell by 21% between 2021 and 2023, while the average workforce also dropped by 15% over the period (Table 1).

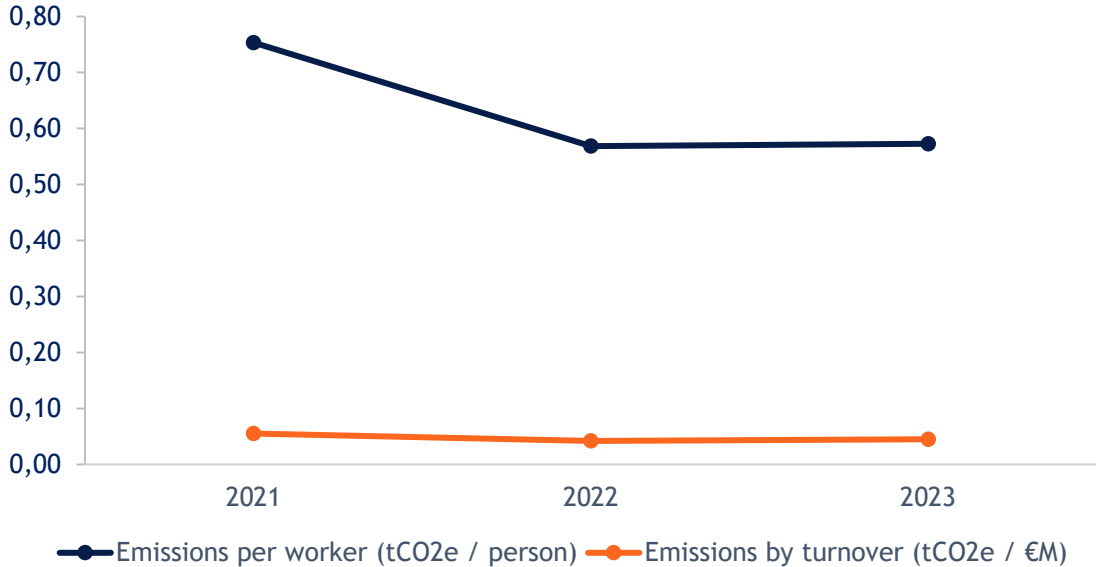
The two KPIs analysed decline between the years 2021 and 2023, as shown in the table and figure below.

Table 6: 5Relative emissions indicators – CaixaBank S.A., 2021-2023

Indicators	Units	2021	2022	2023	Trend
Total loans and deposits	tCO2e/€M	0.06	0.04	0.04	-18.60%
Average number of employees	tCO2e/worker	0.75	0.57	0.57	-24.01%

The following chart shows the broad trend in the two GHG emissions indicators over the whole period.

Figure 13: 4Trend in relative emissions indicators – CaixaBank S.A., 2021-2023



6. METHOD FOR CALCULATING UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty (assessment of the accuracy of the calculation) quantifies the dispersion of values that could reasonably be attributed to the calculated quantity of emissions and is determined by the uncertainty of the activity data and emission factors used in the calculation.

In this sense, depending on the origin of the activity data and of the emission factors, the uncertainty linked to the calculation of the carbon footprint is estimated. Once the errors for each category or vector have been obtained, they are summed by taking the root of a sum of squares of the category error (error in absolute terms). The error propagation is calculated using the methodology based on the root of the sum of squares, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

For the categories included in the GHG emissions inventory, the following uncertainty percentages in the activity data were considered:

- A minimum uncertainty percentage of 5% will be considered for data from actual bills or readings.
- An uncertainty percentage of 10% will be considered for data from actual bills or readings, together with some degree of estimation or extrapolation.
- An uncertainty percentage of 20% will be considered for data drawn entirely from estimates.

The uncertainty of the emission factor is considered to be 7%, as they have been retrieved from national and international reference data sources.

Table 7: 6Uncertainty of the calculation of the 2023 carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A.

SCOPE	SOURCE	UNCERTAINTY		
		tCO2e	TOTAL %	TOTAL +/-
Scope 1	Direct emissions	4,688.88	12.22%	572.91
	Fixed sources	916.26	12.21%	137.45
	Mobile sources	395.90	12.21%	470.97
	Refrigerant gases	3,376.72	8.60%	295.83
Scope 2	Indirect emissions	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	Mains electricity	0.00	12.21%	0.00
Scope 3	Other indirect emissions	15,976.88	6.42%	1,025.67
	3.1 Purchased goods and services	4,733.79	14.14%	669.46
	3.2 Capital goods	979.45	11.18%	109.51
	3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	0.00	12.21%	0.00
	3.5 Waste production	1,436.76	8.60%	123.59
	3.6 Business travel	8,826.88	8.60%	759.32
TOTAL		20,665.49	5.68%	1,174.83

According to the uncertainties guidance note published by the IPCC, the reliability of the 2023 carbon footprint calculation of CaixaBank S.A. is high (5.68%).

Table 8: 7Calculation accuracy ranges

Accuracy of the calculation	Value of uncertainty
High	+/- 5%
Good	+/- 15%
Regular	+/- 30%
Poor	More than 30%

A1. STARTING POINT OF CAIXABANK S.A., 2021-2023

Table 9: 8Trend in activity details for CaixaBank S.A., 2021-2023

CATEGORY	SOURCE	2021	2022	2023	UNITS	
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Diesel C	235,547.02	112,650.33	106,876.03	litres	
	Propane	0	0	15,474.00	kWh	
	Natural gas	5,316,950.08	4,336,177.93	3,407,107.58	kWh	
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	19,355.79	11,640.44	0.00	litres	
	Diesel	307,145.31	179,918.58	49,304.40	litres	
	Hybrid petrol	166,418.56	171,962.41	109,119.22	litres	
	Hybrid diesel	39,667.36	37,255.04	10,394.47	litres	
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	0.00	69.30	0.00	kg	
	R-407A	9.00	7.50	75.19	kg	
	R-407C	831.03	801.01	559.45	kg	
	R-410A	536.18	926.62	1,140.83	kg	
	R-417A	9.00	7.50	0.00	kg	
	R-422A	6.00	23.70	0.00	kg	
	R-422D	10.00	21.70	37.95	kg	
	R-427A	14.00	18.30	9.30	kg	
	R-434A	0.00	10.90	0.00	kg	
	R-438A	60.60	57.65	16.20	kg	
	R-453A (R570)	123.91	12.50	21.50	kg	
R-32	4.00	19.44	24.85	kg		
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		1,448,404.99	0.00	0	kWh	
TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		234,408,604.60	196,182,370.20	172,804,264.14	kWh	
TOTAL ELECTRICITY		235,857,009.59	196,182,370.20	172,804,264.14	kWh	
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Mains water	506,847.36	398,205.73	421,768.72	m ³	
	Recycled paper - own use	1,218,242.44	791,047.50	879,325.00	kg	
	Virgin paper - Own use	27,982.23	23,898.44	22,268.75	kg	
	Virgin paper - No. envelopes	271,067.84	226,631.76	166,581.12	kg	
	Virgin paper - No. A4	525,660.90	575,364.70	434,063.19	kg	
	Virgin paper - No. thirds	211,322.99	103,174.03	91,020.85	kg	
	Virgin paper - Slips and reels	97,871.55	65,874.41	48,495.67	kg	
	Virgin paper - Passbooks	36,046.32	45,416.61	42,100.76	kg	
	Toners	46,700.00	40,909.00	34,693.00	unit	
	Banner vinyl (advertising)	184,582.00	137,219.52	125,933.56	m ²	
	Cards PVC	7,063,889.00	496,584.00	151,985.00	unit	
	Cards PVC-R	3,927,930.00	10,279,444.00	8,988,012.00	unit	
	Cards PLA	220,142.00	183,660.00	20,832.00	unit	
	3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	2,034.00	10.00	0.00	unit
		Laptops	12,902.00	3,043.00	2,598.00	unit
Monitors		3,633.00	2,884.00	1,405.00	unit	
Keyboards		2,527.00	2,367.00	1,438.00	unit	
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT - Electricity	1,448,404.99	0.00	0.00	kWh	
	T&D - Electricity	1,448,404.99	0.00	0.00	kWh	
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	42,337.00	38,040.00	49,561.43	unit	

	Technical support	1,262,615.00	984,820.00	854,930.00	kg
	Air travel <1,000 km	3,392,360.00	5,652,320.00	10,206,117.13	km
	Air travel 1,000 km <->3,700 km	1,450,889.00	3,801,201.00	7,347,548.16	km
	Air travel >3,700 km	886,867.00	2,998,244.00	4,893,544.91	km
3.6 Business travel	Train	7,777,002.00	10,944,220.00	17,463,152.39	km
	Rental/lease cars	685,270.00	648,607.00	1,161,750.65	km
	Employee cars	19,160,362.00	24,142,480.00	28,786,371.00	km

A2. CARBON FOOTPRINT OF CAIXABANK, S.A., 2021-2023

Table 10: 9Trend in the carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A., 2021-2023 (tCO_{2e})

CATEGORY	SOURCE	2021	2022	2023	UNITS
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Diesel C	682.61	326.46	290.82	tCO _{2e}
	Propane	0.00	0.00	3.56	tCO _{2e}
	Natural gas	970.07	791.13	621.62	tCO _{2e}
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	43.56	26.20	0.00	tCO _{2e}
	Diesel	773.92	453.35	124.22	tCO _{2e}
	Hybrid petrol	374.51	386.99	245.49	tCO _{2e}
	Hybrid diesel	99.95	93.87	26.19	tCO _{2e}
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	0.00	90.09	0.00	tCO _{2e}
	R-407A	17.31	14.42	75.19	tCO _{2e}
	R-407C	1,349.59	1,300.84	908.55	tCO _{2e}
	R-410A	1,031.61	1,782.82	2,194.96	tCO _{2e}
	R-417A	19.14	15.95	0.00	tCO _{2e}
	R-422A	17.08	67.47	0.00	tCO _{2e}
	R-422D	24.73	53.66	93.85	tCO _{2e}
	R-427A	28.34	37.04	18.82	tCO _{2e}
	R-434A	0.00	33.52	0.00	tCO _{2e}
	R-438A	124.78	118.70	33.36	tCO _{2e}
	R-453A (RS70)	202.72	20.45	35.17	tCO _{2e}
	R-32	2.71	13.16	16.82	tCO _{2e}
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		374.17	0.00	0.00	tCO _{2e}
TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		0.00	0.00	0.00	tCO _{2e}
TOTAL ELECTRICITY		374.17	0.00	0.00	tCO _{2e}
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Mains water	195.14	153.31	162.38	tCO _{2e}
	Recycled paper - own use	3,004.03	1,972.90	1,582.79	tCO _{2e}
	Virgin paper - Own use	101.12	82.04	66.81	tCO _{2e}
	Virgin paper - No. envelopes	979.54	777.96	499.74	tCO _{2e}
	Virgin paper - No. A4	1,899.55	1,975.05	1,302.19	tCO _{2e}
	Virgin paper - No. thirds	763.65	354.16	273.06	tCO _{2e}
	Virgin paper - Slips and reels	353.67	226.13	145.49	tCO _{2e}
	Virgin paper - Passbooks	130.26	155.90	126.30	tCO _{2e}
	Toners	562.14	492.40	435.09	tCO _{2e}
	Banner vinyl (advertising)	139.46	101.85	102.95	tCO _{2e}
	Cards PVC	103.07	7.23	1.68	tCO _{2e}
	Cards PVC-R	16.72	43.71	35.00	tCO _{2e}

	Cards PLA	2.95	2.44	0.31	tCO ₂ e
3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	454.03	2.10	0.00	tCO ₂ e
	Laptops	2,248.30	494.81	445.19	tCO ₂ e
	Monitors	1,172.47	884.91	490.69	tCO ₂ e
	Keyboards	71.61	58.65	43.58	tCO ₂ e
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	WTT - Electricity	97.29	0.00	0.00	tCO ₂ e
	T&D - Electricity	25.35	0.00	0.00	tCO ₂ e
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	535.68	472.26	878.86	tCO ₂ e
	Technical support	823.94	1,310.94	557.90	tCO ₂ e
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	441.11	734.97	1,643.05	tCO ₂ e
	Air travel 1,000 km <=>3,700 km	117.77	308.54	806.30	tCO ₂ e
	Air travel >3,700 km	90.53	306.06	754.73	tCO ₂ e
	Train	229.45	322.90	543.07	tCO ₂ e
	Rental/lease cars	111.05	105.11	197.05	tCO ₂ e
	Employee cars	3,105.02	3,912.40	4,882.67	tCO ₂ e
	Scope 1	5,762.63	5,626.12	4,688.61	tCO ₂ e
	Scope 2 (market-based)	374.17	0.00	0.00	tCO ₂ e
	Scope 2 (location-based)	32,784.12	31,994.66	21,082.12	tCO ₂ e
	Scope 3	17,774.90	15,258.72	15,976.88	tCO ₂ e
	TOTAL (market-based)	23,911.70	20,884.84	20,665.49	tCO ₂ e
	TOTAL (location-based)	56,321.65	52,879.50	41,747.61	tCO ₂ e

A3. EMISSIONS FACTORS OF CAIXABANK, S.A. IN 2023

Table 11: 10Emission factors – CaixaBank S.A., 2023

ITEM	SOURCE	2023	UNITS	SOURCE	
BACKUP BOILERS OR EQUIPMENT	Diesel C	2.721	kg CO2e/litres	Emission factors. Carbon Footprint Register, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects. Version 23. June 2023.	
	Propane	0.230	Kg CO2e/kWh		
	Natural gas	0.182	Kg CO2e/kWh		
OWN OR LEASED VEHICLES	Petrol	2.250	kg CO2e/litres	Emission factors. Carbon Footprint Register, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects. Version 23. June 2023.	
	Diesel	2.519	kg CO2e/litres		
	Hybrid petrol	2.250	kg CO2e/litres		
	Hybrid diesel	2.519	kg CO2e/litres		
COOLANT GAS LEAKAGES	R-134A	1,300.000	kg CO2e/Kg	Emission factors. Carbon Footprint Register, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects. Version 23. June 2023.	
	R-407A	1,923.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-407C	1,624.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-410A	1,924.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-417A	2,127.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-422A	2,847.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-422D	2,473.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-427A	2,024.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-434A	3,075.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-438A	2,059.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
	R-453A (R570)	1,636.000	kg CO2e/Kg		
R-32	677.000	kg CO2e/Kg			
NON-RENEWABLE TOTAL ELECTRICITY		0.00	Kg CO2e/kWh	Emission factors. Carbon Footprint Register, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects. Version 23. June 2023.	
TOTAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY		-	-		
TOTAL ELECTRICITY		-	-		
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Mains water	0.385	kg CO2e/m3	Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. OCCO. Version: 29 May 2023.	
	Recycled paper - own use	-	kg CO2e/Kg	Ecoinvent 3.9.1.	
	Virgin paper - Own use	-	kg CO2e/Kg		
	Virgin paper - No. envelopes	-	kg CO2e/Kg		
	Virgin paper - No. A4	-	kg CO2e/Kg		
	Virgin paper - No. thirds	-	kg CO2e/Kg		
	Virgin paper - Slips and reels	-	kg CO2e/Kg		
	Virgin paper - Passbooks	-	kg CO2e/Kg		
	Toners	-	kg CO2e/unit		
	Banner vinyl (advertising)	-	kg CO2e/m2		
	Cards PVC	-	kg CO2e/unit		
	Cards PVC-R	-	kg CO2e/unit		
	Cards PLA	-	kg CO2e/unit		
	3.2 Purchased capital goods	PC (desktop)	-		kg CO2e/unit
		Laptops	-		kg CO2e/unit
Monitors		-	kg CO2e/unit		

	Keyboards	-	kg CO2e/unit	
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities (generation)	WTT - Electricity	-	Kg CO2e/kWh	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. DEFRA 2023.
	T&D - Electricity	-	Kg CO2e/kWh	IEA (2023), Emission Factors
3.5 Waste production	Toner cartridges	-	kg CO2e/unit	Ecoinvent 3.9.1.
	Technical support	-	kg CO2e/Kg	
3.6 Business travel	Air travel <1,000 km	0.161	kg CO2e/km	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. DEFRA 2023.
	Air travel 1,000 km <>3,700 km	0.110	kg CO2e/km	
	Air travel >3,700 km	0.154	kg CO2e/km	
	Train	0.031	kg CO2e/km	Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. OCC. Version: 29 May 2023. Average for all types of train (AVE, AVANT, LONG-DISTANCE, MEDIUM DISTANCE, COMMUTER)
	Rental/lease cars	0.170	kg CO2e/km	Practical guide for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. OCC. Version: 29 May 2023. Median values for all speed classes Euro 1 and above. Medium-sized private cars; petrol, diesel, hybrid.
	Employee cars	0.170	kg CO2e/km	

A4. CALCULATION OF CAIXABANK S.A.'S NEW FOOTPRINT FOR 2021-2023

As mentioned in the introduction, CaixaBank S.A. calculates two carbon footprints related to its activity. The first shows its operational carbon footprint, which is the one analysed in this report and scope of which has been defined based on the reduction targets set out in the 2022-2024 reduction plan.

The second is the carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A., or new footprint, which calculates all emission sources and all material categories, taking into account its activity (purchase of goods and services, and purchase of capital goods), plus corporate travel and fuel and energy-related activities. While not strictly material, these categories have been maintained for reporting purposes.

The results obtained from the calculation of the new carbon footprint of CaixaBank S.A., taking into account the various calculation categories and scopes, are described below:

Table 12: 11Trend in GHG emissions at CaixaBank S.A.; overall by category (tCO2e)

SCOPE	2021	2022	2023	21-23%
Fixed sources	1,652.68	1,117.59	916.26	-44.58%
Mobile sources	1,291.95	960.40	395.90	-69.39%
Refrigerant gases	2,818.00	3,548.13	3,376.72	19.83%
Electricity consumption	374.17	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
3.1. Purchase of goods	59,185.22	51,980.66	63,566.73	7.40%
3.2. Capital goods	36,448.54	50,164.90	43,338.53	18.90%
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	6,358.27	4,584.67	3,996.56	-37.14%
3.6. Corporate travel	4,473.40	5,809.91	9,006.43	101.33%
TOTAL	112,602.24	118,166.26	124,596.86	10.65%

The following chart shows how the organisation's main source of emissions comes from Scope 3 and, more precisely, from the purchase of goods and services and capital goods:

Figure 14: 5Trend in GHG emissions at CaixaBank S.A.; overall by scope (tCO2e)

